

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**GCSE (9–1)**

**J411/15**

**HISTORY B**

**(SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)**

**Crime and Punishment,  
c.1250 to present with  
The Elizabethans, 1580–1603**

**FRIDAY 8 JUNE 2018: Afternoon**

**TIME ALLOWED: 1 hour 45 minutes  
plus your additional time allowance**

**MODIFIED ENLARGED**

**YOU MUST HAVE:**

**the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet  
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**



## **INSTRUCTIONS**

**Use black ink.**

**Section A – Crime and Punishment c.1250 to present:  
Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2, 3 and EITHER question 4 OR  
question 5.**

**Section B – The Elizabethans, 1580–1603: Answer  
questions 6 (a–b) and 7, and EITHER question 8 OR  
question 9.**

**Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question  
number(s) must be clearly shown.**

## **INFORMATION**

**The total mark for this paper is 80.**

**The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].**

**Quality of extended response will be assessed in  
questions marked with an asterisk (\*).**

## **SECTION A**

### **Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present**

**Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2 and 3.**

- 1 (a) Identify ONE way in which a suspect could avoid trial in the period 1250–1500. [1]**
- (b) Give ONE example of the changing nature of crime in the period 1500–1750. [1]**
- (c) Name ONE development in punishment in the period 1750–1900. [1]**
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses crime in Britain since 1900. Support your summary with examples. [9]**
- 3 How much did the way law and order was enforced change in the period 1250–1500? Explain your answer. [10]**

**Answer EITHER question 4 OR question 5.**

- 4\* How far do you agree that economic problems were the most important factor influencing crime rates in the period 1500–1750? Give reasons for your answer. [18]**
- 5\* ‘The most significant changes in the punishment of offenders took place in the period 1750–1900.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [18]**

## **SECTION B**

### **The Elizabethans, 1580–1603**

**Answer questions 6 (a–b) and 7.**

- 6 (a) In Interpretation A, the historian argues that most people in Elizabethan England did not share the views of the Puritans about dancing. Identify and explain ONE way in which she does this. [3]**

**INTERPRETATION A – an extract from an article by the historian Mary Pennino-Baskerville published in 1991.**

**It is no exaggeration to say that Elizabethan England was gripped by a dance mania that claimed high born and low, urban and rural, young and old. While commoners danced their morris dances and jigs, the nobles danced their elegant dances, prompting one visitor from Germany to remark that the English ‘excel in dancing and music’.**

**However, not all those who observed the enthusiasm of the English for dancing did so with admiration. Puritan moralists criticised dance on several counts: for the injuries it caused leading to lost work, for the social and economic problems it caused, and especially for the moral threat it posed. This hardly served to endear them to the population.**

- (b) If you were asked to do further research on one aspect of Interpretation A, what would you choose to investigate? Explain how this would help us to analyse and understand popular culture in Elizabethan England. [5]**

- 7 Interpretations B and C both focus on Elizabethan adventurers. How far do they differ and what might explain any differences? [12]**

**INTERPRETATION B – An adapted extract from an article on the BBC Devon website from 2005.**

**ROYAL CEREMONY FOR RALEIGH STATUE**

**A £30,000 statue of Sir Walter Raleigh has been unveiled in a Devon village by the Duke of Kent.**

**The life-size statue in East Budleigh in Devon, where Raleigh was born, marks the end of a 12-year campaign to celebrate the famous explorer. It is sponsored by British American Tobacco in honour of Raleigh who brought tobacco from America. The explorer was knighted by Queen Elizabeth I in 1587.**

**Local MP Hugo Swire said: ‘I am delighted that we have a lasting memorial to one of our local heroes.’**

**INTERPRETATION C – An extract from an article in the online newspaper ‘International Business Times’ in July 2015.**

**We have an unhealthy habit for nostalgia in Britain. Rosy-eyed remembrance of British history – the Empire, Blitz spirit, and all the rest in between. This week, David Cameron, the Prime Minister, said ‘I think of the Age of Discovery, when our great explorers took to the waves. We need to employ some of that Elizabethan endeavour today.’**

**But the old English explorers of the Elizabethan era such as Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake went around the globe, pillaging far-flung, newly discovered lands and colonising every tribe, town and civilisation they came across. Raleigh’s trip to colonise what he called Virginia in the Americas, ended with violence against natives. He brought back potatoes and tobacco (thanks Walt). And worse than Raleigh was Drake, a glorified pirate who loved nothing more than a seafaring life of robbery and violence.**

**Answer EITHER question 8 OR question 9.**

- 8\* In his 1956 book, ‘A History of the English-Speaking Peoples’, former Prime Minister and historian Winston Churchill argued that there was ‘harmony’ between Elizabeth and Parliament during her reign. How far do you agree with this view? [20]**
- 9\* In her 2014 book ‘God’s Traitors: Terror and Faith in Elizabethan England’, historian Jessie Childs argues that Elizabeth I was ‘determined to kill off Catholicism in her country.’ How far do you agree with this view? [20]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



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