

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 :	21
Candidate Name :		

Total Marks : 43 / 50

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper:	J411/21	
Paper	43 / 50	
Total:		
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used In Total
1	19 / 20	✓
1SPAG	4 / 5	✓
2	16 / 20	✓
2SPAG	4 / 5	✓
3	0 / 20	
3SPAG	0 / 5	

As part of your GCSE (9–1) History B (Schools History Project) course you have studied a historical site and what remains of it today.

Refer to features from the site as well as your own knowledge of the past to help you with the questions below.

You **must** clearly state the name of the site you have studied at the start of each answer.

You should make it clear in your answers which specific time(s) in your site's history you are referring to.

Answer **any two** questions.

- 1 Explain the reasons why people first created your site within its surroundings. Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]



() Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

- ? 2 How diverse have the activities and people associated with your site been throughout its history? Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

Charles Gray () Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

↳ prison

Matthew Hopkins

- ? 3 Choose one period in your site's history. How far do the physical remains at your site reveal the attitudes and values of people at that time? Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

1
Roman
but
Norman

() Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]



State the site you have studied Colchester Castle

Question number 1

During the Roman occupation of England this site was home to the Temple of Claudius & the temple of a famous Roman emperor constructed in 54 AD. It was a town of Roman importance so was thoroughly protected by Roman walls. The castle was not believed to have been built until after the Battle of Hasting in 1066, and the construction was believed to have started before 1072, with its completion potentially being around 1120. William the Conqueror chose this site for various reasons but one of which was its link to its Roman heritage it possessed. As not only were materials already there to be recycled but its positioning in the previously popular Roman town of Camulodunum meant it had various assets of importance regarding its location. Firstly, the town was surrounded by Roman walls which could have been one of the reasons it was given the title of a defensive burh. As this was the case William knew that this castle located within the walls could be guarded effectively; he needed this protection as he had just conquered England and there was a great threat of civil



upps dismay and even uprising. The Roman allusion to the area gave a ~~strong~~ symbolic meaning to the site ~~of~~ for William, thus giving him a sense of power within the site due to the power the Romans had, with him building in this site acting as an inheritor of such power.

~~Other reason~~ Another advantage created by the site was its geography and physical location, which could be considered a more significant factor in the construction of the castle. For example, Colchester has the river Colne running through it today just as it would have done many centuries ago. The location of the river by the site meant a plentiful supply of food and water in addition ~~to~~ to the potential use for travel and trade - as the mouth of the river was on the East Coast. This meant that there would have been easy access to the sea via boat. Another physical aspect by the site of choice for the castle was that it was on top of a hill, which became a defensive mound - a feature typical in many Norman castles. The hill was surrounded by flat land which meant



a clear view over land for many miles. This meant that if enemies present they could be spotted with ease and at cause to its hilly nature, a slope would have been present meaning a great challenge to the physicality of the attackers in climbing the slope.

To conclude, both Roman influence to the area and the geography of the area played a major role in the construction of Colchester castle. However, due to many reasons which allude to the ~~repeated~~ are similar in sort to many Norman castles built by William the Conqueror, I believe that its the geography of the area played the most important role in the site of choice.



Q2 who were trialled
at Colchester castle,

State the site you have studied

Colchester castle

Question number

2

The diversity of people associated with the site in history is substantial with ^{an} iron mongers, Emperors, local MPs, witchfinder generals and a king all playing their own parts in the activities performed within the castle grounds.

In 1645, witchfinder general Matthew Hopkins was invited to the castle to interrogate the witches in the prison which was in use since the 13th century. This is during his time there, he tortured and ~~and~~ 16 witches and ~~and~~ ^{Q2} ~~off~~ into finding out what he may have deemed ~~their~~ their acts of ^{misdeed} ~~misdeeds~~ and sanctioned them to confinement into the castle prison and even potentially hanging ~~to~~ for those who were found guilty of more severe acts of witchcraft. This was a more spiritual use of the castle which was only active for a couple years. However, the prison was on and off from the 13th century to the 19th century. This is an unusual use of such a castle and one that of which that would have not been common at the time. ^{Q2} ~~So~~ therefore continued imprisonment for many years after the time of Matthew Hopkins' time at the castle.



In 1727, the Castle was handed to Charles Gray (a local MP of Colchester) by his step-mum as a wedding present. During this time the castle was still in use as a prison. Many 18 years later, Charles Gray decided on refurbishing the castle to show off what he believed were its Roman roots. He did not know the castle was Norman. He used the castle more socially and turned it into a Roman themed dwelling and began to remove narrow arrow slits and add a large window, tiled roof, domed towers, a study and a library. Some of which features were Roman and some solely constructed for his own personal use e.g. a study. He was content with his castle and made it a private park which was later made public after his demise. This the use of the castle by Charles Gray was vastly different to the use of the castle by Matthew Hopkins.

By being along the lines posing with similarity of ideas of Charles Gray it was ^{as well as} ~~later~~ being made a public park it was made a museum in 1860. This was also a social use of the castle. However, this was more ^{of} an idea to benefit the local



community, rather than Charles Gray's idea to show the castle off to friends.

The public park and museum are still key features today & playing a role in local communities and acting as a site of tourism benefitting people not locally and so the economy locally/nationally.

To conclude, Colchester castle is a site of great importance and has shared many experiences with numerous individuals, ~~partaking in numerous~~ activities, so the use has been overall diverse but similar ~~with~~ in social ~~reasons~~ aspects of such uses.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
2	Q2 - Identifies different people in opening paragraph (L1). Identifies Matthew Hopkins and his activities at the site then develops a continuity in it being used as a prison (L2). Identifies Charles Gray and his continued use of the site as a prison, developing paragraph with a change in activity to social use (L3) with further development of L3 as paragraphs ends. Identifies museum to explain further change in activity and people associated with the site (L4). Concluding paragraph serves only as a summary. Secure L4 - consistently meets the criteria for this level, so top of level - 16 marks.
1	5 developed points (Roman heritage/Roman walls/River Colne/hill/ flat land). Conclusion relates site to typicality and evaluates reasons for location in surroundings.