



**Friday 23 May 2014 – Morning**

**GCSE HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)**

**A952/22** Historical Source Investigation  
Developments in Crime and Punishment in Britain, 1200–1945

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **53**.
- This document consists of **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- You will be assessed on the quality of written communication in your answer to Question 6. Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

**FOLD OUT THIS PAGE**

**Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.**

**In answering the questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you can also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

**1** Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about poachers? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[6]**

**2** Study Sources B and C.

How similar are these two sources? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

**3** Study Source D.

Why do you think the artist painted this picture? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

**4** Study Source E.

Do you think Annesley was guilty of murder? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

**5** Study Source F.

How useful is this source as evidence about poaching in the eighteenth century? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

**6** Study **all** the sources.

 'Most people saw poachers as criminals.'

How far do the sources on this paper support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. Remember to identify the sources you use. **[10]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar **[3]**

## Developments in Crime and Punishment in Britain, 1200–1945

### Did most people see poachers as criminals?

#### Background Information

Before the eighteenth century, poaching, although a crime, was often not treated seriously. Landowners generally tolerated small-scale poaching. Poor people in the countryside thought it was their right to hunt wild animals, and what they caught was an important source of food for them. By the eighteenth century, the situation had changed. Rich people wanted to be able to preserve the game on their estates for hunting. Game Laws were passed introducing harsh punishments, including transportation and death, for poaching. These harsh penalties were not repealed until the nineteenth century.

But did most people see poachers as criminals?

#### SOURCE A



*An engraving from around 1720 of deer poachers in Dorset.*

**SOURCE B**

Though large herds of deer do much damage to farming in the neighbourhood, the harm done to the morals of the village people is of more importance than the loss of their crops. The temptation to hunt the deer is hard to resist, for most men are sportsmen by instinct. Hence towards the beginning of this century, almost everybody was involved in deer stealing. Unless he was a *hunter*, as they called themselves, no young person was seen as a real man of courage.

*Gilbert White, a well-known writer about nature and the environment, and vicar of a parish in Hampshire, in a letter written to a friend towards the end of the eighteenth century.*

**SOURCE C**

Unhappy times! Oh laws severe:  
Like prisoner's chains, to bind and shackle,  
The rich have made your sport too dear,  
My friend must sell his fishing tackle.

Your pleasing pastime is no more,  
Your fishy prey, you must not shackle,  
This dire event you may deplore,  
And part with all your fishing tackle.

To eat will soon become a crime,  
They will our very grindstones shackle,  
To protest now is out of time,  
It's best to sell your fishing tackle.

Should you complain, it's all the same,  
The rich will only sneer and cackle,  
You must not take one bit of game,  
I pray you, sell your fishing tackle.

*A poem published in 1765.*

*[Note: to 'shackle' something means to tie it up in chains.]*

## SOURCE D



*'The Poacher's Return.'* A painting from the early nineteenth century.

## SOURCE E

The lawyer for the Prosecution said that on Saturday the First of May, Thomas Egglestone, the deceased, and his son, went poaching on the river near Staines. Egglestone had a casting-net. As he was fishing, Egglestone saw the two accused, and retreated back down the river. The accused, Joseph Redding, caught him up and seized Egglestone by the shoulder, and demanded the net, but Egglestone threw the net into the river. Then up came the other accused, Annesley, with a gun in his hand. He swore at Egglestone, and said, 'Damn you, surrender or you are a dead man.' He pointed the gun and before a word of reply, he shot him. Egglestone said, 'You Rogue, what have you done?' He then dropped down and died immediately.

Mr Annesley, in his own defence, said that he was very sorry for the accident that had happened. Egglestone was poaching in the Manor that belongs to Sir John Dolben. He did go up to him, but no-one could suppose he had any ill feelings towards a man he had never seen before. Mr Annesley said that he did have a gun in his hand, but that the gun went off by accident. The other accused, Redding, said he was Game-keeper to Sir John Dolben; that he saw Egglestone fishing, and went to take the net. He heard the gun go off, and saw the man fall down, and then he said to Mr Annesley, 'Lord bless me, I hope you have not killed the man'; and that it was done accidentally.

*An account of a murder trial at the Old Bailey, London, in July 1742.*

**SOURCE F**

A great part of humanity is so stupid that, by their own ill-deeds, they make it necessary for laws to be passed for the protection of men's persons and property, which would seem cruel and inhuman if they were not so needed.

I make this comment because of the stupidity of certain persons in making trouble for the sake of getting a few deer. They used to take advantage of the weakness of the laws, riding in armed gangs, faces blacked and disguised. They threatened anyone they wished with plunder and destruction with fire or sword.

These crimes having carried on for some time in the years 1722 and 1723, the outrages grew so intolerable as to force Parliament to make a new law. This law of 1723 said that anyone who appeared in any park or grounds where deer are kept, armed and with face blacked or otherwise disguised, or unlawfully hunted and killed any game, would be liable to the death penalty.

*From Arthur Hayward's 'Lives of the Most Remarkable Criminals', 1735. This book was based on the Newgate Calendar which regularly published popular accounts of the careers of notorious criminals. Children were encouraged to read these accounts to teach them how the law dealt with criminal behaviour.*





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