



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 7 June 2023 – 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.

Section A**Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present**

Answer Questions 1 (a–c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Name **one** type of serious crime in medieval Britain (1250–1500). [1]
- (b) Name **one** major religious, political or social change in the early modern period (1500–1750). [1]
- (c) Give **one** reason why new crimes emerged after 1900. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses policing between 1850 and c.2015. [9]
Support your summary with examples.
- 3 Why did different types of crime emerge in the early modern period (1500–1750)? [10]
Explain your answer.

Answer Question 4 or Question 5.

- 4* How far do you agree that the purpose of medieval punishment was to humiliate the criminal? [18]
Give reasons for your answer.
- 5* 'The reason that crime levels increased in the first half of the 1800s was the growth of towns and cities.'
How far do you agree? [18]
Give reasons for your answer.

Section B

The Norman Conquest, 1065–1087

Answer Questions 6 (a–b) and 7.

- 6 (a) In **Interpretation A**, the image gives the impression that early Norman castles were threatening and intimidating.

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

[3]

Interpretation A

An image from a virtual reconstruction of a motte and bailey castle on a history website.



- (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 Norman castles built in England between 1066 and 1087.

[5]

7 **Interpretations B** and **C** both focus on the impact of the Norman Conquest on England.

How far do they differ and what might explain any differences?

[12]

Interpretation B

An extract from a book called 'The History of the Norman Conquest of England' by Edward Freeman. It was written in the 1860s and 1870s. Freeman was a historian who believed in the superiority of Anglo-Saxon culture and society.

In this book, we have gone on a journey through our national history. We have tracked the story of Harold Godwinson and the other heroes of our own blood. And now we must trace the results of the Norman Conquest.

The Conquest is the greatest turning point in the history of our nation and it is impossible to exaggerate its importance. There was widespread foreign influence on our blood, our language, our laws, our arts. Our Church lost its independence and came under the control of Rome. The leading men and families of England lost their lands and were thrust down into a secondary position under foreign intruders. For a while it appeared that the Anglo-Saxons existed only as the slaves of foreign rulers.

Interpretation C

An extract from an article written in 2016 and published by English Heritage on their website. English Heritage is an organisation which protects historic sites across the country.

Today we mark the 950th anniversary of the Battle of Hastings – perhaps the most important date in English history. The Norman Conquest brought about some of the most radical changes ever seen in English society, land ownership and culture. But arguably, the Conquest's greatest legacy is what we can still see and touch today – Norman architecture. The Normans thought big and built big, and this website will tell you where you can see some of the spectacular castles and great abbeys the Normans built across the land.

Architecture means the design of buildings.

Answer Question 8 or Question 9.

- 8* In his 2012 article 'The dark side of the Anglo-Saxons', historian Ryan Lavelle argues that late Anglo-Saxon society was 'certainly not free, equal or democratic'.

How far do you agree with this view?

[20]

- 9* The history website BBC Bitesize argues that 'William's victory at Hastings in 1066 owed much to his planning and experience'.

How far do you agree with this view?

[20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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