Surname	Other n	ames
Edexcel GCSE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
History B (Schools History Project) Unit 1: Schools History Project Development Study Option 1B: Crime and Punishment		
Option 15: Crime and F	umsmilent	
Tuesday 17 January 2012 Time: 1 hour 15 minutes	– Afternoon	Paper Reference 5HB01/1B

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer Questions 1 and 2, EITHER Question 3 OR 4 and then EITHER Question 5(a) and 5(b) OR 6(a) and 6(b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- Questions labelled with an asterisk (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
 - you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

N D S O N

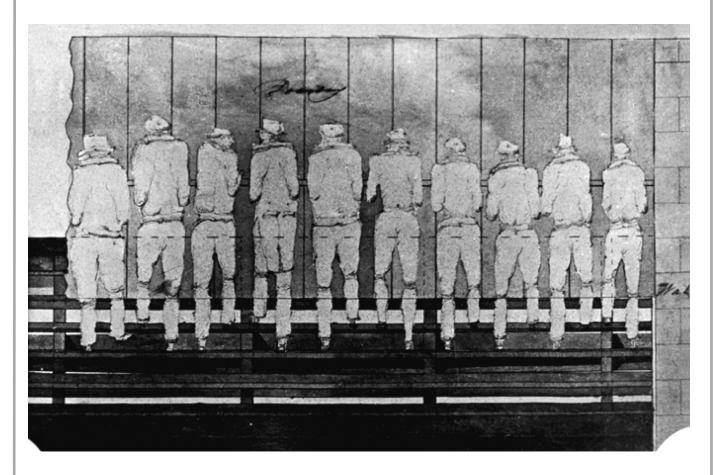
Turn over ▶

Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Sources A and B.

Source A: A drawing of prison inmates on a treadmill at Devizes Prison in the late nineteenth century.



Source B: From a speech by a government minister in June 2010, explaining the government's attitude towards prisons.

Too often prison has failed to turn criminals into law-abiding citizens. Prisons are supposed to deter crime, protect the public, punish offenders and cut re-offending. Prisons are places of punishment, but also of education and change.

1	What can you learn from Sources A and B about changes in attitudes towards prison as a punishment?			
	Explain your answer, using these sources.	(4)		
	(Total for Question 1 = 4 ma	rks)		



noose one and explain why they were	·	(9)
Vagabonds in the Tudor period (sixteenth century).	Poachers in the eighteenth century.	





Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How successful were attempts to enforce law and order during the period c1450–c1800?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- In the sixteenth century, the position of village constable was unpaid.
- 1718: Jonathan Wild gave himself the title of 'Thief Taker General of Great Britain and Ireland'.
- 1749: Henry Fielding established the Bow Street Runners.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

4 How much has the role of the police changed since the mid-nineteenth century?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1877: The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) was set up.
- 1937: 999 emergency phone number introduced.
- 2002: Police Community Support Officers introduced.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross \boxtimes in the box. If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .

Chosen Question Number:	Question 3	Question 4	\boxtimes











Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

- 5 Crime and punishment from Roman Britain onwards.
 - (a) Describe the key features of punishments used during the Middle Ages.

(9)

*(b) How similar were the systems of law and order in England under the Romans and the Normans?

(16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Roman punishments included whipping and execution.
- The Normans introduced Trial by Combat.
- Under the Normans, priests could claim Benefit of the Clergy.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

- 6 Changing views of the nature of criminal activity c1450 to the present day.
 - (a) What developments in the 1960s and 1970s led to the 1976 Domestic Violence Act?

(9)

*(b) 'The attitude of the authorities was the most important reason for the increase in witchcraft accusations in Britain.' Do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- James I wrote a book called Daemonologie.
- Matthew Hopkins called himself the 'Witchfinder General'.
- Many people were very religious during the seventeenth century.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross \boxtimes in the box. If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .

Chosen Question Number:	Question 5	Question 6	
(a)			



((a) continued)	
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(b)	



((b) continued)	
((b) Continued)	



(b) continued)	
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	TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



