**Example Exam Questions – Paper 1 Section A: Crime & Punishment**

| 4 Marks | 1. Explain one way in which attitudes to poaching in the 11th century and the 17th century were different. |
| 2. Explain one way in which punishments for crimes against authority were different in the 11th century and in the 16th century. |
| 3. Explain one way in which corporal punishment in the 11th century and the 17th century were different. |
| 4. Explain one way in which the crime of heresy remained the same in the 14th century and 16th century. |
| 5. Explain one way in which crimes involving ownership of land changed between the 11th century and the 16th century. |
| 6. Explain one way in which the ideas of policing were the same in the 12th century and the 16th century. |
| 7. Explain one way in which the crime of Vagabondage changed in the 11th century and the 15th century. |
| 8. Explain one way in which attitudes towards witchcraft changed in the 11th century and the 17th century. |
| 9. Explain one way in which attitudes towards witchcraft changed in the 17th century and the 19th century. |
| 10. Explain one way in which the method of policing changed between the 16th century and 19th century. |
| 11. Explain one way in which the method of policing changed between the 19th century and 21st century. |
| 12. Explain one way in which the system of law and order changed from the Anglo-Saxon periods to the Norman period. |
| 13. Explain one way in which Trial by Ordeal changed from 11th century to the 13th century. |
| 14. Explain one way in which Pentonville Prison was different to previous prison systems used. |
| 15. Explain one way in which the use of the death penalty changed from c.1700 to c.2000. |
| 16. Explain one way in which the crime of smuggling continued between the Early Modern Period (c.1500-c.1700) and the Modern Period (c.1700-c.1900). |
| 17. Explain one way in which the unfair treatment of women continued between the 12th century and the 20th century. |
| 18. Explain one way in which prison conditions have changed from the c1600-c.1900. |
| 19. Explain one way in which the treatment of petty criminals has changed between the 16th century and present day. |
| 20. Explain one way in which the use of prisons has continued between the 19th century and present day. |
| 21. Explain one way in which the role of the night-watchmen changed from the 11th century to the 16th century. |

| 12 Marks | 1. Explain why ‘trial by ordeal’ was used c1000-c1200. |
| You may use: |
| ☑ Trial by hot iron |
| ☑ Church courts |
| 2. Explain why the use of executions increased in the 16th century. |
| You may use: |
| ☑ The Marian Persecutions |
| ☑ Heresy Laws |
| 3. Explain why the crime of treason rose between the 16th and 18th centuries. |
| You may use: |
| ☑ The Gunpowder Plot |
Religious divisions

4. Explain why technology has influenced 20th century crime.
You may use:
- Use of technology
- Cars

5. Explain why the Derek Bentley Case led to changes in the criminal justice system in the 20th century.
You may use:
- Changing social attitudes
- Role of the media

6. Explain why religion had an impact on attitudes towards crime and punishment in the middle ages.
You may use:
- Trial by Ordeal
- Attitudes towards authority

7. Explain why the power of the church diminished after the 12th century.
You may use:
- Henry II
- Role of monarch

8. Explain why the use of the ‘Bloody Code’ increased from the 17th century.
You may use:
- Deter crime
- Increase in heresy and treason

9. Explain why the attitudes and treatment of witches escalated during the 17th century.
You may use:
- The role of Matt Hopkins
- Development in technology

10. Explain why the Bloody Code became less popular c.1700-c.1900
You may use:
- Changing social attitudes
- Australia

11. Explain why Vagabonds were treated as criminals in the Tudor period.
You may use:
- Printing press
- Negative propaganda

12. Explain why the Tolpuddle Martyrs were eventually pardoned in 1838.
You may use:
- Changing social attitudes towards crime
- Role of the press
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>You may use</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. Explain why the Church was used in medieval criminal practice.</td>
<td>Deter crime, Trial by Ordeal</td>
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<td>14. Explain why there were reforms to the prison system throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.</td>
<td>The role of Elizabeth Fry, Purpose of punishment changing</td>
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<td>15. Explain authorities stopped using transportation as a punishment in the 19th century</td>
<td>Gaol Act (1823), cost</td>
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<td>16. Explain why there was an increase in crime in the 19th century.</td>
<td>Growth of population, New crimes</td>
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<td>17. Explain why laws against poaching were so difficult to enforce in the 17th and 18th centuries.</td>
<td>Social Crimes, The Game Act (1671)</td>
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<td>18. Explain why the Church could be considered a hindrance in medieval crime and punishment.</td>
<td>Sanctuary, Trial by Ordeal</td>
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<td>19. Explain why the social attitudes towards Vagabonds were so negative during throughout the medieval and Early Modern periods</td>
<td>Increase in number of vagabonds, Fear of crimes against property</td>
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<td>20. Explain why prisons became a more popular form of punishment in the 1800s.</td>
<td>Changing social attitudes to punishment, Separate and silent systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Explain why the police force was changed during the Victorian period.</td>
<td>Actions of Robert Peel, Changes to population</td>
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### Question 22

**Explain why technology has had such an impact on modern policing in the 20 and 21st centuries.**

You may use:
- DNA
- CCTV

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<tr>
<td><strong>16 Marks</strong></td>
<td><strong>plus 4 SPAG</strong></td>
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<td><strong>3 X PEAK + CONCLUSION</strong></td>
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### Question 1

1. **The role of the church was greatly limited during the middle ages. How far do you agree?**

   You may use:
   - Trial by Ordeal
   - Role of Henry II

### Question 2

2. **The introduction of new laws during the 16th and 17th century was mainly due to the religious divisions in England. How far do you agree?**

   You may use:
   - Moral laws (1650)
   - Vagabondage

### Question 3

3. **The main aim of punishment in the early modern period was to act as a deterrent. How far do you agree?**

   You may use:
   - Public humiliation
   - The Bloody Code

### Question 4

4. **The changing role of prisons in the Victorian period was mainly due to changing social attitudes towards transportation. How far do you agree?**

   You may use:
   - The decline of the Bloody Code
   - Changing attitudes towards punishment

### Question 5

5. **Police organisation changed in the Victorian period due to the government’s decision to standardise policing across England. How far do you agree?**

   You may use:
   - The Bow Street Runners
   - 1856 Police Act

### Question 6

6. **The increase in the use of capital punishment throughout the Medieval period is due to the role of the King in ruling England. How far do you agree?**

   You may use:
   - Actions of King William I
   - The role of the church

### Question 7

7. **The main aim of punishment in the early modern period was to act as a deterrent. How far do you agree?**

   You may use:
   - Public humiliation
   - The Bloody Code

### Question 8

8. **The main purpose of medieval punishment was to reinforce the authority of the King. How far do you agree?**
9. The reforms to prison conditions in the 19th century were mainly due to the actions of individuals. How far do you agree?

you may use:
- Elizabeth Fry
- The End of the Bloody Code

10. The biggest changes in the punishment of offenders between c.1500 and c.1900, occurred in the 20th century. How far do you agree?

you may use:
- Prison conditions
- The Bloody Code

11. In the period 1750 and 1900, there were significant changes to policing. How far do you agree?

you may use:
- Robert Peel
- Bow Street Runners (1822)

12. Reinforcing the authority of the monarch continued to influence the authorities actions in punishment throughout the period c.1300-c.1700. How far do you agree?

you may use:
- Use of Sanctuary
- Burning at the Stake (Heresy)

13. The Norman Invasion had a significant impact on changing the system of crime and punishment in England after 1066. How far do you agree?

you may use:
- Forest Laws
- Role of the church

14. The individual opinion of the monarch was the most important reason in the changing nature of crime during the early modern period. How far do you agree?

you may use:
- Heresy
- The English Civil War

15. The emergence of ‘Social Crimes’ show that crime and punishment does not reflect the people’s opinion. How far do you agree?

you may use:
- Smuggling
- Poaching

16. The greatest prison reformer c. 1750-c.1900 was Elizabeth Fry.’ How far do you agree?

you may use:
- Robert Peel
- Gaol Act (1774)

17. ‘New Crime’s are just ‘old crimes’ in a new format.’ How far do you agree?

you may use:
18. Campaign groups were vital in helping domestic violence against women being made a crime in the 20th century. How far do you agree?
you may use:
- National Women’s Aid Federation (NWAF)
- Actions of the government

19. The abolition of capital punishment in Britain was due to the changing social attitudes. How far do you agree?
you may use:
- rehabilitation
- Derek Bentley