Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Time 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper reference **1HIA/10**

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

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

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.
- 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 48.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

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

Turn over

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SECTION A

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

Answer Questions 1 and 2.

1 Describe **two** features of the work of H Division in the policing of Whitechapel.

Feature 1

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Feature 2

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

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2 (a) **Study Sources A and B in the Sources Booklet.**

How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into workhouses in Whitechapel?

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

(8)

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(b) **Study Source A.**

How could you follow up Source A to find out more about workhouses in Whitechapel?

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

Complete the table below.

(4)

Detail in Source A that I would follow up:

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Question I would ask:

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What type of source I could use:

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How this might help answer my question:

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS

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SECTION B

Crime and punishment in Britain, c1000–present

Answer Questions 3 and 4. Then answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

3 Explain **one** way in which attitudes towards the crime of poaching during the medieval period were similar to attitudes towards the crime of poaching in the years c1700–c1900.

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(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

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4 Explain why there were changes in the use of prison as a punishment in the period c1900–present.

(12)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- borstals
- open prisons

You **must** also use information of your own.

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(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

EITHER

5 'The idea of retribution was the main factor affecting methods of punishment during the medieval period.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- Wergild
- the stocks

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 5 = 16 marks)

OR

6 'In the years c1600–c1900, the use of transportation had a greater impact on crime than the impact of the Bloody Code did.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- Australia
- public execution

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 6 = 16 marks)

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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 5** ☐ **Question 6** ☐

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 32 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 48 MARKS

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Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over

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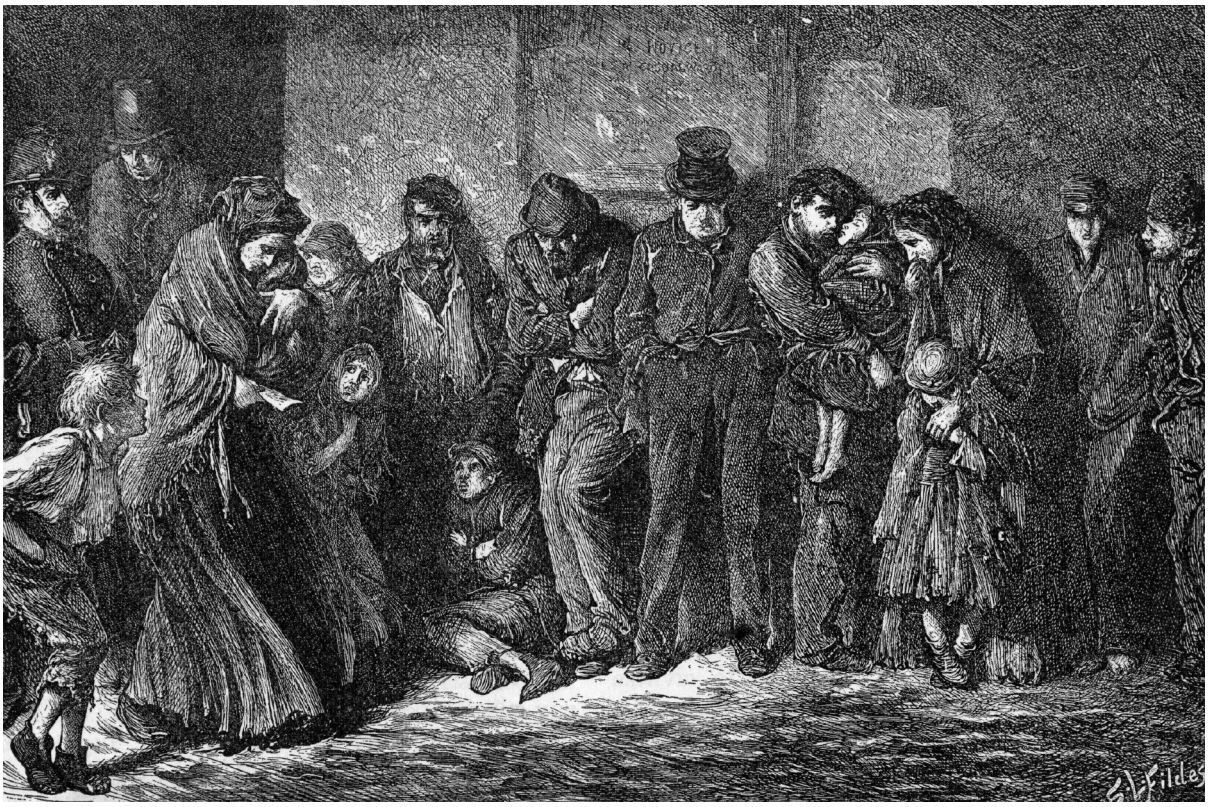
Sources for use with Section A.

Source A: From *The People of the Abyss* by Jack London, 1903. Jack London was an American writer who spent time living among the poor in Whitechapel. Homeless poor people could stay overnight in a workhouse casual ward in return for completing work. Here Jack London is describing a conversation about a casual ward.

> I was told that after a cold bath, I would be given bread and skilly. Skilly is made from oatmeal stirred into hot water. Then I would be sent directly to bed. I would get up at half past five in the morning and breakfast would be the same meal – bread and skilly.
>
> Then I would have to do my work. I would be locked up in a cell to pick oakum*, or to clean and scrub, or to break stones. My friend said, 'I don't have to break stones; I'm old, you see. But they'll make you do it because you're young and strong.'
>
> 'Then comes dinner,' he went on. 'Bread, cheese, and cold water. Then you finish your work, eat the same as before, and then bed. At six o'clock next morning you're let out, provided you've finished your work.'

* pick oakum – picking out tar from old ropes

Source B: A drawing by Samuel Luke Fildes, published in a weekly London newspaper, 1869. The drawing was titled *Houseless and Hungry* and it illustrated an article about workhouses. It shows people queuing to be admitted to a workhouse.



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Acknowledgements

Source A taken from: *The People of the Abyss* by Jack London © The People Press

Source B taken from: © Bettmann/Contributor/Getty Images