



GCSE

C100U50-1

HISTORY

COMPONENT 2: STUDIES IN BREADTH

Thematic Study

**2E. Changes in Crime and Punishment in Britain, c.500
to the present day**

THURSDAY, 5 JUNE 2025 – MORNING

Transcription of the Braille Version

[braille page 1]

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WJEC CBAC
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2E. Changes in Crime and Punishment in Britain, c.500 to the present day

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1 hour 15 minutes, plus your additional time allowance

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the top of your first answer sheet.

Write the question number at the start of each answer.

Answer **all** questions.

[braille page 2]

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

Question 5 will assess your ability to construct a balanced, reasoned and well-substantiated extended narrative response.

In addition, your answer to Question 5 will assess your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately and use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

The sources used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as derogatory terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.

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[braille page 3]

Answer **all** questions.

QUESTION 1

Look at Sources A, B and C, which show how the nature of criminal activity has changed over time, and answer the question which follows.

In the standard version of this paper, each source is an image followed by a caption. In this braille version, the caption comes first and is followed by the image's description.

Source A

[Criminal activity in the sixteenth century]

The image is a sixteenth-century illustration of a man being handed a coin by a woman outside a building. The man is wearing tattered clothing. He is resting an arm on a crutch and his amputated right leg is resting on a support. The woman stands at the door of a building and is wearing a long gown and a head covering.

[braille page 4, facing page 5]**Source B**

[Criminal activity in the eighteenth century]

The image is an eighteenth-century illustration of a man on horseback being robbed at gunpoint. The man and horse appear to be terrified as one man on foot holds the horse's harness and points a pistol in the rider's face. Two other men on foot stand in front of the horse, each pointing a gun at the man on horseback.

Source C

[Criminal activity in the twenty-first century]

The image is a contemporary photograph of a person sat in front of a keyboard and monitor displaying technical content. The room is dimly lit and is full of other PC monitors displaying similarly technical content. There are a number of other desks and chairs but no other person is in the image. The one person in the image is wearing a 'hoodie' with the hood pulled up.

[braille page 5]

Use Sources A, B and C to identify **one** similarity and **one** difference in criminal activity over time. [1½ print pages] [4 marks]

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Turn over for Question 2.

[braille page 6, facing page 7]**QUESTION 2**

Study Sources D and E below and on the next page and answer the question which follows.

Source D

The JPs deal with robbers, thieves, and vagabonds, conspiracies, riots, and violence, and all other misdemeanours in the country. Each JP has authority upon complaint made to him of any theft, robbery, manslaughter, murder, violence, riots, unlawful games, or any such disturbance of the peace, to commit the person to the prison. A few lines signed in his hand is enough for that purpose. These JPs meet four times in the year to deal with all the misdemeanours.

[Sir Thomas Smith, one of Queen Elizabeth I's Privy Councillors, writing in his book *De Republica Anglorum [The Government of England]* 1556]

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**[braille page 7]****Source E**

He must make himself perfectly acquainted with all the parts of the streets, courts, thoroughfares, outhouses of the area constituting his beat. He is also expected to possess such a knowledge of the inhabitants of each house as will enable him to recognise them. He is further expected to patrol every part of his beat once every ten, or at least fifteen minutes.

[James Grant, a journalist, describing the role of a police constable in his book *Sketches in London* 1838]

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Which of the two sources is the more reliable to an historian studying how the responsibility for enforcing law and order has changed over time? [1 page] [6 marks]

[In your answer you should refer to the content and authorship of the sources and use your own knowledge and understanding of the wider historical context.]

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Turn over for Question 3.

[braille page 8]**QUESTION 3**

Describe the use of transportation as a punishment in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. [½ page] [5 marks]

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QUESTION 4

Explain why policing changed in the twentieth century. [1 page] [9 marks]

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QUESTION 5

Outline how the punishment of criminals has changed from c.500 to the present day. [2 pages] [16 marks]

[In your answer you should provide a written narrative discussing punishment of criminals across three historical eras.]

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar and specialist terms are allocated to this question. [4 marks]

.....

Turn over for Question 6.

[braille page 9]

QUESTION 6

(a) Describe **two** different prison systems used in Lincoln Castle gaol and prison between 1787 and 1878. [1 page] [8 marks]

(b) Explain why Lincoln Castle gaol and prison is significant in showing changing attitudes towards the punishment of prisoners over time. [2 pages] [12 marks]

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END OF PAPER

