

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



**GCSE**

4285/01

**HISTORY**

**UNIT 3: Changes in Crime and Punishment in Wales and England, c. 1530 to the present day**

A.M. FRIDAY, 15 June 2012

1 hour

**Suitable for Modified Language Candidates**

Questions answered	Mark Awarded
Question	20
Question	20
Question	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. **These are the questions in Section B.**

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**SECTION A**

*Answer two questions.*

- 1. This question is about changing crimes and their causes.**

[20]

Look at Source A. Answer the question that follows.

**Source A**



[The effects of a huge IRA bomb on the main shopping centre in Manchester, 1996]

- (a) What does Source A show you about terrorism in the twentieth century?

[2]

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(b) Describe the crime of vagrancy in the sixteenth century.

[4]

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Look at these two sources about crime in the eighteenth century. Answer the question that follows.

**Source B**

Highway robbery grew in the eighteenth century because of increased travel and increased wealth. There were many open, lonely areas outside towns where travellers in their coaches could be held up. Highwaymen like Dick Turpin could attack travellers and sell their loot in taverns.

[From a school text book]

**Source C**



[Smugglers on the south coast of England in the late eighteenth century]





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2. This question is about the changing methods used to combat crime.

[20]

Look at Source A. Answer the question that follows.

Source A



[A Tudor watchman on patrol at night]

(a) What does Source A show you about a Tudor watchman?

[2]

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(b) Describe the work of the Fielding brothers in the eighteenth century.

[4]

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Look at these two sources about policing in the nineteenth century. Answer the question that follows.

**Source B**

Sir Robert Peel created the Metropolitan Police Force in 1829. It controlled policing in London within a seven mile circle from the centre. It took time for the Metropolitan Police to be accepted by the public. In 1839 their area of control was extended to fifteen miles from the centre of London.

[From a school text book]

**Source C**



[The Denbighshire County Police Force outside Wrexham Police Station in the 1890s]





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3. This question is about changing methods of punishment.

[20]

Look at Source A. Answer the question that follows.

Source A



[Heretics being burned to death in London in the 1550s]

(a) What does Source A show you about punishment in the sixteenth century?

[2]

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(b) Describe the use of community service as a punishment in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. [4]

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Look at these two sources about punishment in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Answer the question that follows.

**Source B**



[A huge crowd gathered to watch a public execution at Tyburn in 1747]

**Source C**

The reform of the Criminal Code (the Bloody Code) in 1823 reduced the number of crimes for which the punishment was death by hanging. Judges had become reluctant to sentence people to death for minor offences. By 1837, the death penalty was used mainly for the crime of murder. In 1868, the last execution took place in public.

[From a school text book]







**SECTION B**

*Answer one question only from this section.*

**Either,**

4. How far have causes of crime stayed the same from Tudor times to the present day? [10]

*You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:*

*The effect of religious changes on crime  
Poverty as a cause of crime  
The impact of living and working conditions on crime  
The pressures of modern society in causing crime  
and any other relevant factors.*

**Or,**

5. Have methods of combating (fighting) crime always improved from Tudor times to the present day? [10]

*You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:*

*The effectiveness of Tudor parish constables  
The significance of the Bow Street Runners  
The development of the Metropolitan Police  
Modern day police developments  
and any other relevant factors.*

**Or,**

6. Have methods of punishing criminal offenders always been successful from Tudor times to the present day? [10]

*You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:*

*The use of whipping and public humiliation  
The development of transportation  
The use of prisons in the nineteenth century  
Modern methods of punishment  
and any other relevant factors.*

**You may only answer one question from Section B**



