

**Modified Enlarged 24pt  
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**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  
plus your additional time allowance**

**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) 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]**

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]**

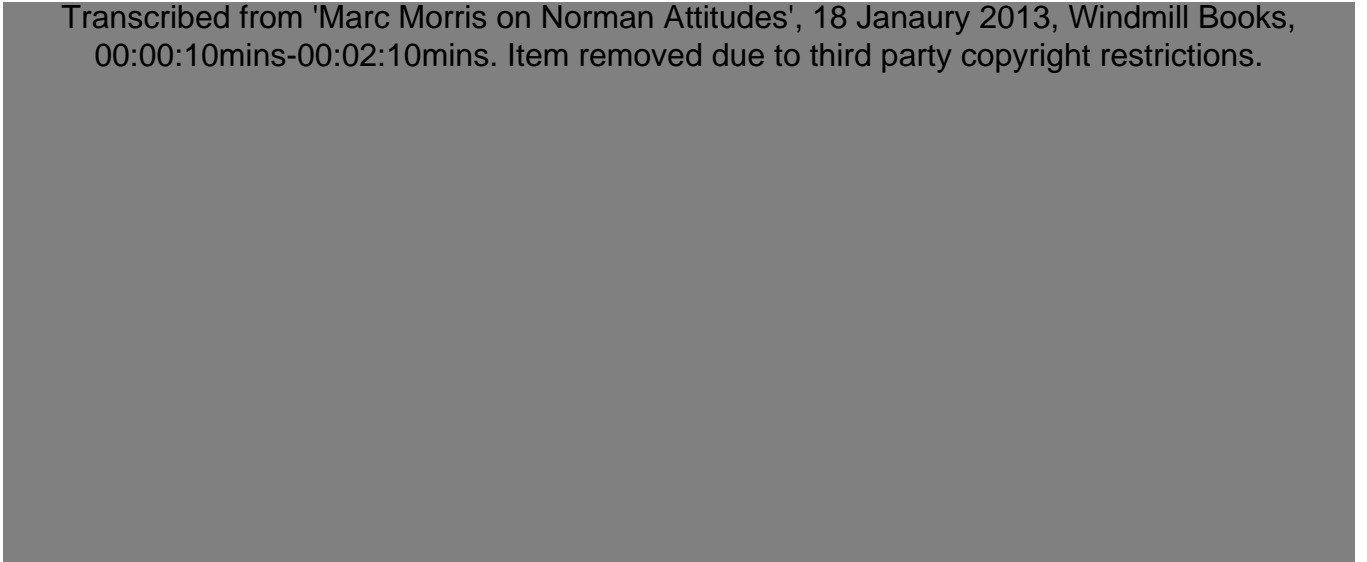
## **7 Interpretations B and C both focus on the impact of the Norman Conquest on English society by 1087. How far do they differ and what might explain any differences? [12]**

Transcribed from 'Horrible Histories', Season 6, Episode 1, 01:11 mins - 23:15 mins, 2015.  
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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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