

GCSE (9–1)
Candidate Style Answers

HISTORY B

(SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)

J411
For first teaching in 2016

J411 - History Around Us

Version 1



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Introduction

This content has been produced by OCR teachers, with the support of the Subject Advisor and an experienced examiner, to illustrate how the sample assessment questions might be answered and provide some commentary on what factors contribute to an overall level. The candidate style answers are not written in a way that is intended to replicate student work but to demonstrate what answers at different levels of response might include, supported by examiner commentary and conclusions.

As these responses have not been through full moderation and do not replicate student work, they have not been graded and are instead, banded to give an indication of the level of each response.

Please note that this resource is provided for advice and guidance only and does not in any way constitute an indication of grade boundaries or endorsed answers.

Sample assessment material questions can be found here: <http://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/207089-unit-j411-21-history-around-us-sample-assessment-material.pdf>

Script 1

1. Choose a turning point in your site's history. Explain how and why this changed the importance of the site, either locally or nationally. Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer.

Site studied: Temple Newsam House, Leeds <http://www.leeds.gov.uk/museumsandgalleries/Pages/Temple-Newsam.aspx>

The site I have chosen is Temple Newsam House. Temple Newsam House has changed a lot in its past but I am going to explain how and why the house changed when it was bought and owned by Sir Arthur Ingram from 1622 to 1642 and the impact he had on the site.

Sir Arthur Ingram changed the house from what it had been like before he owned it. Temple Newsam was built by Lord Darcy in the early sixteenth century to show his. He built the house on the top of a hill so that it was easy to see but also because it would be easier to defend. He built a four-sided house to make the house look like a fortress. It was the largest house of its kind at the time in Yorkshire. However, when Sir Arthur Ingram bought Temple Newsam in 1622, the house had been empty for about sixty years and needed lots of work. Ingram changed the purpose of the site from being about power to being about a home for his family. He completely rebuilt the north and south wings of the house and a fire in 1636 destroyed the east wing. This meant that there was a huge change because the house now became a three-sided house instead of a four-sided house. There was now less need to make the house easier to defend and showed changing beliefs about people's health because people thought an open courtyard would be healthier as it wouldn't trap bad air.

Ingram's ownership was also a turning point because of the changes he made in the house. Ingram wanted to use Temple Newsam as a home for his family. A passageway was added in the west wing next to the bedrooms of his family which meant that people did not have to go from room to room to get through this wing. This showed changing beliefs about privacy. Ingram also built a long gallery in the north wing which his family used for exercise as galleries like this were popular at the time. Ingram's changes to the land surrounding the house also showed this change because he built neater gardens with paths to walk, orchards and stone statues. The land was also used to grow food for the family to eat. This shows the huge changes in terms of beliefs and the use of the site.

Ingram also changed Temple Newsam to show his own beliefs. When Ingram rebuilt the house he had a prayer added around the top. This was to show his loyalty to the King who at the time was King James I. Ingram also built the Darnley room even though Darnley did not spend much time there because he was the father of King James I. This prayer was originally built in stone but can still be seen today around the house as it was rebuilt from metal which shows the importance of this feature in the site's past as a way of showing loyalty to the crown.

In conclusion, Sir Arthur Ingram's ownership was a big turning point in the site's history because it changed the appearance of the house, what it was used for and shows lots about changing beliefs and attitudes.

Examiner commentary

Low Level 5

A focused and relevant answer with many strengths. It begins with a clear and direct comparison of the physical appearance and function of the house before and after Ingram's changes. Good points are made about links between these changes and changing attitudes towards health and the changing function of the house. Although these points do help to set it in the context of the time this part of the answer could have been set more firmly in the changing context of the 16th and early 17th centuries. Apart from Ingram's personal wish for the house to act as a home there is little about the changing context that helps us to understand this wish. There is also little about how representative this change was at the time e.g. were other similar houses changing in function, and why?

The following paragraph reinforces the first and makes good points about changes in attitudes towards privacy linked to physical changes made to the house and grounds. The next paragraph explains how some changes were caused by Ingram's beliefs (although this may also have had elements of political expediency).

This answer describes and explains the changes. It is strong on describing the changes and on causation (why they happened), but less so on their significance locally and nationally. More is needed on explaining how the changes affected the importance of the site locally and nationally. The answer could also have considered how long-lasting the changes were.

Script 2

1. Choose a turning point in your site's history. Explain how and why this changed the importance of the site, either locally or nationally. Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer.

Site studied: Temple Newsam House, Leeds <http://www.leeds.gov.uk/museumsandgalleries/Pages/Temple-Newsam.aspx>

The site I have chosen is Temple Newsam House. Temple Newsam House was first built in the sixteenth century by Lord Darcy but has experienced a lot of changes in its past which have changed its use and its importance. I am going to explain how and why the house changed when it was bought and owned by Sir Arthur Ingram from 1622 to 1642 and the impact his ownership had on the site.

One reason why Sir Arthur Ingram's ownership of Temple Newsam from 1622 was such a big turning point was because of how the house changed from what it had been like before he owned it. Temple Newsam was built by Lord Darcy in the early sixteenth century. Darcy was a very powerful man in the government of Henry VIII and was born in Yorkshire. He decided to build a house that would show his power to the people in the surrounding area. He built the house on the top of a hill so that it was easy to see but also because it would be easier to defend. This was not long after the Wars of the Roses and there were fears more fighting might happen. This meant that he built a four-sided house with turrets, gables and chimneys to make the house look like a fortress. It was the largest house of its kind at the time in Yorkshire. The house was used by the Darcy family as somewhere to stay and the huge amount of land around the house was used for hunting deer but also for farming which raised money for Darcy. At the time, Temple Newsam was clearly important in the local area.

However, when Sir Arthur Ingram bought Temple Newsam in 1622, lots had changed about Temple Newsam. After Lord Darcy was executed for rebelling against Henry VIII, Temple Newsam House had been seized by Henry VIII and again by Elizabeth I after Lord Darnley's marriage to Mary Queen of Scots. This meant that the house had actually been empty for about sixty years and needed lots of building work. Ingram was a very rich businessman and bought five houses in Yorkshire. He changed the purpose of the site from being about power to being about a home for his family but for them to live there he needed to make lots of improvements. He spent a lot of money completely rebuilding the north and south wings of the house and a fire in 1636 completely destroyed the east wing of the house. This meant that there was a huge change because the house now became a three-sided house instead of a four-sided house and the only original wing of the house from Darcy's time was the west wing. There was now less need to make the house easier to defend and showed changing beliefs about people's health because people now thought that an open courtyard would be healthier as it wouldn't trap bad air.

Ingram's ownership was also a turning point because of the changes he made in the house. Ingram wanted to use Temple Newsam as a home for his family. A passageway was added in the west wing next to the bedrooms of his family which meant that people did not have to go from room to room to get through this wing. This showed changing beliefs about privacy. Ingram also built a long gallery in the north wing which his family used for exercise as galleries like this were popular at the time. Ingram's changes to the land surrounding the house also showed this change because he built neater gardens with paths to walk, orchards and stone statues. The land was also used to grow food for the family to eat. This shows the huge changes in terms of beliefs and the use of the site.

Another important change was how Ingram used Temple Newsam to show his own beliefs. When Ingram rebuilt the house he had a prayer added around the top. This was to show his loyalty to the King who at the time when he bought the house was King James I. Ingram also built the Darnley room even though Darnley did not spend much time there because he was the father of King James I. This prayer was originally built in stone but can still be seen today around the house as it was rebuilt from metal which shows the importance of this feature in the site's past as a way of showing loyalty to the crown but today which makes it a popular tourist attraction.

In conclusion, Sir Arthur Ingram's ownership was a big turning point in the site's history because it changed the appearance of the house, what it was used for and shows lots about changing beliefs and attitudes.

Examiner commentary

Mid Level 5

Chooses a clear turning point - the purchase by Sir Arthur Ingram and the 20 year period of rebuilding. Begins with a long explanation about the house before Ingram bought it. This could have been more concise and focused but it does make important points about the political importance of the house. This is compared with the changes made by Ingram to turn it more into a home. How this was done is explained and a clear contrast before and after the turning point is achieved. This is supplemented effectively with further details e.g. about the increased need for privacy.

How and why the site was changed have been well explained including its change in function, the significance of the changes and what they reveal about everyday life, changing attitudes and Ingram's beliefs. Second order concepts of change and significance as well as cause and consequence are used and understood, especially cause.

The answer is less effective in considering the effect of the changes on the importance of the site, either locally or nationally although some of the changes are explained as significant in terms of reflecting changes in attitudes to the time towards e.g. privacy and health. Perhaps some detail about Ingram himself and his activities as a businessman and property speculator (representing an emerging new 'type' of landowner), as well as changing national political circumstances compared to the 16th century, could have been used to comment on the national significance of the changes made to Temple Newman. For example, how representative of the time were these changes and the attitudes behind them? Were they significant in terms of being representative?

It can help if the strongest candidates consider what is meant by 'turning point' - e.g. a sharp change in direction that otherwise would not have happened - not something that simply continues a trend underway or speeds up a development already happening or a change does not last as it is soon reversed e.g. given the general changes to houses across this period would Temple Newsom have been changed in a similar way anyway?

This answer mainly looks back which is fine but it could also look forward and asked how important and long-lasting the changes were.

This answer is focused and relevant and demonstrates sound knowledge of the key features of the site but less so of the historical context. There is a sustained and generally convincing explanation that shows strong understanding of concepts such as change and cause, and reasonable understanding the concepts of turning point and significance although more could have been achieved here. A range of specific features of the site are analysed to reach a well-supported answer. There could have been more evaluation of these features as evidence of the changes and their importance.

In many ways the two answers are similar - in overall structure, in the use of identical phrases, in the beginnings of paragraphs e.g. 'Ingram's ownership...' and in the arguments made. They are both strong on the changes and why they were made, they link changes with changes taking place in general attitudes, but there could have been more focus on how the changes affected the importance of the site locally and nationally. It is difficult to separate the two answers although the longer one does make a stronger contrast between the changes and what had gone before.

Script 3

2. What challenges are there when trying to understand the appearance of your site when it was first created and how could someone overcome these challenges? Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer.

Site studied: Ludlow Castle <http://www.ludlowcastle.com/>

The main challenges in understanding the appearance of Ludlow Castle are because of the physical features of the castle, and the changing use of the castle over time. There are also few sources from when it was built, the first one being from 1138.

The first challenge in trying to understand the appearance of Ludlow Castle when it was first created is caused by the political and natural changes that have occurred in the years since it was first built some time after 1085. Although, the 100 feet cliffs and bend in the river Teme that led to the choice of site for the castle still exist, this is now more difficult to observe because of the trees that now cover the area. Moreover, the existence of Ludlow town makes it difficult to imagine the site at its creation as the town was only created a result of the positioning of this strategically importance castle and one of the two Roman Roads of the area has since disappeared. Very little evidence exists to verify this period with the castle not being mentioned in the Domesday Book. Ludlow grew a lot in the 13th century including town walls in 1233 so already by then there were challenges in imagining the site when it was first created – now that it is a modern town of a bigger size these challenges are even greater because the surrounding area of the castle has a completely different look and different usage to when the castle was first built.

Even within the initial period as a 'Norman Fortress' the site presents difficulties. what the original building probably consisted of in the 1070/80s and that it was built as an enclosure castle but as soon as the early 13thC it had been developed into a tower keep castle with the original enclosure becoming the inner bailey. This demonstrates that the appearance of the castle was changed very early, already hiding its original appearance. We know from contemporary accounts and archaeology that sometime during "The Anarchy" of the civil war between Stephen and Matilda, within the first 70 years of the castle's foundation, the main entrance was moved out of the main keep to a position to the north. Additionally, a substantial existing curtain wall was created and the Keep itself was both built up with the north wall knocked down and rebuilt. As it is difficult to date these changes, it means it is difficult for the historian to precisely describe the castle when it was first created although archaeological evidence does date the changes to early Norman occupation and historical context would suggest the changes occurred during "The Anarchy".

The period in the late 1200s and early 1300s saw the castle changed in its purpose from a site of purely military importance to one of being a "Fortified Palace" – still intended to be defensively strong, but more so to impress others. The great problem for historians here is that the newly built North Range, which included a Solar Block, a Great Hall and Great Chamber which included a newly built Garderobe Tower built on externally on the existing walls, replaced a previous range of buildings of which there is now no record. Contemporary accounts refer to them and their existence at similar sites such as at Chepstow Castle mean we know that they existed but we cannot be sure of precise details. The changes to the outside of the castle, which include the early 14th Century Mortimer's Tower, make it difficult to imagine the original castle defences but the existence of historical models and recreations, based on archaeological evidence, make this an easier task even if we can't be sure of exact dates.

Finally, the changes in the period when Ludlow was home to the Council of the Marches and then later as a romantic ruin also causes some issues. During the Elizabethan period several windows were enlarged and new administrative buildings such as the Tudor Lodgings and Judges Lodgings again interfere with the historian's view of the original defensive castle. At the end of its time administering Wales, from 1689, the castle became a "Romantic Ruin" with a path built through man-made holes in the outer-bailey which again causes difficulty understanding the original defensive positions. Again, archaeological evidence helps to overcome these difficulties with recreations of the original Norman fortress.

Overall, the original Norman fortress is now partly buried beneath later buildings and the external shape of the castle has been altered as its purpose changed firstly to a "Fortified Palace" and then to an administrative centre as the Council of the Marches, and finally as it fell into disrepair and was altered to suit the idea as a "Romantic Ruin". This makes it difficult to accurately describe all details of the original building. However, contemporary accounts such as the Romance of Fulk fitz-Warin and archaeological excavations have been combined with imagined drawn and modelled recreations to create a sense of the original site even if exact dates cannot be verified. Moreover, similar changes in castles like Chepstow give us insight into the original Norman fortress.

Examiner commentary

Top Level 4

A reasonable conclusion which is consistent with the rest of the answer. There is a summing up of the changes to fabric and function which produce challenges. Ways of overcoming these challenges are mentioned but as in the main part of the answer need to be developed.

The question clearly has a focus on change and how changes to the site make it difficult to understand the initial appearance of the castle. There is also some scope for demonstrating understanding of the causes and consequences of changes. There is a danger that candidates will list the changes with assertions that these make it difficult to envisage what the site originally looked like. It is important that knowledge of the site and its historical context are used to explain how these changes make this difficult. It is better to properly explain the importance of some changes rather than catalogue them all. It is also important that a substantial part of the answer is focused on using knowledge of the site and possibly of other sources to explain possible ways in which the challenges could be overcome. There is some attempt in the main answer, but in general it should not be left to a few sentences at the end.

This answer has several strengths. Much of this answer is relevant and focused on the question. The candidate is clearly trying to explain why there are challenges in trying to understand the appearance of Ludlow Castle when it was first built (changes to both fabric and function are covered) although there is much less focus on how these challenges could be overcome.

To improve:

- The context of the 1070/80s and Walter de Lacy's motives and situation do help us understand the nature and scale of the original castle.
- There could be more use of the visible remains at the site - parts of the original castle can be identified partly because of the different type of stone used - grey siltstones at the beginning, later - local sandstone.
- It is better to properly explain the importance of some changes rather than catalogue them all. It is also important that a substantial part of the answer is focused on using knowledge of the site and possibly of other sources to explain possible ways in which the challenges could be overcome.

Script 4

2. What challenges are there when trying to understand the appearance of your site when it was first created and how could someone overcome these challenges? Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer.

Site studied: The Tower of London http://www.hrp.org.uk/tower-of-london/#gs_cukE6o

The site is the Tower of London and the White Tower begun to be built from 1070 and was finalised in 1100. It was built by William of Normandy after he defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings, leading him to become King of England at Christmas 1066. When studying the site when it was first created there are challenges that need to be overcome, especially when examining the physical remains.

The first challenge when studying the site is understanding why the site was built in the location that it was. However this challenge can be overcome through examining the landscape, as the site is built on a hill, with the purpose of it being able to see enemies clearly. Through using primary and secondary sources and examining Roman remains at the tower, it is clear that the original tower was built around the previous Roman wall that stood, which would therefore make it easier to build. It was also built looking onto London, which would offer William protection. A final key reason it was built where it was, was due to the river, and therefore there was access to water, but also all ships that stopped had to pay a tax to the castle with the goods they were carrying. This information is found both in primary sources and physical evidence from the landscape. The next challenge is understanding why it was built, which is overcome by reading historical records and accounts of the Battle of Hastings, especially through the Bayeux tapestry, and then examining first-hand accounts, such as William of Poitiers, who discusses how William had to be crowned straight away so that "men would hesitate to rebel against him or, if they did so, would be more easily crushed." He faced opposition in London, seen in another first-hand account: 'Indeed he [William] attacked Lundenia: and there the soldiers who came as the advance guard found a vast number of rebels in an open space of the City. The people of Lundenia seeing finally that they could not stand any longer against them handed over hostages and all their property to the most noble victor.' By using primary evidence it shows us the reason for why the Tower was built, which was to protect William from those hostile to him in England.

Further challenges to studying the appearance of the site when it was first created are due to weathering of the physical remains and changes to them over various years. The white Tower itself still stands today, however the entrance has been re-constructed, using various historical evidence to do this. Additions to the tower throughout history have been added, with the windows of the White Tower being changed to allow gunpowder to enter the tower, as it was stored within during the 17th century. This knowledge is known through using historical evidence, and poses a challenge and shows when examining the remains of the castle, both the physical evidence must be combined with the written records and accounts. It is further useful to compare the Tower with similar sites to overcome challenges of its appearance, for example Rochester Castle, is a Norman castle, and is of a similar layout to the Tower of London, and both castles were built by Bishop Gundulf, showing similar architectural features. Throughout the medieval period the Tower developed as a fortress, palace and place of refuge. Under Henry III and Edward I the Tower of London was expanded to firstly a curtain wall castle and then a concentric castle, which is due to needing to make the castle stronger because of rebellious barons. However when studying the remains in the 21st century, there are challenges because some of the physical remains have been changed or destroyed. For example the Victorians rebuilt towers to make them more 'medieval' and WW2 destroyed key buildings from later time periods, such as the north bastion, built midway along the outer northern curtain wall in 1856, after being wrecked by a high explosive bomb on 5th October 1940. Building work also collapsed under Henry III, however due to archaeological reports in 1996 while a dig was taking place it uncovered the remains of Henry III building work that collapsed.

Therefore to aid in overcoming challenges when studying the Tower of London and understanding the appearance of the site when it was first created, it is important to examine a range of artistic representations throughout history of what the building looked like and compare them. A key artist, who is commissioned by the Tower of London, is Ivan Lapper, and therefore by examining images in the same style it shows how the Tower has changed, for example images include those of the great fire to the storehouse in 1841.

Overall the challenges when trying to understand the appearance of the Tower of London when it was first created are why was it built where it was and why was it built. Both the physical remains help to challenge these but also first-hand primary sources. It is also important to remember when studying the Tower that it has changed throughout history both in purpose and physical remains, and therefore artistic representations and written records should be used to challenge any issues.

Examiner commentary

Top Level 4

A rather weak introduction. It does establish the date of its building and the context but could have said more about how the question will be answered.

The first main paragraph is a strong paragraph explaining why it was built where it was and why, and these two are merged together nicely. The explanation about its position could have been developed by explaining that London was William's capital and so it was crucial to control. The White Tower was to act as his power base. The political/military context is used to explain why it was built when and where it was and there is a good use of William of Poitiers' account about opposition. Its location could have been further explained by mentioning its defensive role against possible attack via the river by Vikings. Earlier in the paragraph there are vague references to 'primary and secondary sources'. The answer does not mention that the White Tower is a keep. The function of a keep tells us something about it as a symbol of power and its other functions (the White Tower is often said to be one of the largest keeps in the world). This all adds to our understanding of its appearance. However, a promising start.

The answer would be improved by (i) explaining the most important changes and why these create challenges, (ii) by explaining how other changes to the Tower have affected the overall appearance of the White Tower, and (iii) explaining how these challenges can be overcome (including the section on Gundulf).

The use by the candidate of Gundulf and Rochester Castle is good and makes a relevant point re. overcoming challenges. This could have been supported further by reference to the White Tower being the keep par excellence.

Overall the answer has demonstrated sound knowledge and understanding of the original siting of the White Tower with some use of relevant context. Some changes to the tower have been explained, although important ones have been left out. There is explanation of how these changes create challenges for understanding the original appearance although this is often limited and not strong enough for L5. Better use could have been made of the changes that are used as well as of the rest of the Tower complex. The answer is actually stronger on the second part of the question. A number of suggestions have been explained as to how to overcome the challenges. These needed to be brought together in a focused paragraph. They are rather scattered throughout the answer. When brought together they do constitute a good attempt to address the second part of the question with use of a range of sources being used.

A good answer - top of Level 4. The weaker response to the first part of the question and the lack of an overall coherent argument would keep it away from level 5. Some good points are made re the second part of the question. There is some sound knowledge of the site, there is in places convincing explanation but not always sustained. Specific and relevant features of the site are used.

Script 5

3. Imagine that an artist has been hired to do a painting showing the diversity of everyday life at your site, at a particular time in its past. What would you tell the artist to help make the painting historically accurate? Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer.

Site studied: The Tower of London <http://www.hrp.org.uk/tower-of-london/#gs.cukE6o>

If an artist had been hired to do a painting of the Tower of London during the Tudor era there are key details they would need to be included. Most importantly, the Tower site was a busy armoury, fortress, mint and prison, and so all of the people associated with these functions would need to be shown. The military features of the site could be shown through the many soldiers who lived in the medieval buildings - they should be shown practising with weaponry and receiving orders from officers to emphasise that even during Tudor times, it was still a military site. However, it was most important as an armoury and so this should be a key feature of the painting, with the guards shown surrounded by their weaponry rather than soldiers fighting. These were still important during the Tudor period in showing the power of the castle as a fortress. The White Tower needs to be emphasised due to it being white washed and therefore should be brighter than the other buildings, as is the case of Ivan Lapper, who produces the images the Tower of London use themselves.

However there were new key features added, such as the house of Ordnance, erected along the curtain wall to the north of the White Tower. It was made of timber and cost over £2000 pounds, and therefore the shading/ colour should be lighter than the White tower, to show the difference in material. This was built by Henry VIII but to show the diversity of everyday life, the many workers and supervisors who built this would need to be shown. This had a big impact on the mint in the Tower of London, as under Henry VIII, all other mints in London were shut and so the Tower controlled all production of the coinage in London. This shows the diversity of buildings present at the Tower and how it would be busy, as people would enter the Tower for work. Some people that worked in the mint lived on site, however most lived in the nearby city, and therefore the Tower would be a hub of life, which must be reflected in the image produced. Tired and dirty looking mint workers, exposed to many hazards, should be shown. There should be lots of activity around the mint with coin makers busy shaping and pressing coins. The mint also had a major impact during Elizabeth I reign due to her introducing a new coinage because of the problems the debasement had caused. This meant that more workers were needed and therefore in the image painted there must be a lot of people present and the building of the mint highlighted in a darker colour, as this building was of great importance during this time. By Tudor times, the mint people should probably be even more important than the soldiers to emphasise this important function of the site.

However the mood of the image needs to be quite dark and gloomy as the key purpose of the Tower was used as a prison throughout the Tudor period. The prison was for political and religious prisoners, many of whom were nobles or had wealth. Therefore they were allowed servants and friends to visit them, which should be reflected in the image with people within the tower. There were also visitors allowed to the castle, as many had an interest in seeing political prisoners, adding to the diversity of people within the castle. One key prisoner in 1546 was Anne Askew, who was a protestant reformer, and preached openly. She was tortured by ministers of Henry, however she gave no other names of Protestants, and this shows the desperation and brutality of his ministers in removing people they saw as heretics. Religious prisoners were common throughout the Tudor period, religious confusion and turmoil were present due to the constant changing between Catholicism and Protestantism depending on ruler. This turmoil in everyday life could be shown through the religious prisoners – perhaps with some of the workers cheering on an execution with others looking sad, to emphasise the religious divisions that were present in the site and in the country in general. Anne Askew should be shown in the painting to emphasise the fact that women were present at the site, although often just as menial workers or as prisoners.

The monarchs also used the Tower to stay before their coronation, and there were royal buildings to the south of the White Tower where they would stay and they are clustered together, as is shown in a panorama by Anthonis van den Wyngaerde of 1544. However the Tower was not a royal palace, and the monarchs did not stay there for long, which is important to note as they should not be present in the image themselves. The execution spot to the west of the White Tower also needs highlight as key prisoners lost their lives here and were then buried in the Chapel of Peter ad Vincula, to the north-west of the White Tower. It would be better for the artist to show priests and others being led to their execution, highlighting the turmoil regarding religion, but also the number of people within the Tower complex, which needs to be shown in the painting. These would help to make the painting historically accurate.

Examiner commentary

Low Level 5

Overall a good attempt at this question. The advice to reflect a dark and gloomy mood links to what the Tower was used for at this time. The significance of the site in Tudor times comes through clearly as a mint and as an armoury and as a prison for important prisoners with the latter particularly linking to diversity of attitudes of the time. The answer does cover diversity of life at the site with the workers of the mint and people visiting prisoners although more could have been done here e.g. many changes were made to the Tower at this time to make it stronger militarily with less use for domestic purposes (again reflecting the needs of the times) so there would have been the workers and their supervisors making these changes. There would also be the soldiers who garrisoned the Tower. The significance of the White Tower in all of this could have been emphasised.

Strong knowledge of the site and its context and analyses several features of the site. Good understanding of significance and of the beliefs/attitudes of the time all leading to a convincing explanation. The focus on the question itself, which is on the diversity of everyday life, pushes this into a level 5 answer.

Script 6

3. Imagine that an artist has been hired to do a painting showing the diversity of everyday life at your site, at a particular time in its past. What would you tell the artist to help make the painting historically accurate? Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer.

Site studied: Temple Newsam House, Leeds <http://www.leeds.gov.uk/museumsandgalleries/Pages/Temple-Newsam.aspx>

The time period that I have chosen to focus on is 1915-1917 when Temple Newsam was an auxiliary hospital during World War One. This period was important to the site's history as the purpose of the house changed from a family home to a hospital with up to 30 soldiers being treated for their injuries; everyday life would be very different as the house would be much busier. Temple Newsam was one of 100 stately homes in Britain that transformed into hospitals to help the war effort during World War One, so it would be important for the artist to make the painting unique to Temple Newsam and everyday life on the site. One way the artist could make the painting unique is by including the owner Lady Wood who was responsible for turning the site into hospital in the image. The painting would not include her husband Edward Wood as he was fighting in the First World War and including him would not make the scene of everyday life accurate.

The artist should set the portrait in the Great Hall of Temple Newsam that was transformed into a bedroom for soldiers while they recovered, there would be several beds along each side of the room with small bedside tables next to each and screens that were used to partition the soldiers. The artist should choose the great hall as the scene because only the south wing was the hospital and the north wing remained a family home, we also have a photograph taken in 1916, which showed the Great Hall as a hospital so the artist could use this to set the scene for the painting. To show the diversity of everyday life in the painting the artist should include some soldiers in their beds recovering and treated by nurses but also some sat playing cards for entertainment. We know that they had access to entertainment during their time at Temple Newsam due to a diary kept by a nurse who worked there. As explained above to make the painting unique Lady Wood should be painted organising the game of cards as she was responsible for keeping the soldiers entertained during their time at Temple Newsam. The clothes they would be wearing would show the diversity of the people in the portrait, Lady Wood would be in a formal dress-style dot show her higher-class status, the nurses would be in uniform to show their position and the soldiers would be in nursing gowns or pyjamas depending on their injury.

The mood of the painting should be dark and gloomy, despite the card playing, as these soldiers were emotionally scarred by the war and severely injured, they also had not seen their loved ones in a long time so would be feeling very lonely. From the physical remains of Temple Newsam we know that the Great Hall has high ceilings and a large bay window which would let in light so to make the painting more accurate and depict the mood, the curtains should be drawn and candles lit for light. The Great Hall in present day is the entrance to Temple Newsam and there are no physical remains of the hospital but we can ensure the accuracy of the painting of everyday life using the photograph and nurse's diary.

Examiner commentary

Top Level 5

The choice of the period when it acted as a convalescent hospital is perfect for this exercise. It provides students with lots of scope. There is also much excellent supporting material in the Legacies of War and The Healing Home projects. This answer is focused and relevant. It demonstrates strong knowledge and understanding.

The answer begins by providing some context and by explaining the choice of this period for this site. There is understanding demonstrated here of the significance of the site at that time - as a convalescent hospital. Mention could have been of the fact that it was first used for Belgian soldiers and then later for a greater diversity of nationalities of soldiers. Perhaps the large number of casualties with the most horrific injuries (both physical and mental) returning from the Front could have been made clearer and integrated into the answer more. The role of Temple Newsome as a convalescent hospital, as a distinct from other type of hospital, could also have been used more. This could all have been used to stress the particular significance of the hospital at this particular time which could then have been related rather more closely to the account of what would be seen in the Great Hall.

There is plenty of accurate detail e.g. the Great Hall in the South Wing being used for the men, Dorothy Wood's stress on providing entertainment, the use of the physical remains to describe the dimensions of the Great Hall.

One essential part of this exercise is how the relationship between the use of the site at the time, the diversity of activities and people, and the physical remains of the site, can be used together to inform the artist. This answer does explain the use of a particular part the site at the time as a convalescent hospital and how this led to a diversity of activities and people - the convalescing men, the nurses and Lady Wood, all with their different roles and classes. Diversity could have been stressed more - the dreadful injuries suffered by the men, perhaps some men walking on crutches, the diversity of nationalities of soldiers in the later years, the nurses from the VAD going about their business supervised by a Matron, the only professional nurse there. The contrast with Lady Wood is used well. Diversity would have been further extended if mention had been made of the local girls who came in to help out and do charring. However, overall, diversity is effectively described.

The answer then moves on to the mood to be portrayed. There is a good attempt at this which is set in context. However, rather more time could have been spent on this part of the answer and perhaps it might not have been quite so 'one-toned'. One of the pieces of writing for the Legacies of War project suggests a different aspect - 'the smell of tobacco smoke and the chatter of men'.

These suggestions are given as indications of how a very good answer could have been improved.

The answer is relevant and focused. There is strong knowledge of the key features of the site and sound knowledge of its context as well as secure understanding of them. These are used fairly well to support a generally convincing explanation although, as suggested above, there are ways in which they could have been used more effectively. There is strong understanding and good use made of concepts such as significance, diversity and similarity and difference - although some ways are suggested above as to how this could have been even stronger. The physical remains of the site are used effectively. Good use is made of a photograph of 1915 but could more explicit use have been made of the nurse's diary that is mentioned or of other documentary evidence? Overall, this answer meets the requirements of Level 5.



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