Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 6 June 2019 – Afternoon

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

J411/15 Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present with The Elizabethans, 1580–1603

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

You must have:
- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet (OCR12 sent with general stationery)

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 Elizabethans, 1580–1603: Answer questions 6 (a–b) and 7, and **either** question 8 **or** question 9.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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.

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SECTION A

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present

Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2 and 3.

1 **(a)** Name **one** type of capital punishment used in the period 1250–1500. **[1]**

(b) Give **one** example of an organised crime in the period 1500–1750. **[1]**

(c) Identify **one** example of a new crime since 1950. **[1]**

2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the nature of crime during the Medieval period (1250–1500). Support your summary with examples. **[9]**

3 To what extent did the enforcement of law and order change in the Early Modern period (1500–1750)? Explain your answer. **[10]**

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

4* 'There was little change in the punishments used in the period 1250–1750.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. **[18]**

5* How far do you agree that governments have been the most important factor influencing crime rates since 1750? Give reasons for your answer. **[18]**

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SECTION B

The Elizabethans, 1580–1603

Answer questions 6 (a–b) and 7.

6 **(a)** In Interpretation A, the illustrator portrays how an Elizabethan noblewoman tried to impress guests. Identify and explain **one** way in which he does this. **[3]**

Interpretation A – An illustration by Peter Urmston, drawn for the organisation Historic England. It shows Bess of Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury, entertaining guests in the Great Chamber at Hardwick Hall in Derbyshire in 1590.

(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 nature of Elizabethan society. **[5]**

7 Interpretations B and C both focus on the threat which Mary Queen of Scots posed to Elizabeth. How far do they differ and what might explain any differences? **[12]**

Interpretation B – From the website *www.newadvent.org*, which describes itself as a Catholic Encyclopaedia.

The frequent plots that Protestant historians so often speak about are empty rumours which will not stand historical investigation.

In 1586, Anthony Babington wrote to Mary to inquire whether she would reward loyal supporters who set her free and killed Elizabeth. It is likely that Babington was persuaded to ask this question by Elizabeth's spies, although proof of this has not yet been found. Mary answered this letter, promising to reward those who aided her escape, but said nothing about the assassination of Elizabeth.

At her trial, Mary protested that she had never plotted to hurt Elizabeth, which was perfectly true. During the whole process of her trial and execution, Mary acted with magnificent courage worthy of her noble character and queenly rank. There can be no question that she died as a martyr.

Interpretation C – An extract from the history book *Elizabeth's Spy Master: Francis Walsingham and the secret war that saved England* by Robert Hutchinson, published in 2007.

R Hutchinson, 'Elizabeth's Spy Master: Francis Walsingham and the secret war that saved England', pp116-133, W&N (Orion Books), 2007. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

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

8* According to the book *Travel: London*, Elizabethan theatres 'had the support of everyone from the Queen to the peasants.' How far do you agree with this view of people's attitudes towards theatres between 1580 and 1603? **[20]**

9* According to the website *www.elizabethan-era.org.uk*, Elizabethan adventurers were motivated by the belief that 'new discoveries could bring untold riches.' How far do you agree with this view of the motives of adventurers between 1580 and 1603? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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