

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Centre Number	Candidate Number
Edexcel GCSE	
History B (Schools History Project) Unit 1: Schools History Project Development Study Option 1B: Crime and Punishment	
Tuesday 15 June 2010 – Afternoon Time: 1 hour 15 minutes	Paper Reference 5HB01/1B
You do not need any other materials.	Total Marks

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.
- Answer Questions 1 and 2, **EITHER** Question 3 **OR** 4 and then **EITHER** Question 5(a) and 5(b) **OR** 6(a) and 6(b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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1 What can you learn from Sources A and B about changes in riot control in the period from the eighteenth century to the end of the twentieth century?

Explain your answer, using these sources.

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



2 The boxes below show two important changes in punishments.

Choose **one** of these changes and explain why it happened at that time.

(9)

The change from public execution to execution inside the prison in the nineteenth century.

The ending of the death penalty in the twentieth century.

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(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)



Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** How far do you agree that 'new' crimes since 1900 are simply old crimes in a new format?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- By 1996, there were over 1.3 million motor crimes in Britain in a year.
- In 2000, it was claimed that one third of the cigarettes in Britain had been smuggled into the country.
- In 2001, the theft of mobile phones amounted to 28% of all robberies in Britain.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

- 4** How far did attitudes towards punishment change in the period c1450–c1850?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- In 1531 an act of parliament said vagabonds should be dragged behind a cart and whipped.
- In 1723 the Black Act created 50 new crimes which were punishable by death.
- By 1841 only murder and treason still carried the death penalty.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box.
If you change your mind, put a line through the box
and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen Question Number: **Question 3** **Question 4**

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Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 Crime and punishment from Roman Britain onwards.

- (a) Describe the key features of law and order in Roman Britain. (9)
- * (b) How different were the Anglo-Saxon and Tudor systems of law and order? (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Anglo-Saxon law was based on the local community.
- In the Tudor period, men from each village had to serve for a year as unpaid constables.
- In the Tudor period, an increasing number of Justices of the Peace were appointed in each county.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 Changing views of the nature of criminal activity c1450 to the present day.

- (a) Explain the treatment of conscientious objectors during the First World War. (9)
- * (b) 'The acceptance of scientific explanations was the main reason why trials for witchcraft ended.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Most executions for witchcraft occurred during the Civil Wars of 1642–49.
- By the end of the seventeenth century, Britain had become a wealthy country.
- In 1751 a man was hanged for killing a woman suspected of being a witch.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)





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(b) continued

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TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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