

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2018

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	Assessment Code :	J411
Candidate No :	Component Code :	14
Candidate Name :		

Question Part

1	a	By joining the King's Army
	b	Counterfeiting
	c	Prisons.
2		<p>Since 1900 crime in Britain has not changed that much from the time periods before but it has increased. Crimes such as murder, arson, theft etc. are still crimes which are committed today, however there are ^{were} crimes such as treason and larceny which are rarely committed or not at all committed today.</p> <p>There are also crimes such as highway robbery which haven't taken place since the 1900's. Other ^{Other} main crimes that has carried on and take place often now are: forgery (counterfeiting and smuggling). These have all taken place since 1900 in Britain.</p>
3		<p>The way law and order was enforced had changed significantly in the period 1250 - 1500. This is because instead of</p>



Question Part

having the hue and cry for example prior to 1250 from 1250 the Sherrif was introduced This meant that law and order was now more controlled.

Another reason law and order changed significantly is because more courts were found. Primarily there was the royal courts before 1250's but after that there were more ~~case~~ courts including manor, county, and church courts. This helped law, order and society as depending on someone's crime for example it would be easier to deal with them.

Overall we can see that law and order had changed significantly and the way it was enforced changed as the country became more organised.

4. I agree with this statement ~~that~~ to a ^{certain} ~~great~~ extent that economic problems being the most important factor influencing crime rates. I say this because between 1500 and 1750 was a time where many people did not have jobs and also had no other source of



Question Part

Income. Therefore those with families in particular would be drawn to steal money, crops, animals etc so they live a substantial life.

One reason why I wouldn't agree to a full extent is because I would say that one ~~is~~ major reason ~~that~~ that was influencing crime rates in the period 1500-1750 would have been population growth. As a result of population growth ~~is~~ there wouldn't have been enough jobs for everyone and therefore for others to live a substantial life ~~is~~ theft would have been the easiest option for them.

Another reason why I would say that population growth would have been ~~is~~ the most important factor would be because if the population of one city grows the actual land cannot increase in size, because of this people wouldn't have a lot of space and therefore be closer to each other. This would be the root to a crime which at this time would've been pick pocketing.



Question Part

As this was also the time where tax was being put on to imported goods this also would have been an important reason. This is because this led to smuggling. People ended up smuggling because with the added tax the goods were too expensive and by smuggling they saved themselves money.

Overall I would say that economic problems was a main factor ~~causing the~~ influencing crime rates in the period 1500-1750 however, ~~not~~ they were not the most important out of them all. I would personally say that population growth would have been the most important factor influencing crime rates.



Question Part

6	a	<p>One way the artist portrays early is Norman castles as a mean of control in interpretation A would be is by making it a motte and bailey castle. As it is one the motte it makes the castle higher than others buildings and the people in the picture for example something above another shows control and authority at times.</p>
	b	<p>If I were asked to do further research on one aspect of interpretation A I would ^{choose to} investigate why they painted a motte and bailey castle instead of any other castle. This would help us understand possibly possibly the uses for a motte and bailey castles and why normans built it for example if it was for a special reason or purpose.</p>
7		<p>Interpretations B and C are quite similar to each other. This is because they both mention some privileged for women</p>



Question Part

in Anglo-Saxon society. They both depict that women have a decent amount of freedom and control. Interpretation B mentions the right to own land and taking full custody of children after a divorce. However, interpretation C mentions it all being a myth.

I think there are a variety of differences and one reason would be because one is because interpretation B is ~~history~~ historical fiction while the other is a non-fiction book from a historian.

8 I agree to a certain extent that Edward should shoulder some of the blame for the succession crisis. This is because he couldn't help the fact that there were so many claimants to the throne however he could have done something before his death.

one reason I would agree with this view is because Edward



Question Part

Should have made it much more clearer who he wanted to succeed him after he had passed away. He could have written it down so everyone could see it and there would have been physical evidence.

Another reason why I agree is because he had told the claimants all different things. One was told one claimant mentioned that Edward whispered to them that he wanted him to succeed him (Harold) William of Normandy was a distant cousin of Edward and because Edward had no children he would be most likely have meant to have been Edward's successor. The last claimant claimed Edward had told him to succeed when he dies. Edward should therefore take blame for causing so much confusion.

One reason why I would disagree with this statement is because it says he should shoulder some of the blame. Hence, it would be better for Edward to take some blame rather than all of the blame.



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Question Part

as a king should sort out these things before death as he could have died anytime during his reign and therefore would have still caused a succession crisis.

There is one reason why I would disagree with this statement this is because before Edward died he may have not realised that it was such an issue; that it was so serious. Maybe if he had realised he may have been able to sort it out before he died there would not have been a succession crisis.

I would say that the other claimants should also take ~~the~~ some blame for the succession crisis because they should have gotten proof of their 'claim' to be king, which Edward had supposedly had told them this could have been a written agreement for example

Overall, I would say that I agree with this statement that Edward himself should shoulder



Question Part

Shoulder some blame for the succession crisis because as a king it is important for you and the country to know who will rule the country next whether it be a relative or someone well known to the country or maybe even someone completely known. It is something which the king should sort out during his reign.



Question Part

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