Please check the examination details bel	ow before ente	ring your candidate information		
Candidate surname		Other names		
Centre Number Candidate Nu	umber			
Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)				
Time 1 hour 15 minutes	Paper reference	1HIA/10		
History PAPER 1: Thematic study and historic environment OPTION 10: Crime and punishment in Britain, c1000–present and Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime, policing and the inner city				
You must have: Sources Booklet (enclosed)		Total Marks		

Instructions

- Use black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper. Answer Questions 1 and 2 from Section A. From Section B, answer Questions 3 and 4 and then EITHER Ouestion 5 OR Ouestion 6.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 48.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶



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SECTION A

Whitechapel, c1870-c1900: crime, policing and the inner city Answer Questions 1 and 2.

1	Describe two features of the work of H Division in the policing of Whitechapel.		
	Feature 1		
	Feature 2		
•••••			
	(Tatal for Organia 4 - 4		
	(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)		



2 (a)	Study Sources A and B in the Sources Booklet.			
	How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into workhouses in Whitechapel?			
Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical				
	context.	(8)		





DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(b) Study Source A.

How could you follow up Source A to find out more about workhouses in Whitechapel?

In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

Complete the table below.

(4)

Detail in Source A that I would follow up:			
Question I would ask:			
What type of source I could use:			
How this might help answer my question:			

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



SECTION B

Crime and punishment in Britain, c1000-present

Answer Questions 3 and 4. Then answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

3	Explain one way in which attitudes towards the crime of poaching during the medieval period were similar to attitudes towards the crime of poaching in the years c1700–c1900.			
_	(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)			



1900–present.	(12)
You may use the following in your answer:	
• borstals	
open prisons	
You must also use information of your own.	
Jean mast also ase illiennation or your own.	



Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

EITHER

5 'The idea of retribution was the main factor affecting methods of punishment during the medieval period.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- Wergild
- the stocks

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 5 = 16 marks)

OR

6 'In the years c1600–c1900, the use of transportation had a greater impact on crime than the impact of the Bloody Code did.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- Australia
- public execution

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 6 = 16 marks)



nosen question number:	Question 5	×	Question 6	







TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 32 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 48 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9-1)

Time 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper reference

1HIA/10

History

PAPER 1: Thematic study and historic environment OPTION 10: Crime and punishment in Britain, c1000-present *and* Whitechapel, c1870-c1900: crime, policing and the inner city

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Sources for use with Section A.

Source A: From *The People of the Abyss* by Jack London, 1903. Jack London was an American writer who spent time living among the poor in Whitechapel. Homeless poor people could stay overnight in a workhouse casual ward in return for completing work. Here Jack London is describing a conversation about a casual ward.

I was told that after a cold bath, I would be given bread and skilly. Skilly is made from oatmeal stirred into hot water. Then I would be sent directly to bed. I would get up at half past five in the morning and breakfast would be the same meal – bread and skilly.

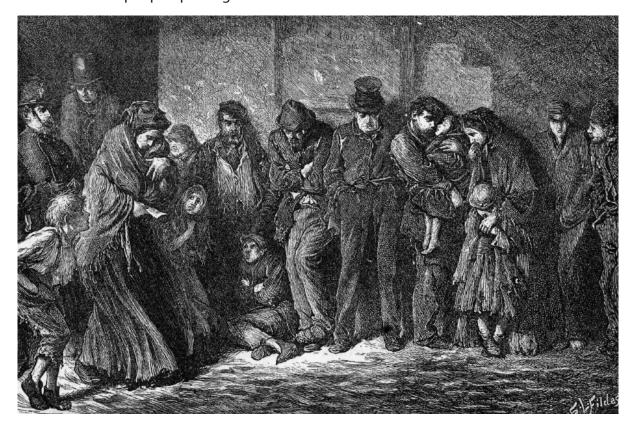
Then I would have to do my work. I would be locked up in a cell to pick oakum*, or to clean and scrub, or to break stones. My friend said, 'I don't have to break stones; I'm old, you see. But they'll make you do it because you're young and strong.'

'Then comes dinner,' he went on. 'Bread, cheese, and cold water. Then you finish your work, eat the same as before, and then bed. At six o'clock next morning you're let out, provided you've finished your work.'

* pick oakum – picking out tar from old ropes

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Source B: A drawing by Samuel Luke Fildes, published in a weekly London newspaper, 1869. The drawing was titled *Houseless and Hungry* and it illustrated an article about workhouses. It shows people queuing to be admitted to a workhouse.



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