

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION  
HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)**

Paper 2 (Crime and Punishment Through Time)

**WEDNESDAY 11 JUNE 2008**

**1935/22**

Morning  
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Additional materials (enclosed):** None

**Additional materials (required):**  
Answer Booklet (8 pages)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what to do before you start each answer.
- Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the Answer Booklet.
- Write the numbers of the questions you have answered in the box on the front of the Answer Booklet.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **1** blank page.

**FOLD OUT THIS PAGE**

**Study the Background Information and the sources carefully. You are advised to 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 may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

**1** Study Source A.

What does this source tell you about the suffragettes? Use the source to explain your answer. [6]

**2** Study Source B.

Do you believe what the newspaper says? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

**3** Study Sources C and D.

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

**4** Study Source E.

How useful is this source as evidence about the suffragettes? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [9]

**5** Study Source F.

Are you surprised that the suffragettes have not been pardoned? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

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

'The suffragettes were fanatics and 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]

**CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**  
**WERE THE SUFFRAGETTES FANATICS AND CRIMINALS?**

**Background Information**

In the early twentieth century women in Britain could not vote in parliamentary elections. In 1903 Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) to campaign for the vote. Members of the WSPU became known as suffragettes.

At first they campaigned peacefully, but when the Liberal government refused their demands, their tactics became more violent. Supporters of the suffragettes claimed that men would never give women the vote unless they were forced to. However, others saw the suffragettes as fanatics and criminals who did not deserve the right to vote.

Is it right, then, to regard the suffragettes as fanatics and criminals?

**SOURCE A**

Their enthusiasm for women's suffrage led to Miss Pankhurst and Miss Kenney being thrown out of a Liberal Party meeting held in Manchester Free Trade Hall on Friday night. Later, they refused to pay the fines which were imposed on them when they were found guilty of disorderly behaviour. They are now in Strangeways Gaol.

The prosecution alleged that the two women went to the meeting intending to create a disturbance. They were shouting and shrieking, 'Treat us like men!' When the attendants threw them out, however, they expected to be treated like ladies. Miss Pankhurst was so angered that she spat in the faces of a police superintendent and an inspector. She also struck the inspector twice in the mouth.

*From the Daily Mail newspaper, 16 October 1905.*

**SOURCE B****LIFE NOT SACRED****ATTEMPTED MURDER BY SUFFRAGETTES**

The recent death of Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, one of London's chief magistrates, has brought to light a sensational story of a daring attempt on his life by suffragettes. The cowardly attack was made on Sir Henry when he was staying at Margate last summer, after his part in convicting suffragettes involved in the window-smashing raid in London's West End. The adventure was told by Sir Henry to Mr Wilson, a solicitor who worked with him. Mr Wilson gave the story yesterday to our reporter.

'I was walking along, enjoying the breezes on the cliffs', Sir Henry related on the day after the outrage, 'when suddenly a woman sprang up from a steep slope, and, seizing me by the leg, sent me staggering backwards. Just then another woman caught me by the shoulders and tried to push me over the cliff – a sheer drop of around 30 metres. It was very good luck, however, that I swung round and dropped on the ground face downwards. I slipped down several metres, and when I managed to climb to the top of the slope again the women had disappeared. It was a terrible experience, and I have had the protection of Scotland Yard men since then.'

For obvious reasons this story could not be published whilst Sir Henry was alive.

*From The Standard newspaper, 4 June 1913.*

## SOURCE C



THE SHRIEKING SISTER.

THE SENSIBLE WOMAN. "YOU HELP OUR CAUSE? WHY, YOU'RE ITS WORST ENEMY!"

© Punch Ltd

A cartoon from Punch magazine, January 1906.

## SOURCE D



Politicians: Boo-Hoo, they are coming here again.  
 Fatherly policeman: Never mind, my little men, I'll protect you.

© Fawcett Library

*A cartoon showing Prime Minister Asquith and other leaders of the Liberal government escaping from a suffragette demonstration at the Houses of Parliament.*

**SOURCE E**

It was not until the end of the third race that I saw Emily Davison. I smiled to her, and from the distance she seemed to be smiling faintly back at me. She stood alone there, close to the white-painted rails where the course bends round at Tattenham Corner. I shall always remember how beautifully calm her face was. But at that very moment – as I was told afterwards by her closest friend – she knew she was about to give her life for the cause. Even when I heard the pounding of the horses' hooves moving closer I saw she was still smiling. And suddenly she slipped under the rail and ran out into the middle of the racecourse. It was all over so quickly. Emily was under the hooves of one of the horses and seemed to be hurled for some distance across the grass. The horse stumbled sideways and its jockey was thrown from its back. Emily lay very still.

*A description of the death of Emily Davison, a suffragette, at the 1913 Derby.  
From the autobiography of another suffragette published in 1953.*

**SOURCE F**

In their daredevil campaign for the right to vote, the suffragettes chained themselves to railings, lobbed eggs at politicians and torched buildings. Now, almost a century later, they have returned to cause one last headache.

The Labour government is being pushed to grant a royal pardon to the martyrs of the suffragette movement to reflect the sacrifices they made. However, the government has signalled it will refuse, arguing that it would set a dangerous precedent to others convicted as a result of protests in what they may consider a noble cause. They argue that pardons are usually granted only when new evidence suggests someone was not guilty – hardly true of the determined fighters of the suffrage movement. Meg Munn, chair of the Labour Party women MPs' committee, backed the government, insisting that the suffragettes had clearly broken the law.

She said, 'The suffragettes were tremendous, but part of what they did was that they broke the law in order to make a point. It doesn't seem to make a great deal of sense to seek a pardon. We should be grateful to the suffragettes but we can't rewrite history.'

*From The Observer newspaper, 25 July 2004.*



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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

- Source A Source: extract from *Britain Since 1700*, by R Unwin, Source F, p.212, published by Hutchinson, 1986.
- Source B Source: [www.bl.uk](http://www.bl.uk).
- Source C Source: cartoon from *Britain Since 1700*, by R Unwin, p.212, published by Hutchinson, 1986; © Punch Ltd.
- Source D Source: cartoon from *Purnell's History of the Twentieth Century*, editor-in-chief A Taylor, general editor J Roberts, vol.1, p.342, published by Purnell, 1971; © Fawcett Library.
- Source E Source: extract from *Laugh a Defiance; an Autobiography*, by M Raleigh Richardson, published by Weidenfield & Nicolson, 1953; [www.learningcurve.gov.uk](http://www.learningcurve.gov.uk).
- Source F Source: extract from The Observer, 25 July 2004; [www.politics.guardian.co.uk](http://www.politics.guardian.co.uk).

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