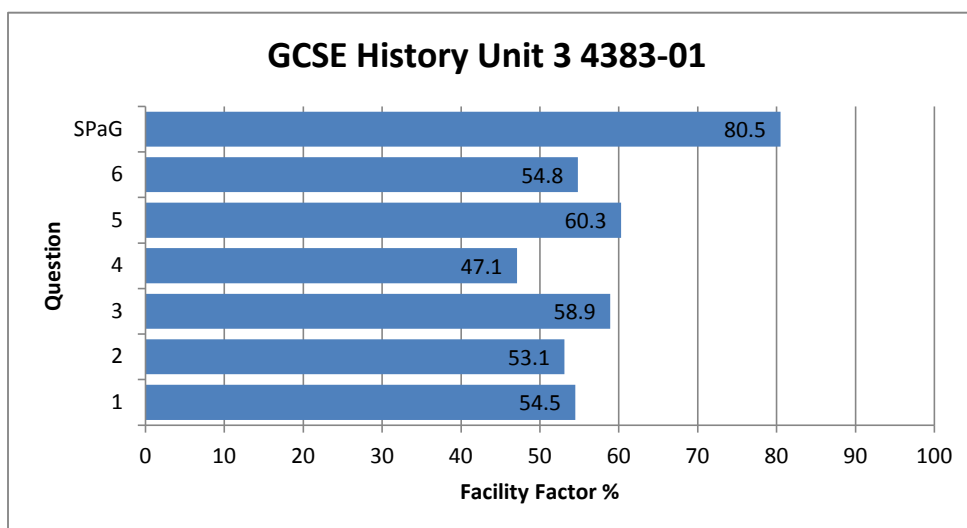


## GCSE History Unit 3 4383-01

All Candidates' performance across questions

<i>Question Title</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>S D</i>	<i>Max Mark</i>	<i>F F</i>	<i>Attempt %</i>
1	428	10.9	3.7	20	54.5	59.9
2	589	10.6	3.5	20	53.1	82.4
3	413	11.8	3.8	20	58.9	57.8
4	213	5.7	2.6	12	47.1	29.8
5	399	7.2	2.1	12	60.3	55.8
6	99	6.6	2.3	12	54.8	13.8
SPaG	711	2.4	0.7	3	80.5	99.4



3. Look at these two sources about changes in punishment in the late twentieth century and answer the question that follows.

**Source A**

During the twentieth century there was a change in attitude towards the punishment of the most serious offenders. The Abolition of the Death Penalty Act in 1969 made life imprisonment the replacement for hanging.

[From a school textbook]

**Source B**



[Minor offenders doing community service in 2008]

- [In your answer, you should use the information provided in the sources and your own knowledge to show the extent of change and the reasons for this]*

3(b) Explain why attitudes to punishment had changed by the late twentieth century.

[7]

[In your answer, you should use the information provided in the sources and your own knowledge to show the extent of change and the reasons for this]

In source A it shows that the Death penalty was abolished in 1969 this means that life for crimes had changed instead hanging they just sent them to prison and this is a problem now because of this prison are overcrowded. In source B it shows that the punishment for crimes has shown that if they "graft" over the walls and police see them that leads to community service a set amount of hours or days helping the community.

3(b) Explain why attitudes to punishment had changed by the late twentieth century. [7]

[In your answer, you should use the information provided in the sources and your own knowledge to show the extent of change and the reasons for this]

In source A it shows that the Death penalty was abolished in 1969 this means that life for crimes had changed instead hanging they just sent them to prison and this is a problem now because of this prison are overcrowded. In source B it shows that the punishment for crimes has shown that if they "graffity" over the walls and police see them that leads to community service a set amount of hours or days helping the community.

3

3 (b) Explain why attitudes to punishment had changed by the late twentieth century. [7]

[In your answer, you should use the information provided in the sources and your own knowledge to show the extent of change and the reasons for this]

Source A is a paragraph on the abolition of the death penalty, it tells me that with the abolition of the death penalty ~~was~~ life imprisonment became the main punishment instead of death. From my own knowledge I know that the death penalty was abolished as there was miscarriages in justice e.g. Ruth Ellis and that people wanted to reform not punish. Source B is a photograph of minor offenders doing community service, from my own knowledge I know non custodial punishments were introduced as people thought prison was too harsh of a punishment for the crimes of the offenders, so they make them 'give back to the community' for a ~~ee~~ certain amount of time e.g. washing graffiti. Attitudes had changed by the late 20th as people wanted to reform, rehabilitate and reintegrate the criminal instead of punishing them.



3 (b) Explain why attitudes to punishment had changed by the late twentieth century. [7]

[In your answer, you should use the information provided in the sources and your own knowledge to show the extent of change and the reasons for this]

Source A is a paragraph on the abolition of the death penalty, it tells me that with the abolition of the death penalty ~~was~~ life imprisonment

became the main punishment instead of death. From my own knowledge I know that the death penalty was abolished as there was miscarriages in justice e.g. Ruth Ellis and that people wanted to reform not punish.

Source B is a photograph of minor offenders doing community service.

From my own knowledge I know non custodial punishments were introduced as people thought prison was too harsh of a punishment for the crimes of the offenders, so they make them 'give back to the community' for a ~~ee~~ certain amount of time e.g. washing graffiti. Attitudes had changed by the late 20th as people wanted to reform, rehabilitate and reintegrate the criminals instead of punishing them.

3(b) Explain why attitudes to punishment had changed by the late twentieth century.

[7]

[In your answer, you should use the information provided in the sources and your own knowledge to show the extent of change and the reasons for this]

Source A ~~is~~ talks about the Abolition of the Death Penalty Act in 1969. I know from my own knowledge that this occurred due to opposition from different parties. The cases of Derek Bentley and Ruth Ellis ~~are clear exam~~ all contributed to the abolition of the death penalty. The constant court battles against such cases began to cost the government money, ~~for~~ the death penalty was no longer seen as a deterrent, reformation was being introduced and the fact an innocent person may be hanged, were all arguments against the death penalty. Attitudes changed partly because of ~~a~~ Ruth Ellis. She was <sup>the last</sup> ~~a woman who~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~was~~ hanged ~~as a res~~ after killing her partner who had caused her to have a miscarriage. People began to question ~~whether~~ whether retribution and capital punishment was a necessary deterrent. The argument for it was that it was the ultimate revenge.

Source B shows an image of minor offenders doing community service in 2008. This shows a changing attitude to punishment. ~~There~~ The introduction of non-custodial sentences was due to the overcrowding of prisons, the expense and the increasing number of offenders. This is why attitudes changed. Other types of non-custodial sentences include parole, probation, electronic tagging and suspended sentences. However due to the recent escape of 'Shvill Cracker' it leaves the general public to question if the attitudes of punishment <sup>should be changed</sup>. These focus on reform not retribution.



3 (b) Explain why attitudes to punishment had changed by the late twentieth century. [7]

[In your answer, you should use the information provided in the sources and your own knowledge to show the extent of change and the reasons for this]

Source A ~~is~~ talks about the Abolition of the Death Penalty Act in 1969. I know from my own knowledge that this occurred due to opposition from different parties. The cases of Derek Bentley and Ruth Ellis ~~are clear exam~~ all contributed to the abolition of the death penalty. The constant court battles against such cases began to cost the government money, ~~for~~ the death penalty was no longer seen as a deterrent, reformation was being introduced and the fact an innocent person may be hanged, were all arguments against the death penalty. Attitudes changed partly because of ~~the last~~ Ruth Ellis. She was ~~a woman who was~~ <sup>the last</sup> hanged ~~as a res~~ after killing her partner who had caused her to have a miscarriage. People began to question ~~whether~~ whether retribution and capital punishment was a necessary deterrent. The argument for it was that it was the ultimate revenge.

Source B shows an image of minor offenders doing community service in 2008. This shows a changing attitude to punishment. ~~There is~~ The introduction of non-custodial sentences was due to the overcrowding of prisons, the expense and the increasing numbers of offenders. This is why attitudes changed. Other types of non-custodial sentences include parole, probation, electronic tagging and suspended sentences. However due to the recent escape of 'Shull Cracker' it leaves the general public to question if the attitudes of punishment ~~should be changed~~. These focus on reform not retribution.