

# PAPER ONE structured QUESTIONS

## Crime and Punishment

Want to make your revision ultra-effective? Then why not apply it by practising some of these questions? You should aim to spend about 25 minutes on each one (total 20 marks). See 'happening hints' below for more guidance. Feel free to post/ e mail them to your friendly teacher for marking (b4 the exam, please)... lnewman@calderhigh.calderdale.sch.uk

### 1999

#### 1. After their conquest of England the Normans made changes to the system of law and order.

- (a) Explain how the Anglo-Saxon tithing worked. (5)  
(b) Why did the Anglo-Saxons use compurgation and trial by ordeal? (7)  
(c) "The Normans introduced a completely different system of law and order into England after 1066." Explain how far you agree with this statement. (8)

#### 2. In the 18<sup>th</sup> c. the government introduced harsh punishments for many crimes.

- (a) Explain why many people in the 18<sup>th</sup> c. did not regard poaching as a crime. (5)  
(b) Explain why smuggling was such a problem for the authorities in the 18<sup>th</sup> c. (7)  
(c) How far does the introduction of the 'Bloody Code' show that the eighteenth century was a particularly violent and lawless time? Explain your answer. (8)

#### 3. During the 19<sup>th</sup> c. police forces were set up all over England.

- (a) Describe the main methods of law enforcement at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> c. (5)  
(b) Why were police forces set up in England in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> c.? (7)  
(c) How far has the work of the police changed between the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> c. and today? Explain your answer. (8)

### 2000

#### 1. Particular groups of people have in the past suffered because of the law (*that's good English!*).

- (a) Describe the ways in which women were treated differently from men by the law in the Middle Ages. (5)  
(b) Explain why governments and the public were so worried about witches in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> cs. (7)  
(c) Who were more of a threat to the authorities in the 16<sup>th</sup> c: heretics or vagrants? Explain your answer. (8)

#### 2. Industrialisation had an important impact on law and order in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> cs.

- (a) Describe the impact of industrialisation on law and order during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> cs. (5)  
(b) Explain in what ways the police were reformed in the 19<sup>th</sup> c. (7)  
(c) How successful were police forces in the 19<sup>th</sup> c? Explain your answer. (8)

#### 3. Public protests have sometimes caused problems for the authorities. Choose one of the following protests:

- Peterloo OR the Rebecca Riots OR the Suffragettes

For the protest you have chosen:

- (a) Describe the activities of the protesters and the reactions of the authorities (5)  
(b) Explain why people were protesting. (7)  
(c) How far were the protesters successful? Explain your answer. (8)

### 2001

#### 1. There were many changes in crime and punishment during the Middle Ages.

- (a) Explain how people were punished in Anglo-Saxon England. (5)  
(b) How far did the Normans change the ways people were tried and punished? Explain your answer. (7)  
(c) How useful is the story of Robin Hood as evidence about medieval crime and punishment? Explain your answer. (8)

#### 2. In the past, governments have had to deal with many different threats to law and order.

- (a) Why were governments in the 16<sup>th</sup> c. worried about vagrants? (5)  
(b) Explain why highway robbery increased in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> cs. (7)  
(c) Why did the Suffragettes protest in the ways they did? (8)

#### 3. Ideas about punishment have changed a great deal over the last 400 years.

- (a) Explain why the gunpowder plotters were punished so harshly. (5)  
(b) Why was the Bloody Code introduced in the 18<sup>th</sup> c? (7)  
(c) "The only reason the Bloody Code was swept away in the nineteenth century was because it failed to reduce crime." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

### 2002

#### 1. The problems of crime and punishment in the Middle Ages were different from those of the 20<sup>th</sup> c.

- (a) Explain how people were punished in the Middle Ages. (5)  
(b) Why did the Normans change some, but not all, of the Anglo-Saxon methods of trial and punishment? (7)  
(c) How different were the problems of crime and punishment in the twentieth century from those of the Middle Ages? Explain your answer. (8)

#### 2. Both the Peterloo demonstrators and the Suffragettes wanted to bring about change.

- (a) Explain the different methods of demonstrating used by the Suffragettes. (5)  
(b) Why did the authorities react to the Peterloo demonstration in the ways that they did? (7)  
(c) Who were the more successful, the Peterloo demonstrators or the Suffragettes? Explain your answer. (8)

#### 3. Attitudes towards crime and punishment have been changed by many different factors.

- (a) Explain how the work of **one** individual has led to changes in attitudes towards crime and punishment. (5)  
(b) Explain how different factors led to witchcraft becoming a major worry for some people between 1500 and 1750. (7)  
(c) How far was the influence of government on crime and punishment greater in the nineteenth century than before? Explain your answer. (8)

## 2003

### 1. Approaches to crime and punishment have changed a great deal from the time of the Romans to the time of the Normans.

- (a) Explain how the Romans tried to prevent crime. (5)
- (b) Explain how the Anglo-Saxons involved the local community in keeping law and order. (7)
- (c) How far did the Normans improve law and order. Explain your answer. (8)

### 2. Crime, and reactions to it, have changed over time.

- (a) Why did governments in the 16<sup>th</sup> c. make vagrancy a crime? (5)
- (b) Explain why highway robbery increased in the early part of the 18<sup>th</sup> c. (7)
- (c) How successful were the police in dealing with crime in the 19<sup>th</sup> c.? Explain your answer. (8)

### 3. Different factors have influenced the development of crime and punishment.

- (a) Explain the contribution of any one individual to developments in law and order. (5)
- (b) Explain how religion has affected attitudes towards crime and punishment. (7)
- (c) How far did industrialisation lead to improvements in law and order in the 19<sup>th</sup> c? Explain your answer. (8)

### 'HAPPENING' HINTS....

- When choosing which question to do (you only have to do one each for C+P and G.), always look at parts (b) and (c) for that question. Can you answer them fully? These are worth the most marks!
- **Part (a) questions** – fully explain 2 to 3 points to get top marks  
**Part (b) questions** – fully explain 3 to 4 points to get top marks. Try and give a conclusion.  
**Part (c) questions** – give both sides of the argument, fully explaining 2 points for each side, and give a conclusion, for top marks.
- If you tend to go off on a tangent, help yourself to **stick to the question** by including the question in the opening line of each paragraph you write. For example....  
*Highway robbery increased because.....*  
*Another reason why highway robbery increased was.....*  
**SIMPLE BUT V. EFFECTIVE!**
- **STOP** trying to guess which questions will come up (teachers are especially guilty of this). Examination boards make a special effort to be unpredictable!
- **The examiner knows nothing about you or your ability. SHOW THE EXAMINER YOUR KNOWLEDGE** by explaining your answers thoroughly. **They really do want to give you marks!**
- **During the exam....**
  - jot down notes on the exam paper, maybe to plan your answer
  - answer the questions in any order you want – *but put the question numbers clearly in the margin*
  - if you get stuck/your memory goes blank, leave enough space to finish the question, and go back to that question later

### timing

- For both papers 1 and 2, begin by spending a few minutes reading through the paper – without writing anything. Pay close attention to the sources. Feel smug about the questions you know you can answer – this will make you feel more confident;
- **PAPER 1**
  - 2 hours total
  - 4 sections – **A (1)** sources C+P **(2)** structured qs. C+P **B (1)** sources G **(2)** structured qs. G
  - spend 35 minutes on each source part, 25 minutes ish on each structured question
- **PAPER 2**
  - 1 hour 30 minutes total
  - as a general rule, it's 1 mark per minute and a half. So if a question is worth 8 marks, spend 12 mins on it.