ENGLAND GCSE HISTORY OCR · UNIT 1 · 25 QUESTIONS

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to the Present — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button so it can be fixed.

1 **Which book recorded landholders in England in 1086?**

A the parish registers of the village

B the manor court rolls of the lord

C the Pipe Rolls of the Exchequer

D Domesday Book

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2 **What happened to a criminal who claimed sanctuary and then confessed?**

- A he was tried by a jury of priests
- B he was set free at once
- C he had to leave England
- D he was made a monk for life

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3 **What did the night watchman carry to light his way?**

- A a candle in a glass case
- B a fire beacon on a pole
- C a lantern
- D a burning torch of tarred rope

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4 **Which court travelled around the counties to try serious crimes?**

- **A** the court of the Star Chamber
- **B** the assizes
- **C** the manor court of the local lord
- **D** the court of the Exchequer in London

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5 **What did the telegraph let police do in the 1840s?**

- **A** send prisoners to Australia faster
- **B** carry judges around the country
- **C** share suspect descriptions quickly
- **D** move the police headquarters

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6 **Where were executed paupers buried?**

- A in the churchyard beside the font
- B in the grounds of the local manor
- C in a grave marked with a cross
- D in unconsecrated ground

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7 **How have attitudes to witchcraft changed since 1736?**

- A it is no longer a crime
- B it is still tried in Church courts today
- C it is dealt with by the High Court alone
- D it is punished more harshly than ever before

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8 **What did the 1890s Gladstone Committee say prisons should do more of?**

- A punish prisoners with hard labour alone
- B use the treadmill every single day
- C keep prisoners silent at all times
- D reform prisoners

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9 **Which medieval punishment shamed an offender by public whipping through the streets?**

- A a heavy fine paid to the victim
- B branding on the forehead with a hot iron
- C whipping
- D a term in the village stocks for a day

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10 **Which prison, opened in 1842, kept prisoners alone in separate cells?**

- A Dartmoor Prison on the wild moor
- B the Fleet Prison beside the river
- C Newgate Prison in the City of London
- D Pentonville

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11 **What did the 1547 Vagabonds Act order for a fit man found begging?**

- A a place in a parish workhouse for life
- B transportation to the colonies in America
- C a small pension paid by the parish
- D enslavement

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12 **What has replaced the death penalty as the severest punishment in Britain?**

- A life imprisonment
- B a heavy fine paid to the Crown
- C a community sentence with unpaid work
- D a long term in a young offender institution

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13 **Which idea says punishment should help offenders change their ways?**

- A rehabilitation
- B restoration of stolen property
- C retribution through harsh sentences
- D deterrence by public example

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14 **Which crime against the king's deer and woodland was punished harshly under the Forest Laws?**

- A drinking ale after the curfew bell
- B stealing bread from a market stall
- C poaching
- D failing to attend church on Sunday

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15 **Which reformer inspected prisons and wrote about their filthy state in 1777?**

- A John Howard
- B Robert Peel
- C Elizabeth Fry
- D Jeremy Bentham

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16 **What were houses of correction, set up from the 1570s, meant to do to vagrants?**

- A send them to fight in foreign wars
- B house them until they found a trade
- C make them work
- D teach them to read and write Latin

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17 **Which service supervises offenders in the community after release?**

- A the Police Federation
- B the Crown Prosecution Service
- C the Prison Officers Association
- D the Probation Service

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18 **Which idea says punishment should make offenders suffer as they made victims suffer?**

A restoration of the community

B rehabilitation through education

C retribution

D deterrence by fear of the law

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19 **In medieval England, which group of ten households was bound together to keep the peace and report crime?**

A a guild of travelling merchants from London

B a tithing

C a band of royal foresters

D a jury of twelve free men

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20 **Which Whitechapel murderer was never caught in 1888?**

A the Yorkshire Ripper of the 1970s

B the Moors murderer of the 1960s

C Jack the Ripper

D the Camden Town murderer of 1907

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21 **Under the Bloody Code, about how many offences could carry the death penalty by 1815?**

A exactly fifty offences and no more

B fewer than a dozen offences in total

C only murder, treason and arson

D about 200

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22 **What did the 1907 Probation of Offenders Act introduce?**

- A probation
- B the first youth courts in Britain
- C the abolition of hard labour in prisons
- D the end of the death penalty for theft

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23 **Why did punishments become less bloody in the 1800s?**

- A prisons were closed across Britain
- B crime disappeared from the towns
- C attitudes changed
- D judges lost the power to sentence

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24 **In medieval England, what was the main purpose of most punishments?**

A to deter others

B to lock the offender away for life

C to reform the offender through education

D to raise money for the parish church

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25 **What did Elizabeth Fry campaign to improve in the early 1800s?**

A prisons for women

B schools for poor children in London

C hospitals for wounded soldiers

D housing for factory workers

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ANSWER KEY

1.	D	**10.**	D	**19.**	B
2.	C	**11.**	D	**20.**	C
3.	C	**12.**	A	**21.**	D
4.	B	**13.**	A	**22.**	A
5.	C	**14.**	C	**23.**	C
6.	D	**15.**	A	**24.**	A
7.	A	**16.**	C	**25.**	A
8.	D	**17.**	D		
9.	C	**18.**	C		

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