



**GCSE**

**4285/01**

**HISTORY**

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

**A.M. FRIDAY, 16 May 2014**

**1 hour 15 minutes plus your additional time allowance**

**Surname** \_\_\_\_\_

**Other Names** \_\_\_\_\_

**Centre Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Number** 0 \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Question answered</b>	<b>Maximum Mark</b>	<b>Mark Awarded</b>
<b>Question</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>Question</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>Question</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>SPaG</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.**

**Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.**

**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.**

**In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to your chosen question in Section B.**

## **SOURCE A**

<b>TYPES OF CRIME</b>	<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENCES</b>
<b>Offences against property (e.g. theft)</b>	<b>1664</b>
<b>Murder</b>	<b>219</b>
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Witchcraft</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>229</b>

**[Crimes tried at a Sussex court between 1559 and 1625]**





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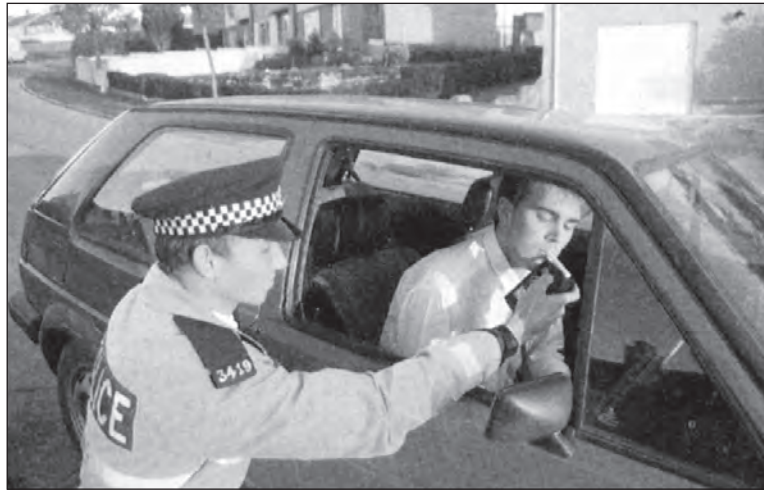
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## **SOURCE B**



**[A police officer breathalysing a driver in the 1980s. The police officer is making a man in a car blow into a small machine.]**

## **SOURCE C**

**The widespread use of computers in the late twentieth century has led to all kinds of crime. The people who usually carry out these crimes are often talented individuals who see committing the crime as a challenge. As technology changes so quickly it is difficult for the police to keep up with the criminals.**

**[From a school textbook]**



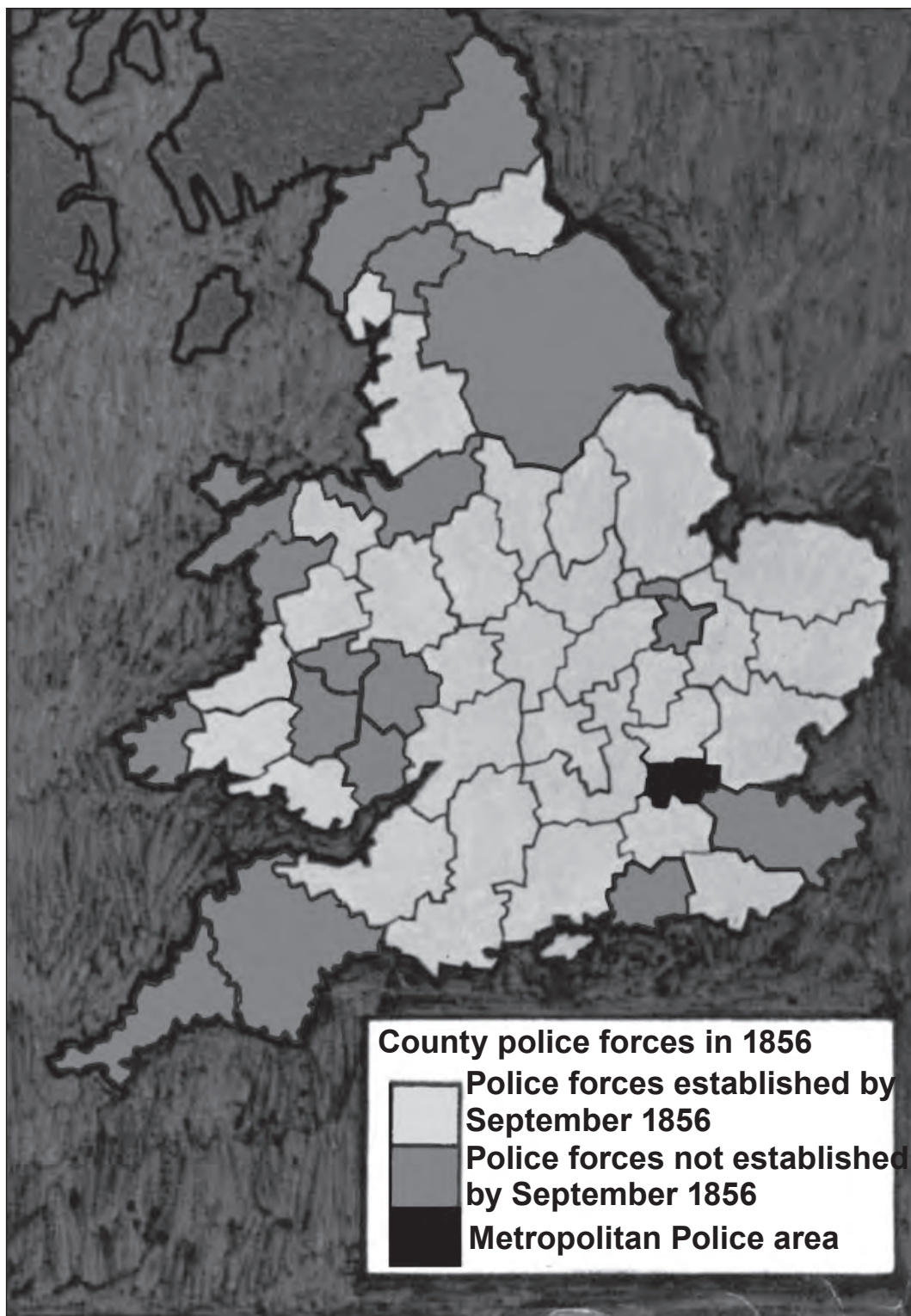








## SOURCE A



[A map showing the new police forces in England and Wales set up in 1856]





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## **SOURCE B**

**Since the Middle Ages parish constables had acted as JPs' assistants. They made arrests and carried out some punishments. It was a part time job and every man in the village had to serve as a constable, but those with money paid others to take their turn. This system lasted for hundreds of years.**

**[From a school textbook]**

## **SOURCE C**

**In 1663 the City of London began to employ paid watchmen to guard the streets at night. The wages were so low that they could only find men that were too old or feeble to do any other type of work. Despite the fact that they were so useless they were probably the only night police force anywhere in the country.**

**[From a school textbook]**

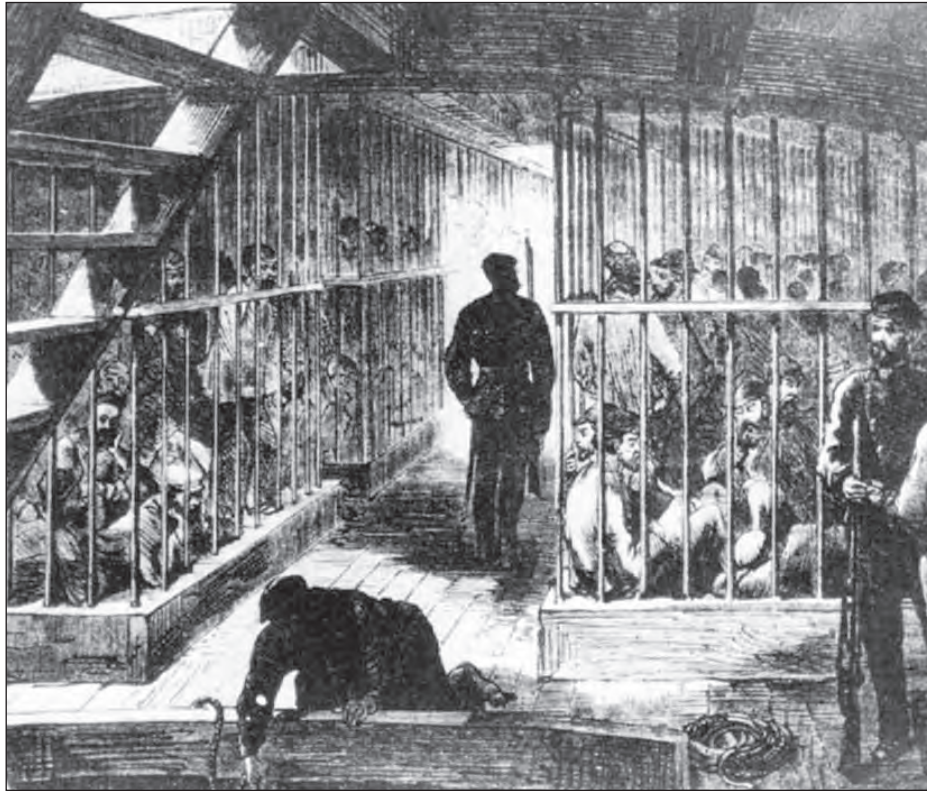








## SOURCE A



**[A drawing showing conditions on a transportation ship going to Australia in the nineteenth century. Guards are watching prisoners who are crowded into cages in the hold of the ship.]**







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## **SOURCE B**

**During the twentieth century there was a change in attitude towards the punishment of the most serious offenders. The Abolition of the Death Penalty Act in 1969 made life imprisonment the replacement for hanging.**

**[From a school textbook]**

## **SOURCE C**



**[Minor offenders doing community service in 2008. They are wearing identical coats and are cleaning graffiti off some shutters.]**









**SECTION B**

**Answer ONE question only from this section.**

**Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. [3]**

**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**

**Poverty as a cause of crime**

**The impact of bad working conditions**

**The pressures of modern society**

**and any other relevant factors.**

**OR,**

- 5. Have methods of combating crime always been successful from Tudor times to the present day?**

**[10]**

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

**The effectiveness of Tudor and Stuart watchmen  
The development of the Metropolitan Police  
Increasing police specialisation  
Modern day problems  
and any other relevant factors.**



**OR,**

- 6. How far have methods of punishing offenders stayed the same from Tudor times to the present day? [10]**

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

**The use of public punishment  
Imprisonment as a form of punishment  
The abolition of the death penalty  
Probation and community service  
and any other relevant factors.**

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









