



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

## Thursday 6 June 2019 – Afternoon

### GCSE (9–1) History B (Schools History Project)

**J411/14** Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present with  
The Norman Conquest, 1065–1087

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes**



**You must have:**

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

#### **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 (\*).
- This document consists of **4** pages.

**SECTION A**

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

Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Name **one** type of capital punishment used in the period 1250–1500. [1]
- (b) Give **one** example of an organised crime in the period 1500–1750. [1]
- (c) Identify **one** example of a new crime since 1950. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the nature of crime during the Medieval period (1250–1500). Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 To what extent did the enforcement of law and order change in the Early Modern period (1500–1750)? Explain your answer. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4\* ‘There was little change in the punishments used in the period 1250–1750.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5\* How far do you agree that governments have been the most important factor influencing crime rates since 1750? 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, historian David Howarth argues that life in England just before the Norman Conquest was pleasant. Identify and explain **one** way in which he does this. [3]

**Interpretation A – an extract from the book *1066: The Year of the Conquest* by historian David Howarth, published in 1977.**

D Howarth, 'The Year of the Conquest', pp11-12, Penguin Books Ltd, 1981. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

(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 life in England immediately before the Norman Conquest. [5]

7 Interpretations B and C both focus on the impact of the Norman Conquest on English society by 1087. How far do they differ and what might explain any differences? [12]

**Interpretation B – an extract from an episode of the children’s television series *Horrible Histories* made in 2015. The episode has the title ‘Wicked William the Conqueror.’**

Transcribed from 'Horrible Histories', Season 6, Episode 1, 01:11 mins - 23:15 mins, 2015.  
Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

**Interpretation C – an extract from a film from 2013. In the film, historian Marc Morris is promoting his book *The Norman Conquest* which had just been published.**

Transcribed from 'Marc Morris on Norman Attitudes', 18 January 2013, Windmill Books, 00:00:10mins-00:02:10mins. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

Answer **either** question 8 **or** question 9.

8\* In his 1979 article *Medieval Castle Architecture*, historian Charles Coulson argues that the construction of a castle ‘was intended as a symbol of lordly status, rather than a response to military insecurity’. How far do you agree with this view of Norman castles in England between 1066 and 1087? [20]

9\* In his 2004 book *The Penguin History of Britain: The Struggle for Mastery, 1066–1284*, historian David Carpenter argues that the main reason why the Normans were successful before 1066 was because of ‘their use of cavalry and fast-moving warfare’. How far do you agree with this view of Norman society, culture and warfare before 1066? [20]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



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