



Question 1 (8 marks)

Your history teacher has asked you to research an example related to the topic of social, cultural and artistic developments in order to explore the following statement of inquiry:

Individuals and groups express their ideas and identities through social, cultural and artistic movements.

Your classmate wants to investigate the history of hip-hop music in the 1970s and 1980s. They ask you for help. They have identified four resources. Look at the resources and answer the questions that follow.

Resource 1

Resource 2

Resource 3

Resource 4

The song “The Message”, released by Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five in 1982, is often considered to be the first Conscious Rap song. Conscious Rap was a movement in which rap songs had a strong political message.



It's like a jungle sometimes
It makes me wonder how I keep from goin' under
It's like a jungle sometimes
It makes me wonder how I keep from goin' under
Broken glass everywhere
People ***** on the stairs, you know they just don't care
I can't take the smell, can't take the noise
Got no money to move out, I guess I got no choice
Rats in the front room, roaches in the back
Junkies in the alley with a baseball bat
I tried to get away but I couldn't get far
'Cause a man with a tow truck repossessed my car

Click below to play an extract of the song.

*Twentieth-Century Music: A
History of Musical Style in
Modern Europe and America*
Robert P. Morgan

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- The 19th-Century
Background
- From 1900 to World War I
- Between the Wars
- From World War II to the
Present

Date: 7 September

Title - Interview with DJ Kool Here

- Jamaican musician who pioneered hip-hop music in New York in the 1970s and 1980s.
- Credited with inventing breakbeat. It is the basis for hip-hop music.

My Notes:

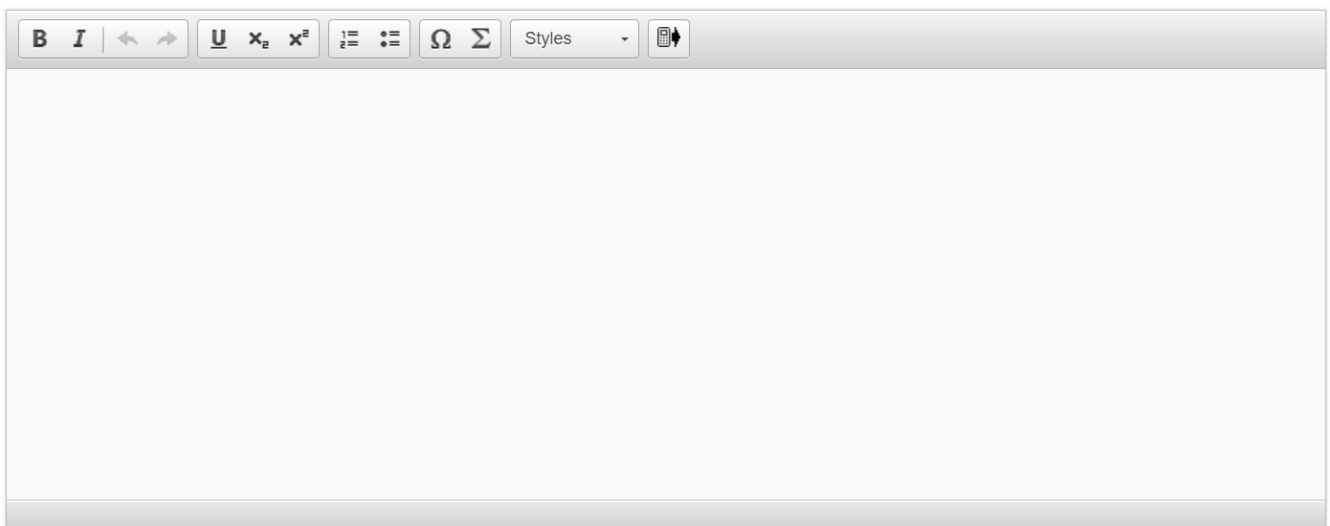


Photos of New York in the 1970s and 1980s



Scroll down to continue

Evaluate your classmate's choice of resources for their investigation into the history of hip-hop music in the 1970s and 1980s.



A screenshot of a text editor window. The toolbar at the top includes the following icons from left to right: bold (B), italic (I), undo (left arrow), redo (right arrow), underline (U), subscript (x₂), superscript (x²), bulleted list, numbered list, link (Ω), unlink (Σ), a dropdown menu labeled 'Styles', and a mobile device icon.



Question 2 (18 marks)



Question 2a (2 marks)

You will now plan your own investigation into social, cultural and artistic developments in order to explore the following statement of inquiry:

Individuals and groups express their ideas and identities through social, cultural and artistic movements.

You will be asked to choose a movement in history, create a research question, and reflect on sources.

Outline one social, cultural or artistic movement in history.

B *I* | ← → x₂ x² Styles -



Question 2b (4 marks)

Explain one idea or opinion that was expressed by the people involved in the movement outlined in question 2a.

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Question 2c (2 marks)

With reference to the movement outlined in question 2a, **formulate** a clear and focused research question to help you investigate the statement of inquiry:

Individuals and groups express their ideas and identities through social, cultural and artistic movements.

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Question 2d (4 marks)

Justify the relevance of your research question to the statement of inquiry:

Individuals and groups express their ideas and identities through social, cultural and artistic movements.

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Question 2e (2 marks)

With reference to **one** of the concepts below, **formulate one** relevant and focused sub-question that will help your investigation.

Choose **one** of the following:

- Cooperation
- Culture
- Identity
- Innovation and Revolution
- Perspective
- Significance

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Question 2f (3 marks)

Choose **one** individual or group of individuals you could interview to help your investigation. The individual(s) chosen could be a specific person or a general occupation.

Chosen individual/group of individuals:

Explain why the interview would be helpful.

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- ☰
- ☷

 | Ω Σ | Styles ▾ | 📄



Question 2g (1 mark)

Identify one primary source, **other than** an interview, that you could use to help your investigation.

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Question 3 (18 marks)

Imagine you are living during the time of a particular intellectual or ideological movement.

You must write a persuasive speech to **explain** to your audience why you are in favour of **or** against the ideas and beliefs held by the followers of the movement.

You must:

- provide the:
 - name of the movement
 - date
 - location (for example, city or country)
 - intended audience for your speech
- provide background information on your chosen movement to support your argument
- consider the impact the movement has had on society, for example, on daily lives, the economy, human rights.

Write the name of your chosen intellectual or ideological movement here:

Write the date, location and audience for your speech here:

Write your speech here:



Question 4 (2 marks)

Watch **Source A** and read **Source B** and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

Transcript

The Black Death of October 1347 to 1352 is one of the worst catastrophes in recorded history.

As many as 50 million people died in Europe. The population was reduced from 80 million to 30 million. One witness noted, "The living were barely sufficient to bury the dead".

Historians still debate what caused the outbreak and made the disease so deadly. Influenza, smallpox, and typhus have all been suggested as the cause. However, the leading theory is that it was an outbreak of bubonic plague, combined with a type of pneumonia. It is believed to have spread via fleas living on rats.

The arrival of the Black Death terrified a population that lived in constant fear of God and the end of the world. The people thought God was punishing them. Many responded with prayers. Others punished themselves with self-flagellation in an attempt to receive God's mercy. Shockingly, some victims were abandoned, with some families deserting their infected relatives.

There was no known cure in the 14th century, but people wanted medicines. Some doctors sold

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There was no known cure in the 14th century, but people wanted medicines. Some doctors sold remedies. Almost all of them were ineffective. Cities that managed to keep the Black Death beyond their borders were those that devised and implemented quarantine.

Glossary

Bubonic plague: a highly contagious disease

Pneumonia: an infection in a person's lungs

Self-flagellation: the act of whipping oneself

Source B shows a doctor's advice for avoiding the Black Death in the 14th century. It was written in 1349 in Islamic Spain. In it, the doctor describes the spread of the plague and tries to explain it using a combination of ancient Roman knowledge, Arab tradition, and religion.

Source B

1. Keep the air around you pure and sweet, scented with perfumes when possible.
2. Sleep in a room open to the north wind; avoid the south winds.
3. Keep your body quiet and calm, and do not breathe deeply.
4. Keep your mind and spirit calm; relax and read soothing texts, especially the [Quran](#).
5. In your diet, avoid eating old meat but eat black bread regularly.

©

Outline why 14th century societies didn't deal with the plague effectively.





Question 5 (6 marks)

Source B is repeated below for your information.

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5. In your diet, avoid eating old meat but eat black bread regularly.



Question 5a (3 marks)

With reference to its origin and/or purpose **describe one** value of **Source B** for an MYP student studying health and medicine in the 14th century.



Question 5b (3 marks)

With reference to its origin and/or purpose **describe one** limitation of **Source B** for an MYP student studying health and medicine in the 14th century.



Question 6 (4 marks)

Read **Source C** and answer the question that follows. **Source A** and **Source B** are repeated for information.

Source C

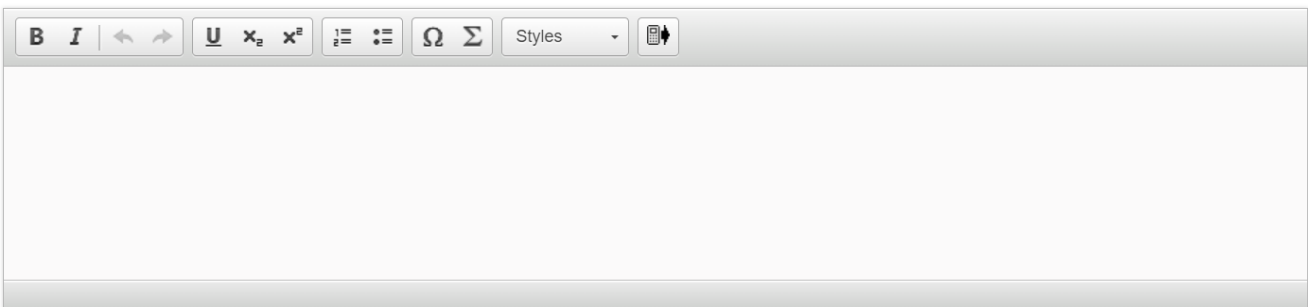
The eradication of the bubonic plague

By 1750, the bubonic plague had gradually faded out in western Europe. [...] Then, in the mid-1800s there were fresh outbreaks in China. [...] But medical science had made many advances since the time of the Black Death and the Great Plague of London. As a result of the pioneering work of Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch, medical researchers now had the resources they needed to treat the bubonic plague.

Pasteur had shown that harmful bacteria could produce disease, and Koch had discovered the specific bacteria that caused diseases such as anthrax and tuberculosis. Applying their methods, scientists from Japan and Switzerland examined plague victims and succeeded for the first time in isolating the bacterium that caused the Black Death. Moreover, they were the first to observe that rats played a key role in transmitting the disease.

[During an outbreak in San Francisco between 1900 and 1904, authorities] ordered that all incoming and outgoing ships had to be disinfected. They also organized massive sanitation cleanups in which approximately 700,000 rats were trapped and destroyed in San Francisco. [...] With the development of antibiotic drugs in the 1940s, this plague became a treatable disease at last.

Explain the difference in perspectives on dealing with epidemics between the 14th century and the beginning of the 20th century.



A rich text editor toolbar with the following icons from left to right: Bold (B), Italic (I), Undo (left arrow), Redo (right arrow), Underline (U), Subscript (x₂), Superscript (x²), Bulleted List (three horizontal lines with a dot), Numbered List (three horizontal lines with numbers), Link (Ω), and Unlink (Σ). To the right of these icons is a 'Styles' dropdown menu and a mobile device icon.

Question 7 (24 marks)

Write a well-structured essay on the following question.

To what extent has scientific innovation always brought positive change to the health and wellbeing of societies?

In your essay:

- provide examples from **at least one** scientific innovation in history to support your arguments
- consider different perspectives.

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