



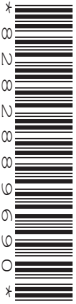
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 16 November 2020 – Morning

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 **4** 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** cause of vagrancy in the period 1500 to 1750. [1]
- (b) Give **one** reason why people opposed a police force in the period 1750 to 1900. [1]
- (c) Identify **one** change in prisons since 1900. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses crimes and criminals in the period 1250 to 1500. Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 Why have there been changes in types of crimes since 1955? Explain your answer. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* 'There were more similarities than differences in law enforcement between the Medieval period (1250–1500) and the Early Modern period (1500–1750).' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* How far do you agree that the most significant reforms to prisons happened in the Industrial period (1750–1900)? Give reasons for your answer. [18]

SECTION B

The Norman Conquest, 1065–1087

Answer questions 6 (a–b) and 7.

- 6 (a) In Interpretation A, the film makers argue that Norman rule was harsh. Identify and explain one way in which they do this. [3]

Interpretation A – A still image from a 2017 BBC film for school students entitled ‘The Story of Britain’. In this scene, William I has just been presented with the Domesday Book.



William is saying, ‘At last, now it is written down, it is law. Now I know everything – who owns what, where they live, what they are worth to me!’

- (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 how the Normans ruled England to 1087. [5]

- 7 Interpretations B and C both describe how the Normans established their rule between 1066 and 1071. How far do they differ and what might explain any differences? [12]

Interpretation B – From *The History of King William* published around 1080 and written by William of Poitiers. The author was born in Normandy and had served as a knight. He eventually entered the Church and served as William the Conqueror’s personal chaplain. Here he is describing the years after the Norman invasion.

Wherever King William went, everyone laid down his arms. No way was barred to him; on all sides people flocked to submit or negotiate. He showed mercy to all, especially to the common people. Often his face revealed the pity in his heart; often he ordered compassion to be shown when he saw poor people, or noticed mothers and their children pleading. Very many Englishmen received through his generous gifts what they had not received from their previous English lords. Nothing was given to any Frenchman that had been taken unjustly from any Englishman.

Interpretation C – A description from the back cover of the book *1066: A New History of the Norman Conquest* by historian Peter Rex, published in 2011.

This book is a radical retelling of the Norman invasion of 1066. The Norman Conquest is the single most important event in English history. This is well recognised. What is not recognised is how long and hard the English people fought to deny William his prize. Rather than being the smooth transition claimed by pro-Norman historians, the Norman Conquest was a brutal and violent takeover by an army of occupation.

Answer **either** question 8 **or** question 9.

- 8* In the publicity material for his book, *The Anglo-Saxon Age: The Birth of England*, published in 2015, historian Martin Wall argued that ‘our notions of these times as barbaric and backward’ were incorrect. How far do you agree with this view of Anglo-Saxon England just before 1066? [20]
- 9* In his book, *The Battle of Hastings 1066*, published in 2003, historian M.K. Lawson argued that William was able to win the Battle of Hastings because of ‘considerable luck’. How far do you agree with this view of William’s victory in 1066? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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 the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.