

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

Futhermore, 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 social 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 defences than stalkers. As a result, ~~they~~ they were seen as the defences and made models of the justice system, to deter crime and please the public.

However, I would ~~not~~ 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 convict suspects. As a result, it saves work and prevents the use of foster alternatives to restore justice.

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 find who committed what and pass on info to the police. As well as 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 ~~easiest~~ easiest methods of finessing, such as we today.

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



**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)**

**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)**

Finally, the change in use of transportation charged 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.

- 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 capital & provide an alternative to the capital punishment. As a result, this provided labor for convicts for colonial expansion and development, more hence 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 labor and disposal of convicts. As a result of this, it continued pursuing the solution of prison overcrowding, deterrence and reformation.

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

Question I would ask:

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

What type of source I could use:

Census (1879, 1881)

How this might help answer my question:

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

However, the limitation of Scene B is that it is an illustration from a newspaper, depicting the hardships and unfairness of the living houses to the public. Furthermore, it depicts how the men of the lower class worked like slaves but they deserved to live in those places.

**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 unhabititable 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 rifle and unsanitary 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 appallingights", suggesting how lodging houses held people with disabilities or crippled 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 on a <sup>Magazine</sup> ~~radio~~, showing how poor and weak they are to the upper class.

## SECTION A

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

**Answer Questions 1 and 2.**

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), Gangs and Protection Rackets.