



GCSE - Edexcel Style

HISTORY

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- An answer booklet

Instructions

- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
- Use black ink or black ballpoint pen. Do not use pencil.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.

Advice

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

Please write clearly, in block capitals, to allow character computer recognition.

Centre Number Candidate Number

Surname

Forename(s)

MODEL ANSWERS

Candidate Signature _____

made from I1D1 answers.

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Section A:

Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime, policing and the inner city.

1 Describe two features of policing in Whitechapel between c1870-c1900.

(4)

1. One feature of policing in Whitechapel was the use of the beat system. Policemen worked in 9 hour shifts to walk around a specific route to prevent or catch criminals.
2. Another feature of policing in Whitechapel was that each area of London was separated into divisions. Whitechapel's was called 'H-Division'.

(Total for Question 1 = 4)

4/4

2 a) How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the standard of housing for the people of Whitechapel during this time?

(8)

Source A is partially useful for an enquiry into the standard of ~~living~~ housing for people in Whitechapel. The source shows a slightly overcrowded side of a house full of people and animals. The source is a photograph of the Peabody Estate, which is useful as it is likely to be an accurate representation of the conditions. It is also useful because we know that it has been taken at the time, so it is a trustworthy source. On the other hand, it is limited because it does not show the inside of the houses and therefore only shows us a limited view of the conditions*. At this time conditions were very poor in Whitechapel, with houses like this split into several dwellings; explaining why people might be sat outside.

Source B is very useful for an enquiry into the standard of ~~living~~ housing for the people in Whitechapel. The source is mainly

useful because it includes a lot of specific details about the Peabody estate. It tells us the wider context of the work at this time. The source is also limited because it is from an extract from the 'Peabody Group's website'. This makes it less useful because it is possible they're emphasising the positive changes made; "London's earliest slum clearance programme".

Both sources are ~~also~~ also limited because they are on the Peabody estate, and not the whole of Whitechapel. Although the conditions were similar across many of the poorest areas of Whitechapel at the time.

(Total for Question 2 a) = 8)

2 b) How could you follow up Source A to find out more about standards of housing for the people of Whitechapel at this time? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

(4)

DETAIL IN SOURCE A THAT I WOULD FOLLOW UP:

The overcrowding of so many people around one house.

QUESTION I WOULD ASK:

How widespread was such overcrowding and poverty in London?

WHAT TYPE OF SOURCE I COULD USE:

I could use Charles Booth's poverty maps

HOW THIS MIGHT HELP ANSWER MY QUESTION:

This would show me areas of the most extreme poverty and how widespread it was, and whether this level of overcrowding was common.

(Total for Question 2 b) = 4)

Section B:
Crime and punishment in Britain, c1000–present

3 Explain one way in which poaching in Britain during the fifteenth century was similar to poaching during the seventeenth century.

(4)

Although poaching was treated more severely in the seventeenth century, the motive was very similar, in that people were in poverty-stricken and used poaching to compensate for being unable to buy enough food. Poaching was seen as a social crime ~~as~~ in both periods because of this, and most people didn't feel it was a particularly serious crime.

(Total for Question 3 = 4)

4 Explain why there were changes to punishments in the period c1700-c1900.

You may use the following in your answer:

- The Bloody Code
- Transportation

You **must** also use information of your own.(12)

One reason why there were changes to punishment in the period 1700-1900 was because of changes to attitudes. People believed that methods used that caused terror and pain to criminals no longer worked because there was still a lot of crime and reoffending. They started to use prisons a lot more during the nineteenth century, as the Bloody Code ended in the 1830s. This shows that punishments changed from executions to using prisons because attitudes about how effective punishments were changed.

Another reason why punishments changed was the role of key individuals. Elizabeth Fry was a Quaker who believed in the possibility of reform rather than deterrent and retribution. She wanted to introduce

more education, religious lessons, separation for men and women, and a healthier environment. She set up organisations to help female prisoners and her ideas helped to cause prisons across the country to change.

A final reason why there were changes to punishments in this period was because of government and lawmakers. During the 1700s and early 1800s people went to watch executions, which many had the day off to do. They gathered at Tyburn to watch and pickpockets and criminals went to commit crimes. The government was worried about public disorder and saw that the Bloody Code wasn't actually deterring people from committing crimes, so started to use other punishments such as transportation and prisons.

(Total for Question 4 = 12)

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in this question.

5 "The main purpose of punishment during the period c1800-Present was to deter people from committing crime".

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16 (4 SPaG))

You may use the following in your answer:

- The use of prisons
- The use of the death penalty

You must also use information of your own.

I mostly disagree that the main purpose of punishment during the period c1800-present was to deter people from committing crime. This is because despite some punishments being a deterrent, such as the death penalty, there were other forms of punishment that were for reformation. Such as the later prisons and restorative programmes.

One reason I partially agree with the statement that the main purpose of punishment was determent because of the use of the death penalty up to 1965. Up to 1825 there were over 200 crimes punishable by death, reducing to 4 by the early 1900s. Government believed that if potential criminals knew they would be executed if caught they would be put off committing the crime. This is also the

case for life-term sentences to prison today.

On the other hand, in the 1800s attitudes began to change more and more towards reforming criminals, rather than deterring them.

In 1823 Robert Peel introduced the Gaols Act which improved the conditions in prisons.

The separate system was designed to keep prisoners separate to prevent them being a bad influence on each other, and the silent system was meant to give them time to reflect on their crimes. The fact that fewer and fewer criminals were killed also shows that there was a belief that prisoners could reform.

Because of this I think that in the period 1800-present, reform was a bigger aim than deterrence.

A final reason why I disagree with the view that the main aim of punishment was to deter is due to the use of restorative programmes. In the mid 1900s, restorative

programmes were introduced into prisons to teach criminals about the negative impacts of crime and to try to change their views.

As the use of electronic tags was increased, more programmes such as AA meetings for people involved in crime because of alcohol addiction.

These programmes focused on treating criminals less like animals and more like human beings.

This is because the government wanted to reform criminals and give them a second chance. Because of this, I believe that reform was the main aim of punishment in the period 1800-present.

In conclusion, I mostly disagree with the statement that deterrence was the main aim for punishment in the period 1800-present, although it had been in earlier periods. I believe this because punishments such as prisons and restorative programmes were more important than the death penalty in this period.