

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE (9–1)
J411/14
HISTORY B
(SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)
Crime and Punishment,
c.1250 to present with
The Norman Conquest, 1065–1087
FRIDAY 8 JUNE 2018: Afternoon
TIME ALLOWED: 1 hour 45 minutes
plus your additional time allowance
MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt**

**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 Norman Conquest, 1065–1087: 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 (*).

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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 Norman Conquest, 1065–1087

Answer questions 6 (a–b) and 7.

- 6 (a) In Interpretation A the artist portrays early Norman castles as a means of control. Identify and explain ONE way in which he does this. [3]**

Interpretation A – An illustration of the Norman castle at Newcastle. The illustration is on the tourist website about the castle. A wooden tower surrounded by a wooden fence is shown in light on a steep-sided mound of earth against a very dark and cloudy sky. Pointed wooden fences stretch down to the lower ground from the mound. In the fenced area at the bottom of the mound, soldiers are standing. They are wearing armour and carrying shields. Also in this area there are wooden huts and more wooden posts ready to be used.



- (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 the first motte and bailey castles built by the Normans. [5]**

7 Interpretations B and C both focus on the position of women in Anglo-Saxon society. How far do they differ and what might explain any differences? [12]

Interpretation B – Octavia Randolph writing in a website ‘englishhistoryauthors.blogspot.co.uk’. Randolph writes historical fiction set in Anglo-Saxon times about the adventures of Ceridwen, a fifteen-year-old girl.

You might be surprised to learn that if you are English, your maternal ancestors of 1000 years ago enjoyed more legal rights than did your great grandmother. Shocking, but true! Anglo-Saxon women enjoyed the right to own land. Divorce laws granted the wife half the household goods and full custody of the children. All this came to a crushing end after 1066. I tried to reflect this in my fiction. I believe I have given my female characters the appropriate rights and freedoms. I based them on law codes of the time as well as information from surviving wills. When I first wrote about Ceridwen I worried that I was giving her too much freedom in my stories, too much excitement. But after researching women in Anglo-Saxon England I wonder if I have not given her enough!

Interpretation C – An extract adapted from ‘The Norman Conquest’ by historian Marc Morris in 2013.

The notion persists that pre-Conquest England had been a much nicer place – freer, more liberal, with better rights for women. But almost all of this is myth. In the 19th and 20th centuries it was argued that before the coming of the Normans women had better legal rights, allowing them to control their own property and to have a say in whom they married. The period before 1066 was imagined as a golden age, where women and men rubbed shoulders in rough and ready equality only to be ended by the coming of the nasty Normans. However, these arguments have been comprehensively discredited. The reality is that women were no worse off under the Normans than they had been under the Anglo-Saxons; they simply had a bad time both before and after 1066.

Answer EITHER question 8 OR question 9.

- 8* In her blog ‘The death of Edward the Confessor and the conflicting claims to the English Crown’ Dr Jessica Nelson argues that ‘Edward himself should shoulder some of the blame for the succession crisis.’ How far do you agree with this view? [20]**
- 9* According to historian David Howarth in his book ‘1066 the Year of the Conquest’, ‘It took William five years of ruthless oppression to bring the country under his power.’ How far do you agree with this view? [20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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