

Write your name here					
Surname			Other names		
Centre Number			Candidate Number		
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
<b>Edexcel GCSE</b>					
<b>History B (Schools History Project)</b> <b>Unit 1: Schools History Project Development Study</b> <b>Option 1B: Crime and Punishment</b>					
Tuesday 15 June 2010 – Afternoon				Paper Reference	
<b>Time: 1 hour 15 minutes</b>				<b>5HB01/1B</b>	
You do not need any other materials.					Total Marks
<input type="text"/>					<input type="text"/>

### 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.

N37058A

©2010 Edexcel Limited.

1/1/



Turn over ►

**edexcel**   
advancing learning. changing lives

**Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.**

**Question 1**

Study Sources A and B.

**Source A:** A proclamation by King George III in 1780 saying that the army will be used to deal with riots.

A great number of people have gathered together in a riot. It has become necessary to use military force in order to deal with these disturbances, to protect the lives and properties of individuals, and to restore the peace of the country.

**Source B:** Police in riot gear controlling a demonstration in London in 1999.



**1** What can you learn from Sources A and B about changes in riot control in the period from the eighteenth century to the end of the twentieth century?

Explain your answer, using these sources.

(4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

---

**(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)**

---



2 The boxes below show two important changes in punishments.

Choose **one** of these changes and explain why it happened at that time.

(9)

The change from public execution to execution inside the prison in the nineteenth century.

The ending of the death penalty in the twentieth century.

Dotted lines for writing an answer.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)



**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**

**EITHER**

- 3** How far do you agree that 'new' crimes since 1900 are simply old crimes in a new format?

(12)

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

- By 1996, there were over 1.3 million motor crimes in Britain in a year.
- In 2000, it was claimed that one third of the cigarettes in Britain had been smuggled into the country.
- In 2001, the theft of mobile phones amounted to 28% of all robberies in Britain.

**(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)**

**OR**

- 4** How far did attitudes towards punishment change in the period c1450–c1850?

(12)

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

- In 1531 an act of parliament said vagabonds should be dragged behind a cart and whipped.
- In 1723 the Black Act created 50 new crimes which were punishable by death.
- By 1841 only murder and treason still carried the death penalty.

**(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)**





Blank lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines.





Blank lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



**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 law and order in Roman Britain. (9)
- \* (b) How different were the Anglo-Saxon and Tudor systems of law and order? (16)

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

- Anglo-Saxon law was based on the local community.
- In the Tudor period, men from each village had to serve for a year as unpaid constables.
- In the Tudor period, an increasing number of Justices of the Peace were appointed in each county.

**(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)**

**OR**

**6 Changing views of the nature of criminal activity c1450 to the present day.**

- (a) Explain the treatment of conscientious objectors during the First World War. (9)
- \* (b) 'The acceptance of scientific explanations was the main reason why trials for witchcraft ended.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (16)

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

- Most executions for witchcraft occurred during the Civil Wars of 1642–49.
- By the end of the seventeenth century, Britain had become a wealthy country.
- In 1751 a man was hanged for killing a woman suspected of being a witch.

**(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)**









(b) continued

[Redacted content area with horizontal lines]





**BLANK PAGE**

Every effort has been made to contact the copyright holders where possible. In some cases, every effort to contact copyright holders has been unsuccessful and Edexcel will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgement at the first opportunity.

