Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number

#### WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE

**General Certificate of Secondary Education** 



CYD-BWYLLGOR ADDYSG CYMRU

Tystysgrif Gyffredinol Addysg Uwchradd

165/18

#### **HISTORY**

# SPECIFICATION B: IN-DEPTH, THEMATIC AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF ASPECTS OF WELSH/ENGLISH AND WORLD HISTORY

#### PAPER 2

#### STUDY IN DEVELOPMENT

### 18 - CRIME AND PUNISHMENT, c. 1530 onwards

A.M. THURSDAY, 14 June 2007

(1 hour 20 minutes)

Questions answered	Office use
Question	30
Question	30
TOTAL	60

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Answer **two** questions only.

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 will be awarded marks for the quality of your written communication.

Your answers must be relevant and must make full use of information given to be awarded full marks for a question.

You are reminded that you should always support your answers using your knowledge and understanding of the topic chosen.

No certificate will be awarded to a candidate detected in any unfair practice during the examination.

## Answer two questions only.

## 1. This question is about crime and its causes.

Study the information below and then answer the questions which follow.

[30]

## **INFORMATION**

Crime and its causes have changed over the centuries. This picture shows the Gunpowder Plotters in 1605.



(a)	What was treason?	[2]
(b)	Describe how unemployment led to crime in the sixteenth century.	[4]

(c)	Explain why stagecoach travel became a cause of crime in the eighteenth century.	[6]

(d)	How important was social unrest in causing disturbances like the Luddite riots and Friots in the early nineteenth century?	Rebecca [8]

(e)	Have the causes of crime always changed from Tudor times to the present day?		
	In your answer you may wish to consider: poverty, greed, unemployment, the pressures of modern society or any other relevant factor. [10]		
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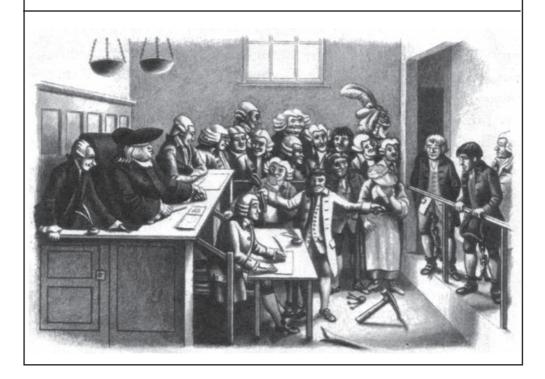

# 2. This question is about policing and the methods used to combat crime.

Study the information below and then answer the questions which follow.

[30]

## **INFORMATION**

Methods of combating crime have changed considerably over the centuries. This picture shows a court in London.



(a)	Who was John Fielding?	[2]
(b)	Describe how watchmen (Charlies) helped to ma seventeenth centuries.	nintain law and order in the sixteenth and [4]

[6]	Explain the extension of police forces outside London in the nineteenth century.	(c)

(d)	How important were transport developments in helping police to combat crime in twentieth century?	the [8]
		••••••

(e)	Have far have methods of policing the community and combating crime changed from Tudor times to the present day?		
	In your answer you may wish to consider: Tudor JPs and constables, the Metropolita Police, police specialisation, the role of women or any other relevant factor. [10]		

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## 3. This question is about punishment.

Study the information below and then answer the questions which follow.

[30]

## **INFORMATION**

Methods of punishing criminals have changed considerably over the centuries. This picture shows an early nineteenth century prison.



(a)	What was flogging?	[2]
(b)	Describe the work of Elizabeth Fry in the early nineteenth century.	[4]

(c)	Explain why the separate and silent systems were introduced into nineteenth centur prisons.	y 5]

(d)	How important were changing attitudes to criminal offenders in bringing reforms in the twentieth century?	about prison [8]

(e)	Have far have methods of punishing offenders changed from Tudor times to the present day?  In your answer you may wish to consider: torture, transportation, public execution, the abolition of the death penalty or any other relevant factor.  [10]		
