

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

C100U50-1



THURSDAY, 9 JUNE 2022 – MORNING

HISTORY

COMPONENT 2: STUDIES IN BREADTH

Thematic Study

**2E. Changes in Crime and Punishment in Britain,
c.500 to the present day**

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	4	
2.	6	
3.	5	
4.	9	
5.	16	
6.a	8	
6.b	12	
Total	60	

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01

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

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

Answer all questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space is provided for question 6(b) within the booklet (if required). If further space is required for any question, use the additional page(s) at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

Question 5 will assess your ability to construct a balanced, reasoned and well-substantiated extended narrative response.



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Answer **all** questions.

QUESTION 1

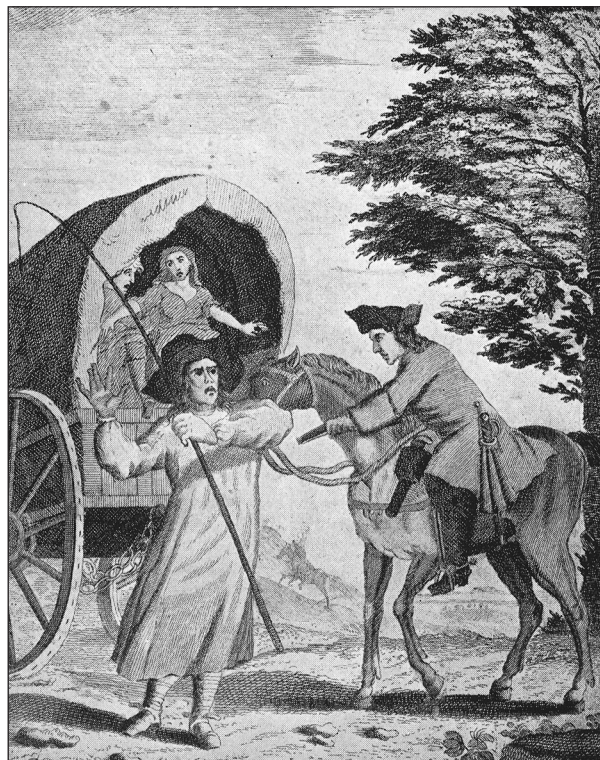
Look at Sources A, B and C which show criminal activity over time and answer the question which follows.

Source A



[Criminal activity in the medieval period]

Source B



[Criminal activity in the 18th century]



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A political cartoon by John Tenniel from Punch magazine, 1875. It depicts a large, imposing figure in a top hat and tailcoat, representing the House of Lords, being pulled forward by a smaller, struggling man in a suit, representing the House of Commons. The man is holding a whip and a cane, and the large figure is holding a top hat. The caption at the bottom reads "of being drawn".

[Criminal activity in the 19th century]

Use Sources A, B and C to identify **one** similarity and **one** difference in criminal activity over time. [4]

[illegible]

Total

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QUESTION 2

Study Sources D and E below and answer the question which follows.

Source D

I say that the large numbers of idle, wandering robbers are the chief cause of crime. These vagrants spend their time in alehouses plotting the devil's work. A wicked life is so sweet unto them and if they are put in jail, the poor country people they robbed are forced to feed them.

[From a speech to the House of Commons by Sir Edward Hext, a landowner, JP and MP, speaking in favour of legislation against rogues and vagabonds in 1597]

Source E

A dirtier or more wretched place he had never seen. The only places that seemed to prosper were public houses frequented by the lowest orders of society. Off the main street were lots of houses where drunken men and women lived in filth.

[An extract from *Oliver Twist*, a novel by Charles Dickens, written in 1837.
Charles Dickens was also a campaigner for social reform]

Which of the two sources is the more reliable to an historian studying the causes of crime over time?

[6]

[In your answer you should refer to the content and authorship of the sources and use your own knowledge and understanding of the wider historical context.]

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QUESTION 3

Describe the punishment of criminals in medieval times.

[5]

5



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ON THIS PAGE**



Explain why the enforcement of law and order changed in the 19th century.

[9]



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Outline how methods of combating crime have changed from c.500 to the present day. [16]

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, leaving small margins at the top and bottom. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.



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Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.

6
10

Total

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QUESTION 6

(a) Describe **two** main forms of punishment used in Pentonville Prison.

[8]

8



[12]



12

12



[illegible]

[illegible]