

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)

1935/22

PAPER 2 (Crime and Punishment Through Time)

Tuesday

21 JUNE 2005

Morning

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:

8-page answer booklet

TIME 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer booklet.
- Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the answer booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what to do before starting your answer.
- Write the numbers of the questions you answer in the box on the front of the answer booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part-question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.

This question paper consists of 9 printed pages and 1 blank page.

FOLD OUT THIS PAGE

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.

In answering the questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

Answer ALL the questions.

1 Study Source A.

What impressions of Robin Hood does this source give you? Use the source to explain your answer. [6]

2 Study Source B.

How far does this source approve of Robin Hood? Use the source to explain your answer. [7]

3 Study Source C.

How useful is this source as evidence about Robin Hood? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

4 Study Source D.

Is this picture reliable as evidence about where Robin Hood was buried? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

5 Study Sources E and F.

How similar are these two sources as evidence about Robin Hood? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

6 Study all the sources.

Do these sources show that Robin Hood was a real person? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Remember to identify the sources you use. [10]

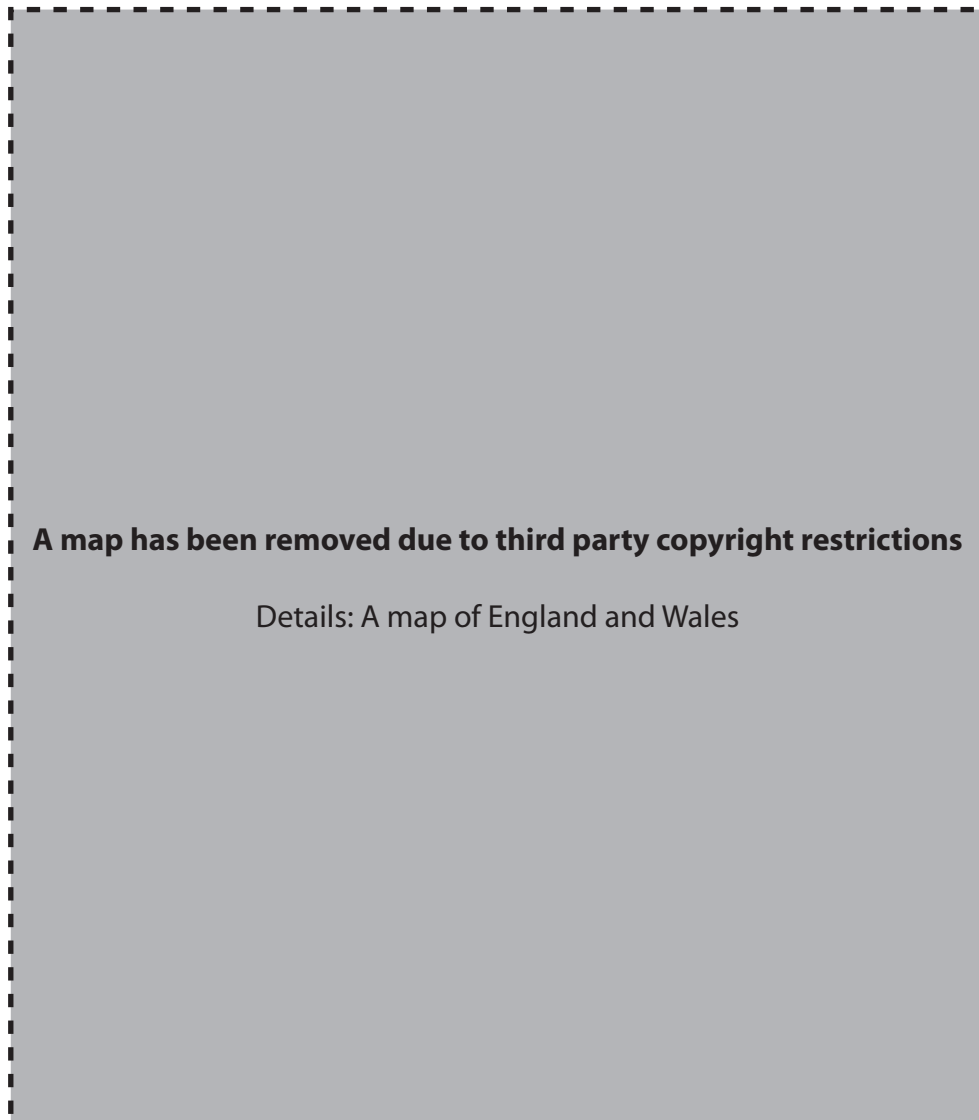
CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN THE MIDDLE AGES

WAS ROBIN HOOD A REAL PERSON OR JUST A FICTIONAL HERO?

Background Information

Robin Hood was the most famous outlaw of the Middle Ages, yet very little is known about him. Indeed, it is not even certain that he existed at all, or whether he was many different people. Most of the evidence we have about Robin comes from stories and songs passed on by word of mouth. The earliest written mention of Robin comes in the late fourteenth century. In the early sixteenth century the stories and songs were collected together in a book called *A Gest of Robyn Hode*. From this book, the familiar legend of the noble outlaw, living in Sherwood Forest and robbing the rich to give to the poor, was developed.

The remarkable thing about this legend is how popular it has remained over the centuries, right up to the present day. How likely, though, is it that the Robin Hood stories are about someone who really existed?



A map showing places mentioned in the sources.

SOURCE A



A picture of Robin Hood from a book called 'Bold Robin Hood and his Outlaw Band: Their Famous Exploits in Sherwood Forest', published in 1912.

SOURCE B

Robyn bent a very good bow,
An arrow he drew at will;
He so hit the proud sheriff
That upon the ground he lay quite still.

And before he could rise,
On his feet to stand,
He struck off the sheriff's head
With his bright blade.

And always went good Robyn
Both by hideout and by hill
And always slew the king's deer
And dealt with them at his will.

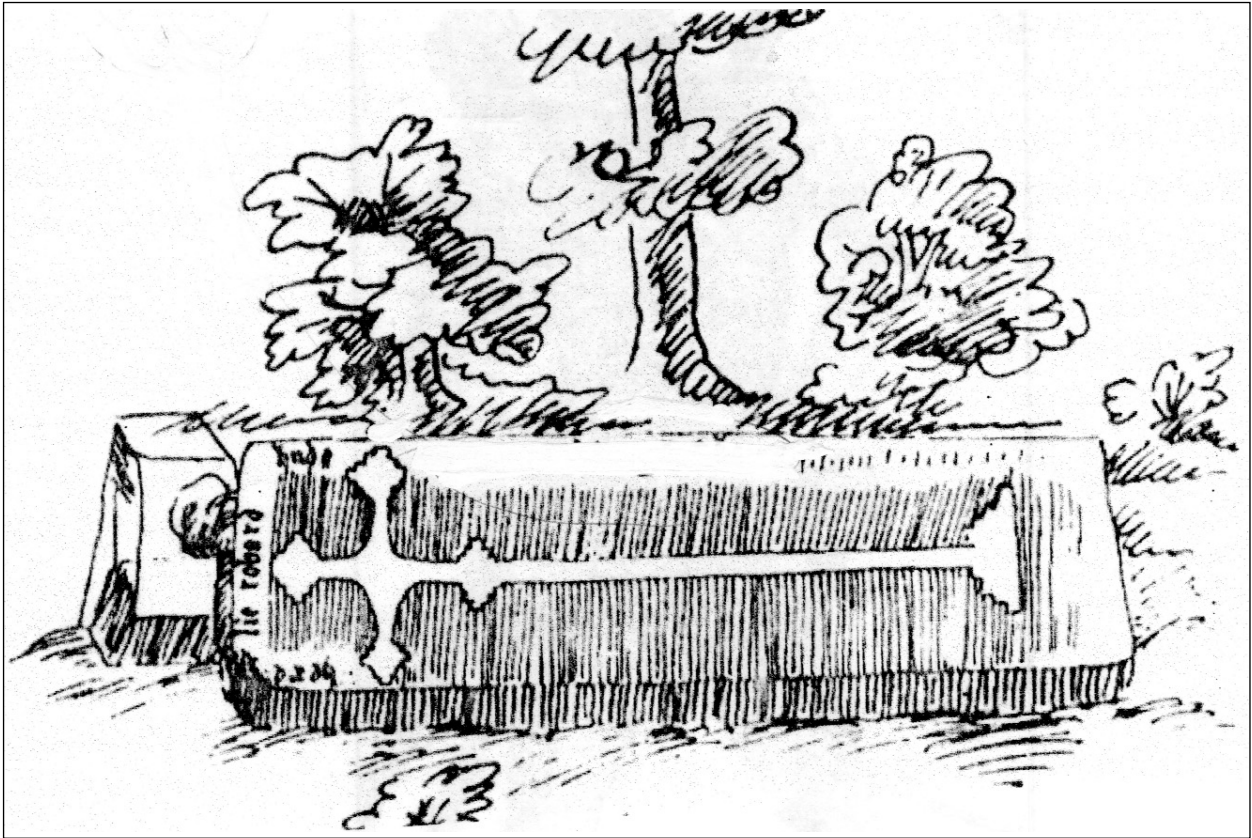
From 'A Gest of Robyn Hode', published in the early sixteenth century.

SOURCE C

About this time (the 1190s) there flourished those most famous robbers, Robert Hood, an Englishman, and Little John, who lay in wait in the woods but robbed only people who were wealthy. They killed only those who attacked them or who resisted them by refusing to give up their possessions. Robert was supported in his plundering by one hundred bowmen. The achievements of this Robert are told in song all over Britain. The robberies of this man I condemn, but of all robbers he was the kindest and most gentle.

From a History of Great Britain written by a Scottish historian and published in 1521.

SOURCE D



The supposed burial place of Robin Hood at Kirklees, Yorkshire. This is a picture of the gravestone. The inscription on it says 'Here lie Robard Hode'. The picture was drawn in 1665, but the gravestone was destroyed in the nineteenth century.

SOURCE E

There can be little doubt that the name Robin Hood originally belonged to a mythical forest-elf, who was important in English and in Scottish folk-lore. The name was afterwards used in English stories and songs from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries, mostly in the North and the Midlands. In these tales, any robber leader who made his home in the forests or moors, excelled in archery, defied the unpopular forest laws, and thus attracted the sympathy of the ordinary people, was called Robin Hood.

The entry for Robin Hood in the 'Dictionary of National Biography', published in 1891.

SOURCE F

It does not matter...

An extract of text has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details: An extract of text written by a British historian about the lifestyle of Robin Hood

...a place of freedom

A British historian writing about Robin Hood in 1996.

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