

# GCSE (9–1) History B (Schools History Project)

**J411/14 Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present with The Norman Conquest, 1065–1087**

Sample Question Paper

## Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes



**OCR supplied materials:**

- the OCR12-page Answer Booklet

**Other materials required:**

- None



### INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Section A – Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present: Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2, 3 and **either** question 4 **or** question 5.
- Section B – The Norman Conquest, 1065–1087: Answer questions 6 (a–b) and 7, and **either** question 8 **or** question 9.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

### INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (\*).
- This document consists of **8** pages.

**Section A****Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present**

Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2 and 3.

- 1.
- (a) Name **one** type of official who was responsible for enforcing law and order in the Middle Ages. [1]
- (b) Name **one** type of crime that the authorities were particularly worried about in the period 1500–1750. [1]
- (c) Give **one** example of a technological change which affected policing in the period after 1900. [1]
2. Write a clear and organised summary that analyses how law and order was enforced in the period 1500–1750. Support your summary with examples. [9]
3. What caused the increase in crime in the first half of the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4.\* How far do you agree that the most important changes in the punishment of offenders took place in the twentieth century? Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5.\* 'In the period between 1750 and 1900 there were big changes in policing'. How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [18]

**Section B****The Norman Conquest, 1065–1087**

Answer questions 6 (a–b) and 7.

6. (a) In Interpretation A the historian Robert Bartlett argues that the ‘Harrying of the North’ had a powerful impact on northern England. Identify and explain **one** way in which he does this. [3]

**Interpretation A – An extract from the script of *The Normans*, a BBC television series, 2010.**

In 1069, William marched on York and crushed the rebellion. The Normans devastated the North of England. They sacked every village and farmstead as they went. Then William divided his troops into smaller bands who destroyed any crops and livestock they could find ...

A huge area across northern and central England was laid waste by this ‘scorched earth’ on the northern rebels. Plotting the settlements destroyed by the Normans shows the scar that was carved across the country by William’s army. Sixteen years later, these areas were still desolate wasteland.

- (b) If you were asked to do further research on one aspect of Interpretation A, what would you choose to investigate? Explain how this would help us to analyse and understand the Harrying of the North.

[5]

7. Interpretations B and C are both illustrations of Norman motte-and-bailey castles. How far do they differ and what might explain any differences?

[12]

**Interpretation B – An illustration of the Norman castle at Pickering in Yorkshire by the reconstruction artist Simon Hayfield. The illustration is in the book *Picturing the Past*. The book was published in 1997 and was aimed at adults.**



**Interpretation C – An illustration of a typical Norman castle in *Living in the Past: The Middle Ages* a history textbook written for primary school children in 1983.**



Answer **either** question 8 **or** question 9.

8.\* In an article for the *BBC History Magazine* in 2012, the historian Ryan Lavelle argued that late Anglo–Saxon England was “by no means a ‘golden age’”. How far do you agree with this view?

[20]

9.\* According to a children’s history website, *www.MedievalEurope.MrDonn.org*, following his victory at Hastings, William ‘soon had conquered all of England’. How far do you agree with this view?

[20]

SPECIMEN

**BLANK PAGE**

SPECIMEN

**BLANK PAGE**

SPECIMEN

---

Copyright Information:

Interpretation A: Transcribed from BBC Two series *The Normans*, presented by Robert Bartlett, 2010. © BBC Publishing Worldwide.

Interpretation B: Reproduced by kind permission of Simon Hayfield, Hayfield Studio, Shustoke UK, [www.hayfieldstudio.co.uk](http://www.hayfieldstudio.co.uk)

Interpretation C: An illustration of a Norman castle in *Living in the Past: The Middle Ages* a history textbook written for primary school children in 1983. OCR is aware that third party material appeared in this sample question paper but it has not been possible to fully identify and acknowledge the source.

Question 8: Quote from Ryan Lavelle, 'The dark side of the Anglo-Saxons', in *BBC History Magazine*, Vol 13 No. 13, pg 27, 2012. © BBC Publishing.

Question 9: Quote from Lin and Don Donn, *The Middle Ages for Kids*, [www.medievaleurope.mrdonn.org](http://www.medievaleurope.mrdonn.org). Accessed January 2015.

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in the assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website ([www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk)) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.