

## SECTION A

### Whitechapel, c1870–c1900: crime, policing and the inner city

#### Answer Questions 1 and 2.

1 Describe **two** features of the types of crime that were committed in Whitechapel.

##### Feature 1

One feature can be that they were crimes against authority being committed in Whitechapel. An example of this can be consistent attacks on the police, protests and political radicalism.

##### Feature 2

Another feature can be that there were crimes against the person as well. An example of this can be antisemitic attacks (e.g. attacks on Jews), Gays and Protection Rackets.

## 2 (a) Study Sources A and B in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into conditions in lodging houses in the Whitechapel area?

Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

Source A is useful for an enquiry into conditions in lodging houses as they describe the unhygienic and concerning aspects of the lodging houses. For example, the accounting of overcrowding in places such as the kitchen and bedroom, suggest how lodging houses were not as sanitary for people of that time. Furthermore, the description of the lodging houses can be further interpreted by "Two or Three times I was woken up by appalling fights", suggesting how lodging houses held people with disabilities or anything and that many did not get on with each other in these places.

However, the limitations of Source A can be that it was written by someone of the upper class and during that time, the upper class looked down on the lower class, showing a social divide between classes. In addition, Source A is portrayed as a <sup>Magazine</sup> ~~magazine~~, showing how poor and weak they are to the upper class.

Source B is useful for an eyeing into conditions of lodging houses as it portrays the harsh conditions of the sleeping area, fuelled by women of this era. Furthermore, it is shown in Source B as the beds for women in lodging houses being made of an hard material (e.g. wood). As a result, can be depicted from one woman, showing her uncomfortable the sleeping area as to the women accompanying there. Also, the depiction of the women sleeping there, suggests how bleak and disturbing the sleeping area was to the people living there.

However, the limitations of Source B is that it is an illustration from a magazine, depicting the hardships and unfavourable features of the lodging houses to the public. Furthermore, it depicts how the women of the lower class looked like, showing how they deserved to live in those places.



(b) **Study Source A.**

How could you follow up Source A to find out more about conditions in lodging houses in the Whitechapel area?

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:

"In the kitchen, about twenty men and women were sitting or standing round the fire"

Question I would ask:

"On average, how many people are accommodated in lodging houses yearly?"

What type of source I could use:

Census (1879, 1881)

How this might help answer my question:

"I can calculate how many people are staying in lodging houses on average through a set time period."

(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 the treatment of the crime of witchcraft in the years c1500–c1700 was **different** from the treatment of the crime of witchcraft in the years c1700–c1900.

One way in which the treatment of the crime of witchcraft was different in 1500–1700 compared to the 1700–1900 was the punishments placed in place for this crime. For example, during the 1500–1700 period, witchcraft was considered a capital punishment as it was driven by religious fervor and social tension. However, this changed during the 1700–1900 period as the 1736 Witchcraft Act decriminalised the crime from being a capital punishment to a crime for fraud or deception.

(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)





- 4 Explain why there were changes in the use of transportation as a punishment in the period c1610-c1868.

(12)

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

- colonies in North America
- the discovery of gold in Australia

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

Firstly, there was a need for change for prisons in order to solve the common public problem of prison overcrowding and their effectiveness to the overall theme of deterrence. So, English courts decided to transport convicts to North America during 1610-1770 in order to solve the problems they were facing in England & provide an alternative to the capital punishment. As a result, this provided labour for convicts for colonial expansion and development, more humane than hanging.

Secondly, the route of transportation to America had closed due to American Independence of 1783, so the empire decided to transport convicts to Australia during 1780-1840, as they were establishing penal colonies there, for labour and disposal of convicts. As a result of this, it continued pursuing the solution of prison overcrowding, deterrence and reformation.



Finally, the change in use of transportation  
changed as a punishment as the discovery  
of gold in Australia in 1851, led the  
way for gold rushes. For example, it led  
to the rapid cessation of convict transportation  
to the eastern colonies of America. As a result  
of this, it gave convicts a chance of  
freedom, prosperity and liberation from  
the empire.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

**Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.**

**Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in this question.**

**EITHER**

- 5** 'The most important factor affecting crime and punishment in the years c1000–c1500 was attitudes in society.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

**(16)**

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

- punishment in public
- the Norman Conquest

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

**(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)**  
**(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)**

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**OR**

- 6** 'The work of the police has changed significantly in the years 1829–present.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

**(16)**

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

- the introduction of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID)
- police patrols

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

**(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)**  
**(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)**

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 5 ☐ Question 6 ☒

The factors of how the work of the police has changed significantly in years 1829 - present can be shown through the introduction of the CID in 1879, police patrols and acts of deterrence in modern day society to tackle arising social and political problems.

I strongly disagree with the statement as the introduction of a Criminal Investigation Department (CID), allowed for the creation of the first Detective Department for policing. For example the use of the CID allowed for police work to be significantly easier as detectives would be able to figure who committed what and pass on info to the police. He would use census records to track the suspect. As a result of this, it proved to be one of the fastest methods of conviction and was considered one of the earliest earliest methods of forensics, which we use today.

\* used fingerprints to convict people by comparing the fingerprints of the Act to the convicts.



Furthermore, I would partially agree with the statement as the relationship with the public can be taken into consideration as there was a greater difference in terms of societal attitudes towards the police from the public. For example, at the start of policing (e.g. 1829), the public was very suspicious and hostile to the police, often reacting to early fights with the police, but as time went on, the police was seen as more defensible than soldiers. As a result, ~~they~~ they were seen as the defensible and noble models of the justice system, to deter crime and please the public.

However, I would ~~disagree~~ agree with this statement as the rapid development of vehicles has had more impact on the work of the police as it has replaced foot patrols of old policemen. For example, the use of police cars & helicopters have reduced the amount of work and energy police officers have to use in order to arrest suspects. As a result, it saves work and prevents the use of force alternatives, to restore justice.



Overall, the work of the police has changed significantly as the rapid advancement of technology & the change in public societal attitudes has contributed significantly while the police's work has had - meaning and more straightforward.