

Monday 23 January 2012 – Morning

GCSE HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)

A952/22 Historical Source Investigation
Developments in Crime and Punishment in Britain, 1200–1945

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

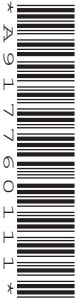
OCR supplied materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the answer booklet.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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 document consists of **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

FOLD OUT THIS PAGE

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You should 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 can you tell about smugglers from this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[6]**

2 Study Sources B and C.

Do you think Edward Bawden (Source B) was guilty of firing at the customs officer? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

3 Study Source D.

How useful is this source as evidence about smugglers? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

4 Study Source E.

Why do you think Rudyard Kipling wrote this poem? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

5 Study Source F.

Are you surprised by what this source says about smuggling? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

6 Study **all** the sources.

‘People in the eighteenth century did not see smuggling as a crime’

How far do the sources on this paper support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Remember to identify the sources you use. **[10]**

Developments in Crime and Punishment in Britain, 1200–1945

Did People See Smuggling as a Crime?

Background Information

In the eighteenth century the government raised much of its money from taxes on imported goods. These taxes were quite high and made the goods more expensive. Smugglers tried to avoid the taxes by bringing goods into the country without paying, which meant that smuggled goods like tea, tobacco and wine were cheaper to buy. Naturally enough, many people were happy to pay lower prices, even though smuggling was illegal. The government tried to prevent smuggling by appointing customs officers and using soldiers to hunt the smugglers down. However, many smugglers were well organised in large gangs, and were armed just as heavily as the government's forces. The government's supporters argued that smuggling caused many social problems and was bad for the country.

But did people see smuggling as a crime?

SOURCE A



A Representation of y^e Smuggler's breaking open y^e King's. Custom House at Poole.

A gang of smugglers breaking into the Customs House in Poole, Dorset, in 1747. They were trying to recover smuggled tea that customs officers had taken from them the month before.

SOURCE B

Edward Bawden was put on trial at the Old Bailey for firing a gun loaded with gunpowder and a lead bullet, at John Arnold, on 6 September 1800, at Gwithian, in the county of Cornwall.

John Arnold explained that he is a Customs Officer at Marazion in Cornwall. On 6 September he went, accompanied by some soldiers, to search the prisoner's house, on suspicion of him having smuggled goods hidden there. After searching and finding nothing, he went away. In the evening he came back, and near the prisoner's house he saw two men behind a hedge, one of whom he knew to be the prisoner. He heard him say, 'The damned soldiers are here again, shoot them.' Soon after, several shots were fired. He was certain the prisoner was the man that gave the instruction to fire.

Four witnesses were called on behalf of the prisoner. They said he had been getting his harvest in that day, and they had been helping him. About eight in the evening they stopped work and went to supper. After eating they drank some ale and continued in conversation till nearly eleven o'clock. When they heard the sound of guns, they got up, intending to go and see what was the matter. The prisoner then got up, put his back to the door and said nobody should leave the room. They sat back down and did not move till two o'clock, at which time the prisoner went to bed.

The judge summed up the facts fairly. The jury, without the least hesitation, found the prisoner not guilty.

A newspaper account from 1801 of the trial at the Old Bailey in London of a suspected Cornish smuggler.

SOURCE C

In the western part of Cornwall smuggling has been carried on almost without control. A few days ago, two officers got information that a very considerable quantity of goods was concealed in the house of a well-known smuggler. I issued them with a search warrant, but they were stopped from carrying out the search by four men, one armed with a pistol and a large whip, the others with sticks and clubs. They were told that if they persisted in trying to search, their brains would be blown out.

As the law now stands, I fear a criminal prosecution would be useless for the reason, which it shocks me to mention, that a Cornish jury would certainly find the smugglers not guilty. Smuggling has shocking effects. It produces perjury, drunkenness, idleness, poverty and contempt of the law in this neighbourhood.

From a report by the Collector of Customs in Penzance, Cornwall, in 1775.

SOURCE D



*From a set of cigarette cards about smugglers (who were also known as 'free traders').
Cards like these were given away in packs of cigarettes in the 1930s.*

SOURCE E

If you wake at midnight, and hear a horse's feet,
Don't go drawing back the blinds, or looking in the street,
Them that asks no questions isn't told a lie,
Watch the wall, my darling, while the Gentlemen go by!

Five and twenty ponies
Trotting through the dark,
Brandy for the parson,
'Baccy for the clerk.

Laces for a lady; letters for a spy,
And watch the wall, my darling, while the Gentlemen go by!
Running round the wood pile, if you chance to find
Little barrels, roped and tarred, all full of brandy-wine;
Don't you shout to come and look, or take 'em for your play;
Put the brushwood back again – and they'll be gone next day!

From a poem called 'A Smuggler's Song', written by Rudyard Kipling and published in 1906.

SOURCE F

Smuggling has now reached a level greater than in any other nation in Europe. The value of smuggled articles must be immense. As they are paid for in cash, this traffic must greatly enrich the French and other nations, while making us poorer. Honest traders have to pay more taxes to make up for the loss of revenue. They lose their trade to bandits who are becoming a terror to the King's Officers, and a pest to the community. Thousands who would otherwise be employed in fishing, agriculture and so on, which would enrich our country, are now encouraged into drunkenness, rioting and loose living by this illegal traffic. A traffic which so obviously causes so many evils that honesty, decency, and law and order cry out loudly for justice!

From a pamphlet titled 'Advice to the Unwary about Certain Laws Now in Force against Smuggling in General', published in 1780. On the cover of the pamphlet it says, 'Very necessary to be read by all persons so that they may not run themselves into difficulties or incur penalties' (because of smuggling).

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