Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 4 June 2024 – Afternoon

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

J411/16 Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present with Britain in Peace and War, 1900–1918

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

You must have:
- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

INSTRUCTIONS
- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- 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 – Britain in Peace and War, 1900–1918: Answer Questions 6 (a–b) and 7, and **either** Question 8 **or** Question 9.

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 has **8** pages.

ADVICE
- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

© OCR 2024 [601/8408/5]
DC (CJ/CT) 345017
OCR is an exempt Charity

Section A

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present

Answer Questions 1 (a–c), 2 **and** 3.

1

(a) Name **one** way criminals could avoid being executed in the medieval period (1250–1500). **[1]**

(b) Name **one** reason people made accusations of witchcraft in the early modern period (1500–1750). **[1]**

(c) Name **one** development that improved policing in the **second half** of the 1800s. **[1]**

2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses law enforcement between 1250 and 1750.

Support your summary with examples. **[9]**

3 Why did transportation to Australia become a common punishment in the period 1750–1900?

Explain your answer. **[10]**

Answer Question 4 **or** Question 5.

4* 'By 1750, punishments for committing crimes were harsher than they had been in 1500.'

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer. **[18]**

5* 'The main reason crime changed between 1900 and c.2015 was the emergence of new technology.'

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer. **[18]**

© OCR 2024

Section B

Britain in Peace and War, 1900–1918

Answer Questions 6 (a–b) **and** 7.

6

(a) In **Interpretation A**, the author argues that the Edwardian period was a good time to live in Britain.

Identify and explain **one** way in which he does this. **[3]**

Interpretation A

An extract from an article in a British newspaper in 2010.

Time to celebrate Edwardian Britain

The word 'Edwardian' conjures up something distinct in the minds of most intelligent people. It is an age remembered for its luxury, for the design of the Dreadnought and the power of the British Empire. One thinks of shooting parties that lasted weeks; several courses at every meal, including breakfast; enormous houses packed with servants, and equipped to accommodate the servants of visitors.

For the rich, it was a life of ease. For everyone, however, there was an experience of the self-confidence of the age. People rejoiced in a new wealth and national power that seemed constant and unbreakable. That it did break, and so violently and totally, is why we cling to the world that ended in August 1914 with such nostalgia.

Nostalgia means a sentimental longing for the past.

(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 Edwardian society. **[5]**

7 **Interpretations B** and **C** both focus on Unionist opposition to Home Rule in Ireland.

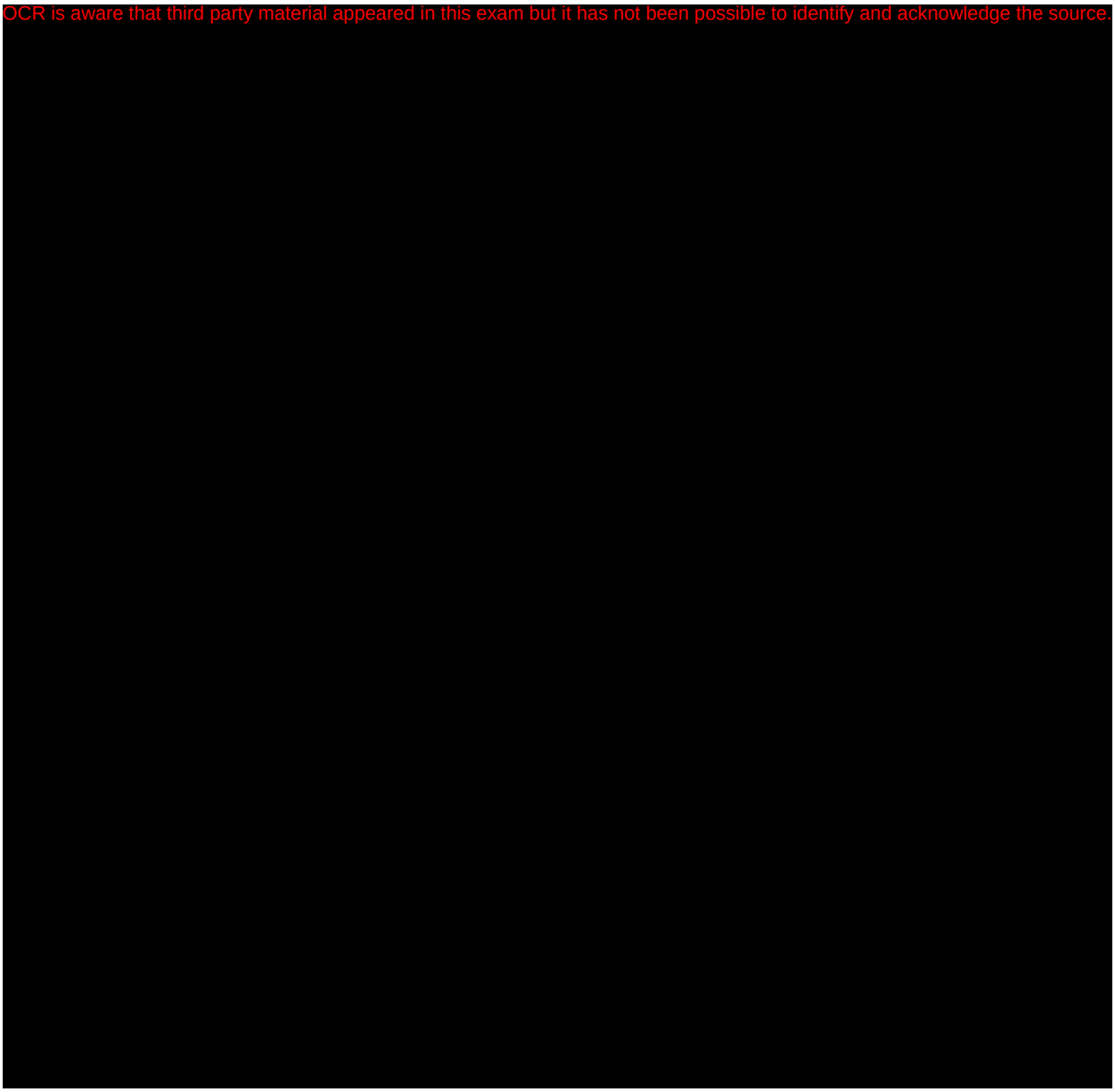
How far do they differ and what might explain any differences? **[12]**

(**Unionists** wanted to preserve the Union between Britain and Ireland.)

Interpretation B

A mural painted by the modern day Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) in 2014 in Belfast, Northern Ireland. It was painted for the 100th anniversary of the Larne gun running of 1914. This was when the UVF (a Unionist organisation) illegally smuggled arms and ammunition into Ireland.

OCR is aware that third party material appeared in this exam but it has not been possible to identify and acknowledge the source.



Interpretation C

From an article on the Larne gun running of 1914. The article was published in 1993 in 'History Ireland: Ireland's History Magazine'. This magazine is based in Dublin, now in the Republic of Ireland.

> On the night of 24–25 April 1914, militant (extremist) Unionists landed 25,000 rifles and three million rounds of ammunition, mainly at Larne in County Antrim. In this way they increased their challenge to Home Rule.
>
> But there is a huge difference between the popular celebrations of Larne as a Unionist achievement and its real significance. The celebrations offer a simplified version of the past. The truth is that although most of the Unionist leaders said that Ulster would fight, in reality they hoped and believed that they would not have to. The Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) was useful politically to threaten the British government and the Nationalists, but that was all. The Larne gun running was a publicity exercise mainly designed to keep the UVF's morale high.

Answer Question 8 **or** Question 9.

8* The 'Wikipedia' article about the Edwardian period says that it was a period of 'great changes in political life'.

How far do you agree with this view of British politics between 1900 and 1914?

Give reasons for your answer. **[20]**

9* In his recent book 'Lloyd George at War', historian George Cassar argued that the British government 'handled matters on the Home Front (in Britain) effectively' during the First World War (1914–1918).

How far do you agree with this view?

Give reasons for your answer. **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

© OCR 2024

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its 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) 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 OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

OCR is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment, which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

© OCR 2024