

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. FRIDAY, 16 May 2014

1 hour 15 minutes

Questions answered	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
Question	20	
Question	20	
Question	10	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

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 which follows.

Source A

Types of crime	Total number of offences
<i>Offences against property (e.g. theft)</i>	1664
<i>Murder</i>	219
<i>Sexual offences</i>	21
<i>Witchcraft</i>	16
<i>Other offences</i>	229

[Crimes tried at a Sussex court between 1559 and 1625]

- (a) What does Source A show you about crime in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries? [2]

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(b) Describe the crime of treason in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

[4]

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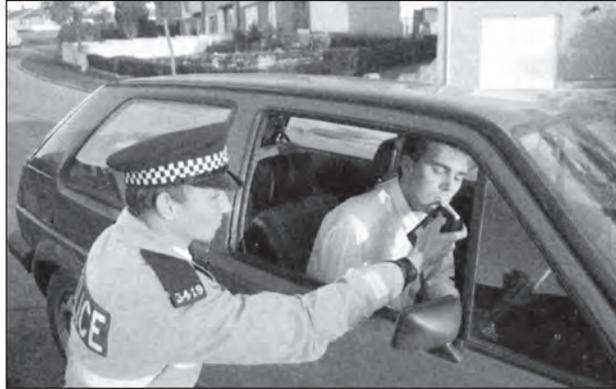
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Look at these two sources about crime in the late twentieth century and answer the question that follows.

Source B



[A police officer breathalysing a driver in the 1980s]

Source C

The widespread use of computers in the late twentieth century has led to all kinds of crime. The people who usually carry out these crimes are often talented individuals who see committing the crime as a challenge. As technology changes so quickly it is difficult for the police to keep up with the criminals.

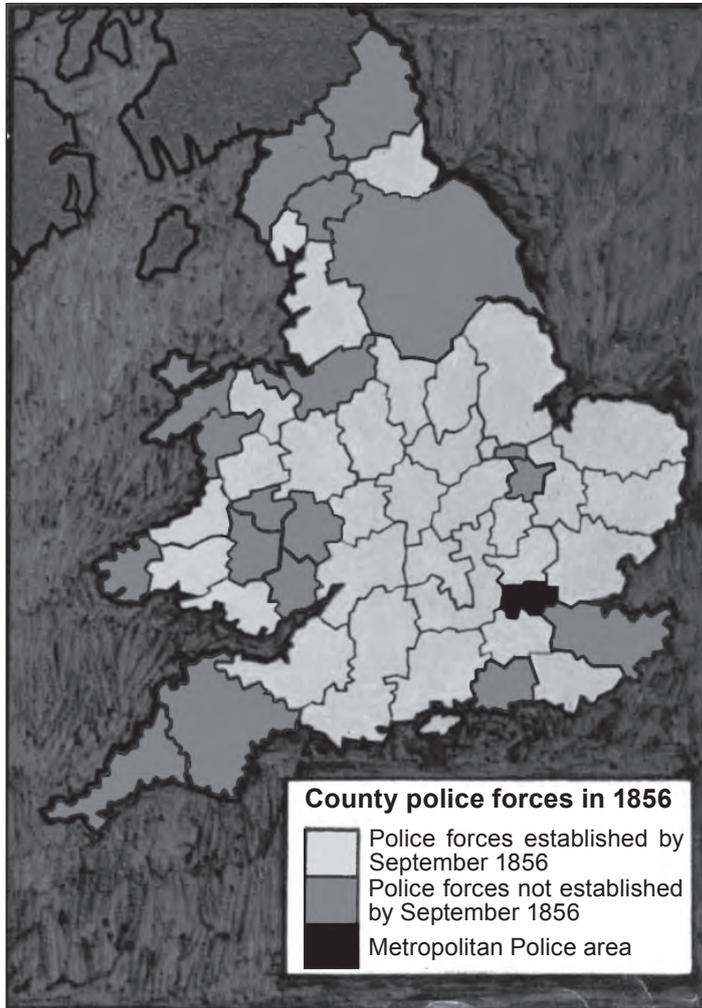
[From a school textbook]

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2. This question is about policing and the changing methods used to combat crime. [20]

Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

Source A



[A map showing the new police forces in England and Wales set up in 1856]

(a) What does Source A show you about police forces in 1856? [2]

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(b) Describe the role of the Metropolitan Police in the first half of the nineteenth century. [4]

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Look at these two sources about policing in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and answer the question that follows.

Source B

Since the Middle Ages parish constables had acted as JPs' assistants. They made arrests and carried out some punishments. It was a part time job and every man in the village had to serve as a constable, but those with money paid others to take their turn. This system lasted for hundreds of years.

[From a school textbook]

Source C

In 1663 the City of London began to employ paid watchmen to guard the streets at night. The wages were so low that they could only find men that were too old or feeble to do any other type of work. Despite the fact that they were so useless they were probably the only night police force anywhere in the country.

[From a school textbook]

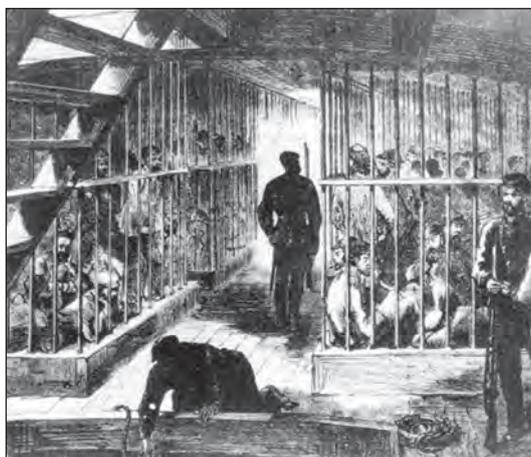
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[20]

3. This question is about changing methods of punishment.

Look at Source A and answer the question that follows.

Source A



[A drawing showing conditions on a transportation ship going to Australia in the nineteenth century]

(a) What does Source A show you about transportation?

[2]

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(b) Describe how criminals were punished in public in the sixteenth century.

[4]

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

Source B

During the twentieth century there was a change in attitude towards the punishment of the most serious offenders. The Abolition of the Death Penalty Act in 1969 made life imprisonment the replacement for hanging.

[From a school textbook]

Source C



[Minor offenders doing community service in 2008]

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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. How far have causes of crime stayed the same from Tudor times to the present day? [10]

You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:

*The effect of religious changes
Poverty as a cause of crime
The impact of bad working conditions
The pressures of modern society
and any other relevant factors.*

Or,

5. Have methods of combating crime always been successful from Tudor times to the present day? [10]

You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:

*The effectiveness of Tudor and Stuart watchmen
The development of the Metropolitan Police
Increasing police specialisation
Modern day problems
and any other relevant factors.*

Or,

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

You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:

*The use of public 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.

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