Candidate	Centre	Candidate
Name	Number	Number
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### **GCSE**

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. WEDNESDAY, 11 June 2008

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.

## Answer two questions only.

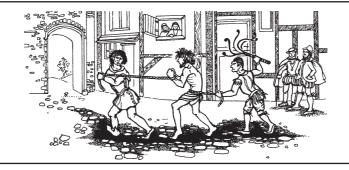
## 1. This question is about crime and its causes.

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 a criminal being whipped in the sixteenth century.



(a)	What was vagrancy in the sixteenth century?	[2]

<i>(b)</i>	Describe how religious changes led to crime in the sixteenth century.	[4]

[6]	Explain why smuggling became a common crime in the eighteenth century.	(c)

(d)	How important was the motor car in causing new types of crime in the second half of th twentieth century? [8]
•••••	
•••••	

(e)	How far have the causes of crime remained the same from Tudor times to the present day?
	In your answer you may wish to consider causes such as: poverty, greed, unemployment, the pressures of modern society or any other relevant factor. [10]

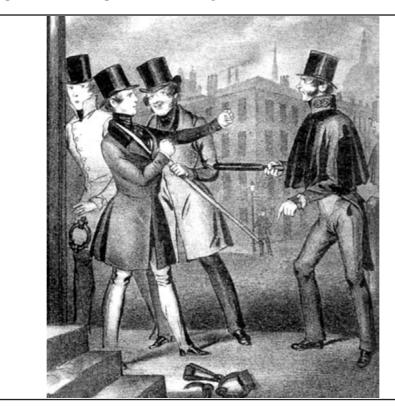

# 2. This question is about policing and the methods used to combat crime.

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 policeman dealing with troublemakers about 1830.



(a)	What was a 'peeler' in the nineteenth century?	[2]
(b)	Describe the work of Justices of the Peace (JPs) in Tudor times.	[4]

(c)	Explain why the work of the Fielding brothers led to improvements in methods of catchi criminals in the eighteenth century.	ng [6]
		••••
•••••		
		••••

(d)	How important to crime detection and prevention were technology and forensic science the twentieth century?	in 8]
		•••
		••••

(e)	Have methods of combating crime always been successful from Tudor times to the presen day?
	In your answer you may wish to consider the success of methods such as: watchmen, the Metropolitan Police, CID and police specialists, or any other relevant factor. [10]

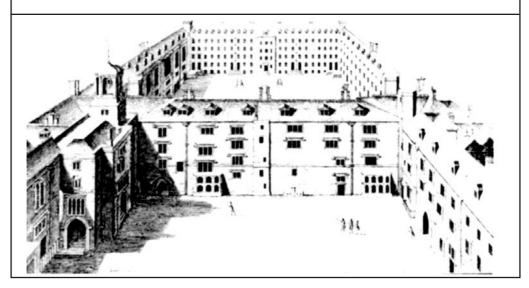

# 3. This question is about punishment.

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 the original bridewell.



<i>(a)</i>	What was a bridewell in the sixteenth century?	[2]

<i>(b)</i>	Describe the work of John Howard in the late eighteenth century.	[4]

(c)	Explain why transportation was used as a method of punishment in the eighteenth nineteenth centuries.	and [6]

(d)	How successful have twentieth century?	probation and	community	service bee	n as new	punishments in	the [8]
							•••••
							•••••
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(e)	How far have attitudes to the treatment of offenders changed from Tudor times to the present day?  In your answer you may wish to consider attitudes to issues such as: torture and execution flogging, public hanging, the abolition of the death penalty or any other relevant factor. [10]

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