History

Paper 1: Thematic study and historic environment
Option 10: Crime and punishment in Britain, c1000–present
and Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime, policing and the inner city

Monday 4 June 2018 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Instructions
• Use black ink or ball-point pen.
• Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
• There are two sections in this question paper. Answer Questions 1 and 2 from Section A. From Section B, answer Questions 3 and 4 and then EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.
• Answer the questions in the spaces provided – there may be more space than you need.

Information
• The total mark for this paper is 52.
• The marks for each question are shown in brackets – use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
• The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice
• Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
• Check your answers if you have time at the end.
Answer Questions 1 and 2.

1 Describe two features of life in the Whitechapel workhouses.

Feature 1


Feature 2


(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)
2 (a) **Study Sources A and B in the Sources Booklet.**

How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the problems facing immigrants in the Whitechapel area?

Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)
(b) **Study Source B.**

How could you follow up Source B to find out more about the problems facing immigrants in the Whitechapel area?

In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

Complete the table below.

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<th>Detail in Source B that I would follow up:</th>
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<th>How this might help answer my question:</th>
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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS
3 Explain one way in which the nature of punishment during the years c1500–c1700 was different from the nature of punishment in the period c1900–present.

(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)
4 Explain why there were new definitions of crimes against authority in the years c1000–c1700.

You may use the following in your answer:
- poaching
- heresy

You must also use information of your own.
Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in this question.

EITHER

5  ‘The work of the Fielding brothers led to a great improvement in law enforcement in the years c1500–c1900.’

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

• town watchmen
• the Bow Street Runners

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

6  ‘The establishment of Pentonville prison was a turning point in the use of prisons in the years c1700–present.’

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

• the separate system
• open prisons

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)
Sources for use with Section A.

Source A: An illustration published in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, 1890. It shows Russian Jews at the Jews’ Temporary Shelter in the East End of London. The shelter was set up for Jewish immigrants in 1886 to provide somewhere to stay and basic food while they looked for work.

Source B: From a report by Herbert Evans, written c1900. Evans was an assistant inspector of factories. His report was sent to a government group which was producing an official report on immigration. Here he is describing the conditions in which some immigrants worked and lived.

The workshop is usually found in a basement or attic, hidden from the outside world. The smells are really unpleasant. There are fumes from burning rubbish and sickly fumes from cheap oil lamps. There is no daylight. This type of workshop is a danger to the community.

In these workshops, the immigrants are imprisoned day and night. They are kept at work by the taskmaster. They are clothed in rags and are paid a starvation wage. A few women are employed. The family all sleep in the same room. The effect of these conditions can be seen in the pale and lifeless appearance of the workers.

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