Centre No.					Pape	r Refer	ence			Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.			1	3	3	6	/	0	1	Signature	

Paper Reference(s)

# 1336/01 **Option Q Edexcel GCSE**

# **History C**

Schools History Project

Paper 1

Option Q: Crime, Punishment and Protest (Paper Q1)

Friday 8 June 2007 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour

Materials required for examination

Items included with question papers

Sources booklet

# **Instructions to Candidates**

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and signature. Check that you have the correct question paper.

Remove the sources booklet from your question paper. Look through the question paper and sources booklet to see how they relate to each other.

Answer Question 1 and ONE other question only from your selected topic. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper. Do not use pencil. Use blue or black ink. Indicate which question you are answering by marking the box (\( \)).

If you change your mind, put a line through the box (\(\overline{\ cross  $(\boxtimes)$ .

Do not return the sources booklet with the question paper.

## **Information for Candidates**

The marks for individual questions and the parts of questions are shown in round brackets: e.g. (2). There are 4 questions in this question paper. The total mark for this paper is 40. There are 16 pages in this question paper. Any blank pages are indicated.

### **Advice to Candidates**

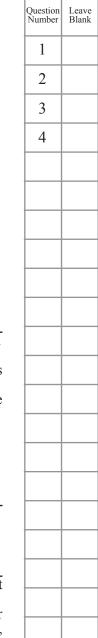
You are reminded of the importance of clear and orderly presentation in your answers. Make sure that your writing is clear. You should write in whole sentences and paragraphs as appropriate. Quality of written communication will be assessed in the essay questions. You will be assessed on your ability to present relevant information, write clearly using accurate spelling, punctuation and grammar, and use a suitable structure and style of writing.

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Examiner's use only

Team Leader's use only

Turn over



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# Paper Q1: Crime, Punishment and Protest

Answer Question 1 and EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3 OR Question 4. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

(	What can you learn from these sources about the changing involvement of the local community in law and order?

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(b)	Use your own knowledge.	Leav
	Why did the authorities in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries use such a harsh punishment as being hanged, drawn and quartered? Explain your answer.	

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(8)	



Study Sources D and E.  Why was the death penalty not abolished until 1969 in Britain when many peopwere already against its widespread use in the nineteenth century?  Use your own knowledge and these two sources to explain your answer.	ple
were already against its widespread use in the nineteenth century?  Use your own knowledge and these two sources to explain your answer.	ple
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(12)	Q1
(Total 25 marks)	





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#### **EITHER**

## **Extension Unit 1: Crime and Punishment from the Ancient World onwards**

**2.** What part did religion play in Anglo-Saxon and Norman methods of dealing with crime? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer, and any other information of your own.

- Trial by Ordeal was usually conducted by a priest
- Criminals could claim sanctuary
- Anyone who could read from the Bible could claim Benefit of Clergy

(Total 15 marks)

OR

### **Extension Unit 2: The Nature of Protest and Government Response**

**3.** Did Kett's Rebellion fail as a result of poor leadership? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer, and any other information of your own.

- Kett's followers camped outside Norwich for six weeks
- King Edward VI offered the rebels a pardon
- Robert Kett was hanged in chains from the walls of Norwich Castle

(Total 15 marks)

OR

### **Extension Unit 3: Changing Views of the Nature of Criminal Activity**

**4.** What does the treatment of the Tolpuddle Martyrs reveal about the attitudes of the authorities and the importance of public opinion?

You could include the following in your answer, and any other information of your own.

- The Grand National Consolidated Trades Union was set up in 1833
- The magistrates who tried the case were mainly landowners
- More than 250,000 signed a petition for the release of the men involved

(Total 15 marks)



blank Indicate which question you are answering by marking the box ( $\boxtimes$ ). 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 2 🖂 Question 3 Question 4



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