| Candidate | Centre | Candidate |
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| Name | Number | Number |
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GCSE

4285/01

HISTORY

UNIT 3: Crime and Punishment, c.1530 to the present day

P.M. TUESDAY, 14 June 2011

l hour

| Questions Answered | Mark Awarded |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Question | 20 |
| Question | /20 |
| Question | 10 |
| TOTAL | 50 |

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are the questions in Section B.

SECTION A

Answer two questions.

1. This question is about changing crimes and their causes.

Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

[20]

Source A



[A gunpowder plotter about to enter a cellar underneath Parliament]

| (a) | What does Source A show you about the Gunpowder Plot? | [2] |
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| <i>(b)</i> | Describe the crime of smuggling in the eighteenth century. | [4] |
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Look at these two sources about crime in the last 50 years and answer the question that follows.

Source B

Most people could afford to own a motor-car from about 1960. This has led to new types of crime. Car theft has become one of the biggest types of crime, but motor crime includes anything from drink-driving to traffic offences.

[From a school text book]

Source C



[The wreckage of a London bus after a terrorist bomb explosion in July 2005]

| (c) | appeared since the | e second half of | the twentieth co | to snow now ne entury. | w types of crime | nave [6] |
|-----|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|
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(4285-01) **Turn over.**

| (d) | How important was the growth of large industrial towns in causing new types of crin in the early nineteenth century? | ne 8] |
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END OF QUESTION 1

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(4285-01) **Turn over.**

2. This question is about policing and the changing methods used to combat crime.

[20]

Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

Source A



[A city police force in the 1950s]

| <i>(a)</i> | What does Source A show you about police transport in the 1950s? | [2] |
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| <i>(b)</i> | Describe the work of a Tudor Justice of the Peace (JP). | [4] |
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Look at these two sources about policing in the twentieth century and answer the question that follows.

Source B



[The first British policewomen, about 1920]

Source C

The work of the police is so varied that it is impossible for the police to be skilled in all the kinds of work that they have to do. Since 1945 the major crime prevention work has been dealt with by specialist national squads, like the Fraud Squad (1946) and the Anti-Terrorist Squad (1971).

[From a school text book]

| (c) | Use Sources B and C and your own knowledge to explain why policing developed in the twentieth century. | 1e 6] |
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((4285-01) **Turn over.**

| (d) | Why were the Bow Street Runners a turning-point in methods of policing in the leighteenth century? | late [8] |
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END OF QUESTION 2

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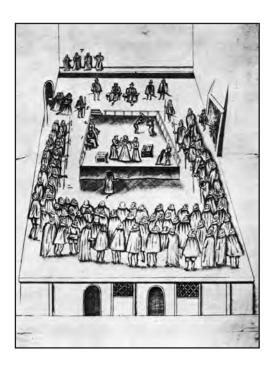
(4285-01) **Turn over.**

3. This question is about changing methods of punishment.

[20]

Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

Source A



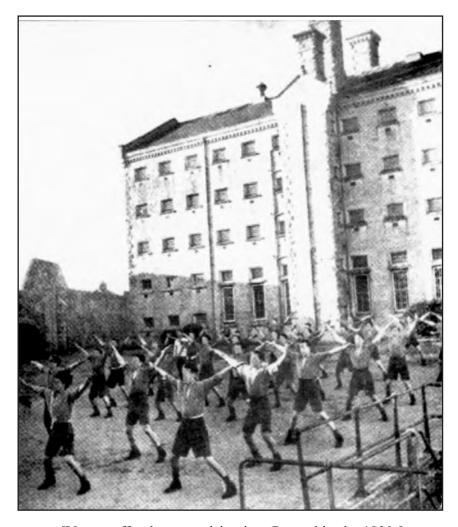
[The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1587]

| (a) | What does Source A show you about the punishment of Mary, Queen of Scots? | [2] |
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| <i>(b)</i> | Describe the reform of the Criminal Code in 1823. | [4] |
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Look at these two sources about punishment in the twentieth century and answer the question that follows.

Source B



[Young offenders exercising in a Borstal in the 1930s]

Source C

Suspended sentences have been used as a punishment since 1967. This means that a criminal does not go to prison unless he or she commits another offence during the suspension period. Today, suspended sentences often include a period of unpaid community work.

[From a school text book]

| (c) | Use Sources B and C and your own knowledge to explain why new form punishment were introduced in the twentieth century. | s of [6] |
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| (d) | How important was the work of John Howard and George O. Paul in improving prisons in the late eighteenth century? [8] | , |
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END OF QUESTION 3

SECTION B

Answer **one** question only from this section.

Either,

4. How far have causes of crime changed from Tudor times to the present day?

[10]

You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:

The effect of religious changes Unemployment as a cause of crime Unrest caused by bad living and working conditions The pressures of modern society and any other relevant factors.

Or,

5. Have methods of combating crime always been successful from Tudor times to the present day? [10]

You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:

The effectiveness of Tudor and Stuart watchmen The development of the Metropolitan Police Increasing police specialisation Modern day problems and any other relevant factors.

Or,

6. How far have attitudes about punishing criminal offenders changed from Tudor times to the present day? [10]

You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:

The use of corporal punishment Transportation as a punishment Changes in public executions Developments in prison reform and any other relevant factors.

You may only answer one question from Section B

(4285-01) Turn over.

| Number of the question chosen in Section B: | |
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