

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4285/01

HISTORY

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

A.M. MONDAY, 10 June 2013

1 hour 15 minutes

Questions answered	Marks awarded
Question	20
Question	20
Question	10
SPaG	3
Total	53

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010001**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

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.

SECTION A

*Answer **two** questions from this section.*

- 1. This question is about changing crimes and their causes.**

[20]

Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

Source A



[The Rebecca Rioters attacking a toll gate in 1843]

- (a) What does Source A show you about the Rebecca Riots?

[2]

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- (b) Describe how the growth of large towns in the early nineteenth century provided more opportunities for crime. [4]

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Look at these two sources about crime in Tudor times and answer the question that follows.

Source B



[A vagrant begging in Tudor times]

Source C

When Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church and founded the Church in England, it became a crime not to hold the same religious beliefs as the monarch.

[From a school textbook]

- (c) Use Sources B and C and your own knowledge to show how the causes of crime differed during Tudor times. [6]

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- (d) How significant has the trend towards violent crime been in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries? [8]

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END OF QUESTION 1

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2. This question is about policing and the changing methods used to combat crime.

[20]

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Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

Source A



[A modern woman police officer]

- (a) What does Source A show you about the police in the modern age?

[2]

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(b) Describe the work of a Tudor constable.

[4]

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Look at these two sources about policing in the eighteenth century and answer the question that follows.

Source B

In most towns by the eighteenth century, watchmen had the job of patrolling the streets at night. They were meant to catch criminals but were often so old and feeble they had no chance of success.

[From a school textbook]

Source C



[John Townshend, a Bow Street Runner in London in the 1750s]

- (c) Use Sources B and C and your own knowledge to explain why policing changed in the eighteenth century. [6]

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3. This question is about changing methods of punishment.

[20]

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Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

Source A



[A vagabond being punished in 1536]

(a) What does Source A show you about punishments in Tudor times?

[2]

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(b) Describe the work of Elizabeth Fry.

[4]

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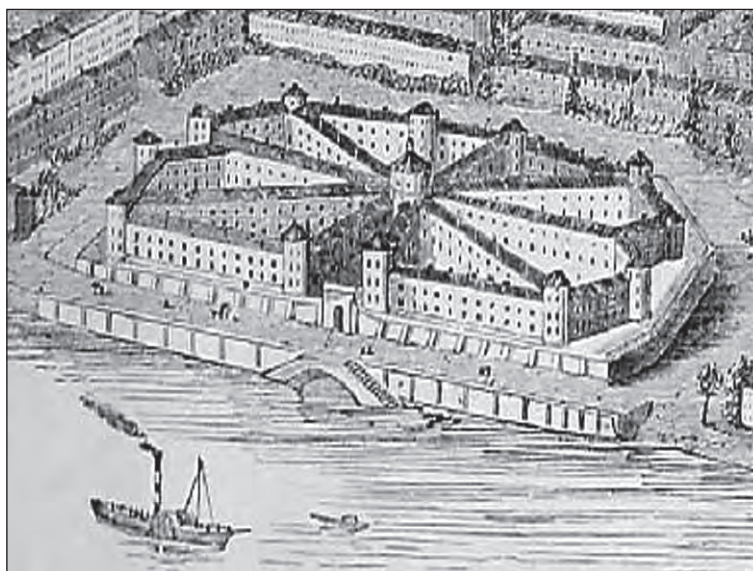
Look at these two sources about punishment in the nineteenth century and answer the question that follows.

Source B

For nearly two hundred years convicts were punished by being transported to the British colonies. Transportation was used as a punishment that was more severe than flogging, but not as harsh as the death penalty. Transportation ended in 1857.

[From a school textbook]

Source C



[Millbank, a new style prison which opened in the nineteenth century]

- (c) Use Sources B and C and your own knowledge to explain why methods of punishment changed in the nineteenth century. [6]

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- (d) How successful have alternative methods of punishment to imprisonment been in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries? [8]

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END OF QUESTION 3

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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. Has poverty always been the main cause of crime from Tudor times to the present day? [10]

In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:

*The effect of religious changes
Unemployment as a cause of crime
The effect of greed
The pressures of modern society
and any other relevant factors.*

Or,

5. How far have methods of combating crime changed from Tudor times to the present day? [10]

In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:

*The effectiveness of Tudor and Stuart watchmen
The development of policing in London
Increasing police specialisation
The role of women
and any other relevant factors.*

Or,

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

In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:

*The use of corporal 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.

