Number of Marks | I need to ... | Prove it!
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20 (16 for Q + 4 for SPaG) | | Q1 The main purpose of punishment during the period c1000-c1700 was to deter people from committing crimes. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:  
- Wergild  
- stocks  
You must also use information of your own.

Q2 The role of local communities was the most important factor affecting law enforcement during the Middle Ages. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:  
- law  
- trial by ordeal  
You must also use information of your own.

Q3 The role of religion was the main reason why there were more crimes against authority in the early modern period (c1000-c1700). How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:  
- religious ideas  
- new technology  
You must also use information of your own.

Q4 The use of public execution remained an important feature of the penal system in the years c1500-c1900. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:  
- Gunpowder Plotters  
- transportation  
You must also use information of your own.

Q5 The main purpose of punishment c1700-2015 was to deter criminals. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:  
- Bloody Code  
- Prison  
You must also use information of your own. (16 marks)

Q6 The most important cause of crime 1700-2015 was poverty. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

• Conclusion

SPaG - Spell and punctuate accurately
- Use and spell historical words correctly
- Writing is clear and organised

Write 4 paragraphs. Use the examples given in the bullet points and an example from your own knowledge. Always explain how each example you write about agrees or disagrees with the statement. End with a conclusion.

- 40% - First paragraph. Describe an example that agrees/disagrees with the statement. Explain how the example proves the statement is correct/incorrect

**On the one hand I disagree with the statement** that the main purpose of punishment during the period 1000-1700 was to deter people from committing crimes. **For example** wergild or the ‘blood price’. More specifically, wergild was the Saxon system of fines paid by the criminal to compensate his victim. **To be precise**, the amount that the victim received depended on the seriousness on the injury. **For example** the wergild amount for cutting off a thumb was more that cutting off someone’s ear. **This proves the statement incorrect because** the main purpose of wergild was retribution, so that the victim would be satisfied with the ‘blood price’ and would not seek violent revenge.

- 50% - Second paragraph. Describe an example that agrees/disagrees with the statement. Use a factor to explain how the example proves the statement is correct/wrong

**On the other hand I agree with the statement** for some punishments the main purpose was deterrence. For example the stocks. More specifically, people found guilty of minor crimes like drunkenness, would be placed in the stocks for a day. The stocks would be in full view of the people of the village who might laugh or throw rotten food at the criminal. **Other examples** of similar punishments are the pillory and carting. **This proves the statement correct because** the main purpose of these punishments was to deter minor crime. More specifically the criminals were humiliated which persuaded them and others not to commit similar crimes in the future.

- 60% - Third paragraph. Describe another example that agrees/disagrees with the statement. Use a factor to explain how the example proves the statement is correct/wrong

**Another example that agrees with the statement is** execution. **For example** the punishment for heresy was to be burnt at the stake in public. More specifically, this was a gruesome punishment which ordinary people could watch and be horrified by. Mary I executed nearly 300 protestants for heresy in the 16th century, earning herself the nickname ‘Bloody’ Mary. **Another example was** that the punishment for treason was public hanging, until the early modern period when hanging, drawing and quartering was used. More specifically, this was when the traitor was hanged for a minute, cut down and whilst still alive had their intestines cut out and then finally they were chopped into four pieces. This was the punishment for Guy Fawkes one of the Gunpowder Plotters who tried to blow up James I in 1605. **This proves the statement correct because** the main purpose of these punishments was to deter people from committing heresy and treason because the punishments were so horrible and painful that people would be discouraged from committing these crimes.

- 70% - Fourth paragraph. Conclusion. Describe if you totally agree, partially agree or totally disagree with the statement. Use a factor to explain why you have reached this conclusion.

**In conclusion, I mostly agree with this statement because** the purpose of most punishments during this period was to deter people from committing crimes such as the stocks and public execution. More specifically, the number of capital crimes increased during this period. By 1688 there were 50 crimes punishable by death. Even minor crimes like drunkenness were dealt with harshly. **This was because** there were no prisons where criminals could be reformed and no police force to deter criminals with their presence. Therefore at the time authorities felt punishments had to be harsh to prevent crime. **However, the statement is not entirely accurate because** in the Saxon period the purpose of Wergild was designed to make sure the victim felt justice had been done rather than just to deter crime.
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| 12 | Write 3 paragraphs answering the question. Use the examples given in the bullet points and an example from your own knowledge.  
- **40% first paragraph.** Describe an example from the first bullet point. Use a factor to explain how this example answers the question.  
**New crimes that was defined in this period were** driving offences. For example, throughout the twentieth century, the car became a very common form of transport and so new laws made everyone safe. More specifically, laws against speeding, drink driving and making people wearing a seatbelt, (1968). Another example is cybercrime. More specifically because of the invention of the internet, new crimes such as hacking and online fraud exist. The factor that explains this change is new technology because if the car or the internet had not been invented new laws would not have been needed to keep us safe whilst using them.  
- **50% second paragraph.** Describe an example from the second bullet point. Use a factor to explain how this example answer the question.  
**Other new crimes that was defined in this period were** race crimes. For example in 1968 the Race Relations Act made racist discrimination illegal. More specifically this law was necessary because many immigrants, particularly from the Caribbean had been encouraged to come to Britain to help rebuild the country after World War II and work in the NHS. Unfortunately, many suffered decimation and so the law was changed to protect them. The factor that explains this change is increased population because it led to new crimes because immigration on a larger scale led to racial tensions and people needed to be protected.  
- **60%**. **Third paragraph.** Describe an example from your own knowledge. Use a factor to explain how this example helps you to answer the question.  
**Another new crime defined in this period was** gender discrimination n. For example after World War II many women began to campaign for equal rights and pay. More specifically in 1970 the Equal Pay Act was passed making it illegal to discriminate against someone in terms of the pay they receive because of their gender. The factor that explains this change is political change because women campaigned for these changes and influenced politics to change the law to make society fairer.  
- **70%+** - write in chronological order, explaining links between the causes. | Q1 Explain why new crimes were defined in the period from c1900 to the present day. You may use the following in your answer:  
- driving offences  
- race crimes  
You must also use information of your own.  
Q2 Explain why law enforcement changed from c.1800 to c.2015. You may use the following in your answer;  
- Metropolitan Police  
- CCTV  
You must also use information of your own.  
Q3 Explain why punishment changed c.1500 to c.2015.  
You may use the following in your answer:  
- Derek Bentley  
- prison  
You must also use information of your own.  
Q4 Explain why there was an increase in crimes against authority c1000-1700  
- Heresy  
- Gunpowder Plot  
You must also use information of your own.  
Q5 Explain why there was an increase in crimes against property c1000-1800  
- Poaching  
- Smuggling  
You must also use information of your own.  
Q6 Explain why the role of local community was important in law enforcement 1000-1700  
- Hue and cry  
- Town constable  
You must use examples of your own.  

Percentage Ladder – Unit 4
Write four sentences. Make sure you write about the content in the question. Look at the dates. Is a question about crime, punishment or law enforcement (catching criminals)? Is it asking you to explain similarity or difference?

- 1st sentence Identify one similarity or difference that answers the question.
- 2nd sentence use a factor to explain why there was continuity (similarity) or change (difference)

The factor that explains this similarity is increased taxation. Because taxes on goods people wanted were increased, it made them more profitable for them to be smuggled.

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1. Explain one way in which smuggling in Britain during the eighteenth century was similar to smuggling during the twentieth century.

2. Explain one way in which law enforcement in the medieval period (c1000-c1500) was different from law enforcement during the modern period (c1900-present).

3. Explain one way in which law enforcement (catching criminals) during the Industrial was different to catching criminals in the 20th century. (4 marks)

4. Explain one way in which punishment during the 19th century was different to punishment in the Modern period.

5. Explain one way in which crime during the early Industrial period was different to crime in the modern period. (4 marks)

6. Explain one way in which trials during the Industrial period were similar to trials 20th century. (4 marks)