

Monday 10 June 2013 – 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.

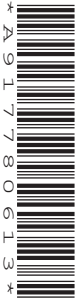
OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(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 **53**.
- This document consists of **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- You will be assessed on the quality of written communication in your answer to question 6.
- Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

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 can also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

Answer ALL the questions.

1 Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the Suffragettes? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[6]**

2 Study Sources B and C.

How similar are these two sources? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

3 Study Source D.

How reliable is this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**


4 Study Source E.

Are you surprised by this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

5 Study Source F.

Why was this photograph published in 1913? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

6 Study all the sources, A–F.

 'The Suffragettes were a serious threat to law and order.'

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

 Spelling punctuation and grammar **[3]**

Developments in Crime and Punishment in Britain, 1200–1945

Were the Suffragettes ever a serious threat to law and order?

Background Information

In 1903 the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) was formed by Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter Christabel to campaign for votes for women. Their methods of campaigning, sometimes violent and criminal, led to them being called 'Suffragettes'. This set them apart from other more moderate campaigners for women's rights, known as 'Suffragists'. The Suffragettes' actions brought them a lot of publicity and attention, as well as mockery from their opponents. Some women were given the vote in 1918, and women were finally given the vote on the same terms as men in 1928.

Were the Suffragettes ever a serious threat to law and order?

SOURCE A

I beg to report that at 6.30pm last night whilst PC Horndike was patrolling his beat at the Houses of Parliament, he opened a glass panel door which opens into a new ventilation shaft and found a woman standing on a ladder in the shaft.

PC Horndike said, 'What are you doing here?'

She said, 'I am a Suffragette and my ambition is to get into Parliament to ask the Government a question.'

The PC asked if anyone else was in the shaft. She said, 'No, I am entirely on my own.'

The PC called me. When I arrived, I asked her how she got into the building. She said she came into the Houses of Parliament about 3pm on Saturday when they were open to visitors. Her hat and jacket were found on top of a ladder in the shaft about 3 metres from the doorway by which she had entered. Her face and hands were black and her clothing very dirty. She asked to have a wash so we let her have one. She then gave the name of Emily Davison. I told her she would be detained until her statement was proved to be true. We accompanied her to Cannon Row Police Station where she was detained until 9.30pm and then freed.

The following was found written in pencil on a window pane in the shaft: 'Patience, 36 hours here. Will they ever go? I am so thirsty. Nearly 36 hours have gone and at last I found water. Thank God. E W Davison April 1910: Rebellion against Tyrants in obedience to God.'

From a police report written on 4 April 1910.

SOURCE B



An early twentieth-century cartoon.

SOURCE C



THE SUFFRAGETTE THAT KNEW JIU-JITSU.
THE ARREST

A cartoon published in 1910.

Note: Jiu-Jitsu is a martial art.

SOURCE D

ATROCITIES IN AN ENGLISH PRISON.

Two Englishwomen, unconvicted prisoners in an English prison, have been assaulted, knocked down, gagged, and kept for consecutive days and nights in irons.

The Facts.

On December 20th Miss Selina Martin and Miss Leslie Hall were arrested in Liverpool, and were remanded for one week, **bail being refused**. Accordingly, while **still unconvicted prisoners**, they were sent to Walton Gaol, Liverpool. There, against the prison rules, they were not allowed to communicate with their friends. As unconvicted prisoners they refused to submit to the prison discipline or take the prison food. Miss Martin therefore barricaded her cell. The officials, however, forced their way in, fell upon her and handcuffed her, dragged her to a punishment cell and flung her on the floor, with her hands tightly fastened together behind her back.

What was the Charge against Miss Martin?

What terrible crime had Miss Martin done? She had dared to protest against the political slavery which women suffer; against the refusal of the Prime Minister to meet any women's groups; and against the exclusion of women from political meetings.

Is this England?

If such deeds were done in other countries, there would be an outcry. Are they to be tolerated here?

From a pamphlet published in December 1909 by the WSPU.

SOURCE E

ROUGHS ATTACK WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CLUB

The mob had actually gathered to attack a WSPU open-air gathering in nearby Wellington Square, but the police advised the women to postpone it, and to go back to the Suffrage Club. The mob were all worked up for a fight and thus were looking for a suitable alternative target.

After a while, the police came and told the women that it was safe to leave the Suffrage Club building, although the mob was arriving by the minute. As some women left, they were attacked physically. About 300 men had by then assembled. One woman was hit in the back and head, and her hat ripped off, tearing out her hair. More police were now present, trying to hold back the mob which had gathered. The mob grew larger; some say there were as many as 3000. There were skirmishes up and down the road as men attacked the escaping women, ripping their clothes and bruising them. Ladies leaving by motor car suffered smashed headlights and windows. One young woman was almost dragged out of her car by the baying mob, but was saved by her mother. Three women took refuge in a local hotel. The crowd followed and attacked the hotel, smashing its windows and glassware.

A report in a local newspaper in Hastings, Sussex, November 1913.

SOURCE F



A newspaper photograph from 1913 showing the athletics pavilion of the University of Bristol, burnt down in an arson attack. It was claimed that Suffragettes were responsible for the attack.

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