Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 4 June 2024 – Afternoon

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

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

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 – The Norman Conquest, 1065–1087: 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.

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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** 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]**

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Section B

The Norman Conquest, 1065–1087

Answer Questions 6 (a–b) **and** 7.

6

(a) In **Interpretation A**, the website portrays Anglo-Saxon culture as spectacular.

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

Interpretation A

An extract from the website of the British Library. It is advertising a recent exhibition on Anglo-Saxon culture.

> In this exhibition, the people of Anglo-Saxon England tell their story.
>
> Explore the beginnings of the English language and English literature. Come face-to-face with manuscripts of Old English poetry and the first letter written in English. Marvel at the humour and wisdom of the Anglo-Saxons.
>
> Encounter the Codex Amiatinus (a giant Bible made in Northumbria) and other church manuscripts intricately decorated with rich colours and gold.
>
> Discover finely crafted metalwork and sculpture, such as the stunning discoveries unearthed in Suffolk and Staffordshire.
>
> This is your opportunity to follow the journeys of these magnificent objects and manuscripts.

(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 culture of late Anglo-Saxon England. **[5]**

7 **Interpretations B** and **C** both focus on the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

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

Interpretation B

An extract from 'King Harald Hardrada's Saga', written in c.1230 by Snorri Sturluson, and taken from his collection of sagas about Norwegian kings. Snorri was a poet and historian from Iceland who had links to the Norwegian royal family. Sagas are collections of stories about heroes.

> The weather was unusually sunny and hot, and the Norwegians had taken off their armour. They saw a great army coming towards them under a cloud of dust from horses' feet.
>
> King Harold Godwinson had come to Stamford Bridge with a huge army made up of both cavalry and infantry. The English King asked his men, 'Who is that great man with noble appearance and the beautiful helmet?'
>
> 'That is the King of Norway himself,' his men replied.
>
> Now the battle began. The Norwegians bravely held back the attack from the English. King Harald Hardrada rode out in front and chopped down Englishmen with both hands, and neither helmet nor armour could stop him. The English very nearly took flight. But King Harald was hit by an arrow in the neck, and he fell.

Interpretation C

An extract from a recent TV documentary called 'Battlefield Britain'.

> The Norwegians were in a disastrous position at Stamford Bridge. They were completely unprepared and weren't wearing any armour. Part of their army was lazing about in the sun on the west side of the river. They had not been expecting the English to travel so fast.
>
> Some Norwegians tried to resist but they were slaughtered without mercy. Panic-stricken, others frantically tried to escape over the small wooden bridge in a desperate attempt to join up with the rest of their army on the other side of the river.
>
> Both sides locked their shields together to form a defensive wall. But without their armour, the Norwegians could not defend themselves against the English. English steel cut through the Norwegians like knives through butter.
>
> Harold Godwinson achieved an amazing military victory. The Norwegian leaders were killed and their army destroyed.

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Answer Question 8 **or** Question 9.

8* According to the website 'worldhistory.org', northern resistance was 'the most serious threat to William's rule in England' in the years **1067 to 1071**.

How far do you agree with this view?

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

9* In the 2010 TV documentary 'The Normans', historian Robert Bartlett argued that the Norman Conquest 'transformed England' between **1066 and 1087**.

How far do you agree with this view of the impact of the Norman Conquest?

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

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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