

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
GCSE (9–1)

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--	--

Monday 3 June 2019

Morning (Time: 1 hour 15 minutes)

Paper Reference **1H10/10**

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** Question 5 **OR** Question 6.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 52.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

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

Turn over ►

P56463A

©2019 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1/1/1/1



Pearson

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

Answer Questions 1 and 2.

1 Describe **two** features of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee.

Feature 1

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Feature 2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



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

How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the link between poverty and crime in Whitechapel?

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

(8)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



Lined writing area with horizontal dashed lines.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



2 (b) Study Source A.

How could you follow up Source A to find out more about the link between poverty and crime 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 the treatment of the Tolpuddle Martyrs was similar to the way Conscientious Objectors during the First World War were treated.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



4 Explain why there have been changes in the work of the police in the period from c1900 to the present day.

(12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- forensic science
- cars

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

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



Lined writing area with horizontal dashed lines.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

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

EITHER

- 5 'The Norman Conquest (1066) led to significant changes in law enforcement in medieval England'.

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Wergild
- tithings

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 'There was little change in the nature of criminal activity in the period c1500-c1900'.

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- poaching
- highway robbery

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)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



Lined writing area with horizontal dashed lines.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Large writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 36 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 52 MARKS



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE



P 5 6 4 6 3 A 0 1 5 1 6

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE



Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Monday 3 June 2019

Morning (Time: 1 hour 15 minutes)

Paper Reference **1HI0/10**

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

Source Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

P56463A

©2019 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1/1/1



Pearson

Sources for use with Section A.

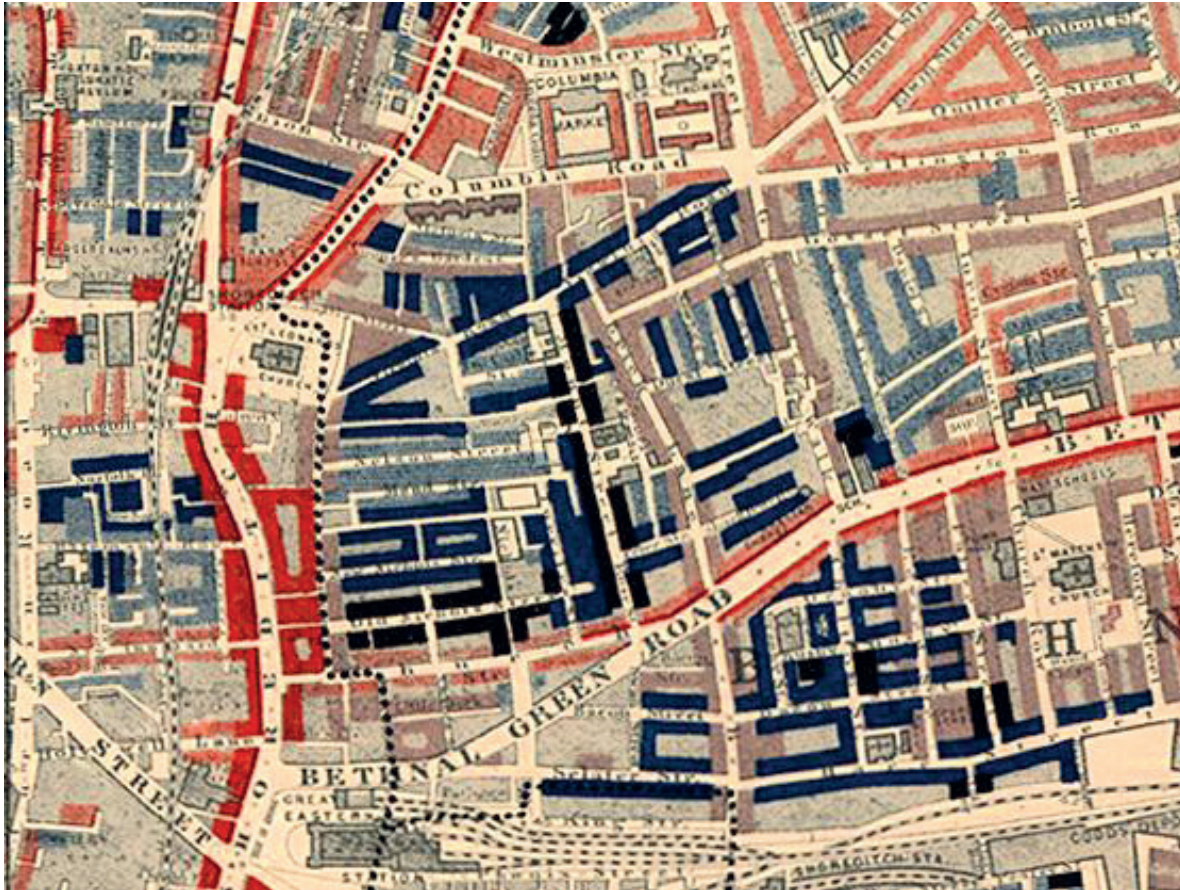
Source A: From an article published in the *Daily Mail* newspaper, 16 July 1901. The article was about Dorset Street in Whitechapel and was called '*The Worst Street in London*'.

The lodging houses of Dorset Street and of the surrounding district are the headquarters of the criminal population of London. In Dorset Street we find common thieves, pickpockets, men who rob with violence and also murderers. The police seem to feel that it is better to have these criminals together in one area, where the police can easily find them, than to have them scattered all over London.






However, there are also respectable people living there whose main problem is their poverty. They become familiar with crime. They often see the best side of the criminals around them. If poverty makes the respectable people desperate, as it usually does, it is often a thief who shares his loot* with them to give them bread. And there are always those who are ready to teach newcomers the ways of crime.

*loot – profit from stolen goods

Source B: From Charles Booth's survey of London, published 1889. Booth's researchers investigated different levels of poverty. The results were shown on a colour-coded 'poverty map', classifying the type of people living in each area of London. This map shows part of the Whitechapel area.



Key

	Black	Poorest area, people often criminal and violent
	Dark blue	Very poor people, often unemployed
	Light blue	People poor but they are employed
	Pink	People fairly comfortable. Good ordinary earnings
	Red	Middle-class people

BLANK PAGE

Acknowledgements

Source A taken from Fiona Rule , 'The Worst Street in London ' , Ian Allan Ltd (7 Jan. 2010); Source B taken from <http://www.umich.edu/~risotto/maxzooms/ne/nej56.html>