

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCSE**

## **History B (Schools History Project)**

**Unit 1: Schools History Project Development Study**

**Option 1B: Crime and Punishment**

Tuesday 14 June 2011 – Afternoon

**Time: 1 hour 15 minutes**

Paper Reference

**5HB01/1B**

**You do not need any other materials.**

Total Marks

### **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.

Turn over ►

P38262A

©2011 Edexcel Limited.

1/1/1/



P 3 8 2 6 2 A 0 1 1 6

**edexcel**   
advancing learning, changing lives

**Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.**

**Question 1**

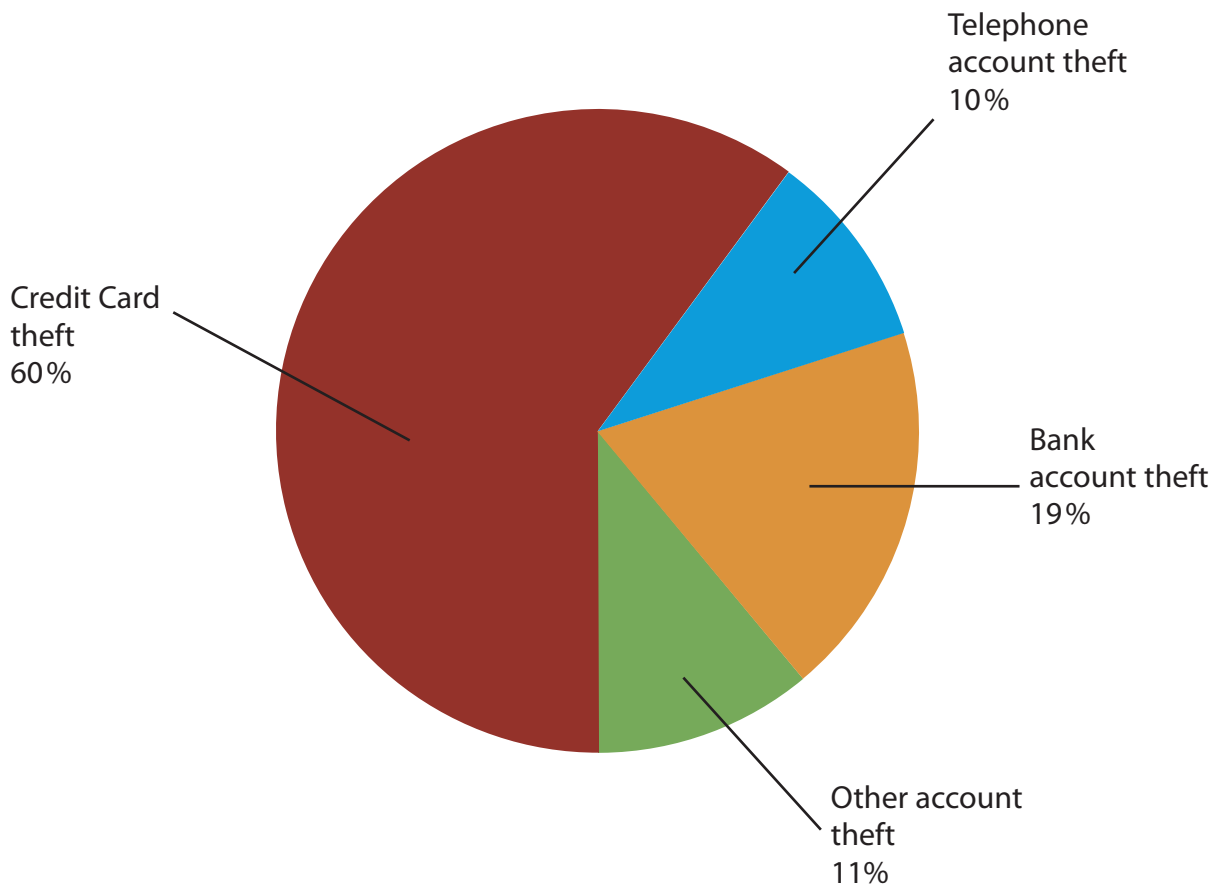
Study Sources A and B.

**Source A:** From the records of the Old Bailey Court, 1695. David Davis was accused of cheating the Bank of England.

Davis forged a false statement claiming to be Charles Lloyd and saying he was entitled to inherit £1,858. He then used this false statement to take out a loan from the Bank.

**Source B:** A pie chart showing the different ways that a false identity is used to commit theft in the twenty-first century.

Theft committed by opening new accounts under a false name



1 What can you learn from Sources A and B about changes in crime using a false identity?

Explain your answer, using these sources.

(4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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



2 The boxes below show developments in policing.

Choose **one** and explain its importance.

(9)

The Fielding brothers and the creation of the Bow Street Runners.

Robert Peel and the creation of the Metropolitan police force.

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.



(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)



Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

You must start your answer on page 8.

**EITHER**

**3** Why did public executions end in 1868?

(12)

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

A drawing of a scene at a public execution.



©www.CartoonStock.com

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



**OR**

**4** Why did the government punish Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plotters so severely?

(12)

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

A drawing showing the execution in 1606 of Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plotters who had been found guilty of treason.



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







Lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



**Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.**

**You must answer both parts of the question you choose.**

**You must start your answer on page 12.**

**EITHER**

**5 Crime and punishment from Roman Britain onwards.**

(a) Describe the key features of the punishments used in Roman Britain. (9)

\*(b) 'The creation of new crimes was the most important change to English law and order made by the Normans'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

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

- The Normans created Royal Forests.
- The Normans introduced Trial by Combat.
- The Normans abolished Wergild.

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

**OR**

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

(a) Why were so many women accused of witchcraft in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries? (9)

\*(b) 'The attitude of the government was the most important reason why conscientious objectors in the Second World War were treated differently from conscientious objectors in the First World War'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

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

- First World War: People handed out white feathers to men who were not in uniform.
- 1916: 'Absolutists' were sent to Dartmoor prison.
- Second World War: 6,766 conscientious objectors carried out medical duties, bomb disposal and other non-combatant work.

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





((a) continued)

Ruled writing area with horizontal dotted lines.







