Unit 1
Crime & Punishment in Medieval England C.1000 – C.1500

My stickability facts and ideas that I need to remember for this unit are...

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Revision notes

Don’t be caught out!
Your study starts in 1000 AD and ends today.

C. means circa (around)

Medieval Period
Middle Ages
c.1000 – c.1500

Early Modern Period
Tudors & Stuarts
c.1500 – c.1700

18th & 19th century
c.1700s – c.1800s

c.1900 – present

Remember!
11th century = 1200s
12th century = 1300s
The Anglo Saxons – was their justice violent and superstitious?

By the year 1000AD (when your study begins) Anglo-Saxon England was one country made up of close-knit farming communities following the Catholic church. THEFT from property was by far the most common crime. Serious crimes like murder, rape, and assault did happen, as did religious crimes (swearing or missing church). Minor crimes like being drunk or fighting were also very common, the stocks and pillory were used to punish this.

TITHINGS - Law enforcement was based around the local community. Every male aged over 12 was expected to join a tithing. These 10 men were responsible for each others' behaviour. If one broke the law they all had to bring him to court and/or pay a fine.

HUE AND CRY - If a crime was witnessed then that person was supposed to raise the hue and cry. The entire village was supposed to stop what they were doing and chase the criminal. Fines were given to those who ignored hue and cry.

TRIAL BY LOCAL JURY (Folk Moot) - Trial by jury was made up of local men from the village who knew the accused and accuser. Both gave their version of events and it was up to the jury to decide. If there was no evidence (eye witnesses) then they used their knowledge of the people. If the jury felt the accused was more honest than the accused, they would swear an oath that the accused was guilty! This oath was called COMPURGATION.

TRIAL BY OREAL - Anglo-Saxons were very religious. If a local jury couldn’t decide guilt or innocence then they used trial by ordeal to let God show them who was guilty or innocent. There were many types, the most common were: trial by cold water, trial by hot iron, trial by hot water, and trial by blessed bread for priests.

WERGILD - The Anglo-Saxons relied on a fine system called wergild. This was compensation paid to the victims of crime. The fine was carefully worked out and set through the king's laws. Wergilds were not fair, killing a noble was a fine of 300 shillings, but killing a peasant was 50-30 shillings. Wergild was also used for injuries, losing an eye was 50 shillings.

Explain one way in which Anglo-Saxon systems of law enforcement were similar to those used in the twentieth century.

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The Normans - How far did they change justice?

In 1066 Duke William of Normandy invaded and conquered England, killing King Harold at the Battle of Hastings. William was a Norman (French) and the Normans made many changes to England.

| 1. Castles sprung up all over England, these helped the outnumbered Norman troops to control England. |
| 2. William kept many of the Anglo-Saxon laws like HUE AND CRY, TITHING, and TRIAL BY JURY. |
| 3. William introduced the FOREST LAWS. Forest Laws changes the definition of crime and made previously legal activities into serious offences! Trees could not be cut down, people who lived near forests could not own a bow or dog. Anyone caught hunting deer suffered CORPORAL PUNISHMENT and had their first two fingers cut off and repeat offenders were blinded. |
| 4. Normans kept the religious ritual of TRIAL BY ORDEAL but also introduced TRIAL BY COMBAT. This was a fight to the death - God would be on the winning man's side. |
| 5. Normans used CAPITAL PUNISHMENT for serious crimes and repeat offenders. |
| 6. Normans French was used as the official language in court proceedings and all court records were kept in Latin. Most Anglo-Saxons understood neither! |
| 7. William ended WERGILD and said all fines should be paid to him. |
| 8. William set up the MURDRUM FINE. This was a heavy fine paid by a village if a Norman was murdered. |
| 9. Normans introduced CHURCH COURTS. These were separate courts used by churchmen and tended to be less strict. |

Changing the definition of a crime...

This is an important idea relating to the factor of GOVERNMENT and ATTITUDES IN SOCIETY. In 1066 William introduced NEW LAWS called Forest Laws. Changes to the law are good to spot and make a note of - especially when we get to the Early modern and 18th-19th century periods!

4. Explain one way in which the Anglo-Saxon system of fines were different to those used by the Normans.

5. How did the Normans change trial by ordeal? They so important?

4. What were the Forest Laws and why were they so important?

3. How did the Normans change fines?

2. What is Capital punishment? Give a Anglo-Saxon and Norman example.

1. What is Corporal punishment? Give an Anglo-Saxon and Norman example.

My notes:
The Normans - How far did they CHANGE justice?

These are all aspects of Norman crime and punishment that you need to know.

PARISH - Smallest unit of local government. Every parish was centered on a church.

PARISH CONSTABLE - Introduced in 1285 by King Edward I. Their job was to keep an eye out for crimes in the parish and lead the hue and cry if there was a crime. If the criminal got away they would inform the sheriff.

CORONER - A person who was informed of any deaths. From 1190 all unnatural deaths had to be reported to a coroner. The coroner would then inform the sheriff.

SHERIFF - If the hue and cry failed then the sheriff would form a posse (a group of men from the parish) to go and track down the criminal. When court, serious criminals would face the Royal Court.

Courts in the Norman Period

MANOR COURTS - Courts led by a local lord. These were local courts and dealt with minor crimes through trial by jury. Sometimes these courts were merged with the Shire and Hundred courts.

SHIRE and HUNDRED COURTS
Shire courts were held once or twice a year to discuss the important affairs of the region and maybe also to do justice. The shires (i.e. Lancashire, Cheshire) were divided into HUNDREDS and they were then subdivided into TITHINGS of some ten or so families.

KINGS COURT or ROYAL COURT
Royal judges were appointed by the king and visited each county 2 or 3 times a year to hear the most serious cases.

Explain why there were changes to the system of law and order and justice in the Norman period.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Forest Laws
- Parish constables
- Forest Laws

My notes:

1. What was the role of a parish constable?
2. What was the role of the sheriff?
3. What was the role of the coroner?
4. Which was the highest, most powerful court in the Norman period?
5. Describe the 3 main types of court and how they worked (you may need to re-read the section on courts).
The Church - did it help or hinder justice?

You already know how important the church was to people’s lives. Trial by ordeal had been a system of trial to decide guilt since the Anglo-Saxon period. However, the church also influenced justice in many more ways!

**CHURCH COURTS** - These were courts for any churchman. The judge was the local bishop. Unlike ordinary courts, Church courts never sentenced people to capital punishment (death) no matter how serious the crime. Church courts also dealt with moral and religious crimes: swearing, missing church, adultery, drunkenness, not following religious festivals (i.e. Lent) and playing football on a Sunday!

**BENEFIT OF CLERGY** - This was when someone claimed the right to be tried in a **CHURCH COURT**, in theory this was mean for just priests. However, anyone connected to the church could claim it (i.e. grave diggers or doorkeepers). To get around this problem the church introduced a test requiring the accused to read from the Bible. The idea was that non-priests wouldn’t be able to read the Bible; however, people learnt verses which became known as **NECK VERSES**, this was because the verse would save your neck from the hangman’s noose!

**SANCTUARY** - If someone on the run from the law could reach a church, he or she could claim **SANCTUARY**. Once a criminal reached sanctuary they were under the protection of the church. Even the **SHERIFF** could not arrest them. The criminal had 40 days to decide to either face trial or to leave the country (exile). Those who chose exile had to walk barefoot and carry a wooden cross to the nearest port and board the first ship heading abroad.

**TRIAL BY ORDEAL** - If a local jury couldn’t decide guilt or innocence then they used trial by ordeal to let God show them who was guilty or innocent. There were many types, the most common were; trial by cold water, trial by hot iron, trial by hot water, and trial by blessed bread for priests. **TRIAL BY ORDEAL was ended in 1215 by Pope Innocent III**. Trial by ordeal was a unreliable method and undoubtedly led to innocent people being found guilty and guilt people being found innocent.

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**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church courts</th>
<th>Hue and cry</th>
<th>Forest laws</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>King</td>
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4. Explain why the Church sometimes hindered justice in the period C.1000-C.1500

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Example:

1. What was a Church court?
2. What was benefit of clergy?
3. What was sanctuary?
4. What was trial by ordeal?
5. Think about the king, the community, and the church.
FACTORS - A REMINDER!

Remember to always use FACTORS in your answers.

FACTORS ARE THE REASONS FOR CHANGE & CONTINUITY. YOU ARE DOING AN EXAM THAT IS GOING TO ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT CHANGE OR CONTINUITY (CONTINUITY MEANS NO CHANGE).

When you get a question quickly think about what factors it is asking you about. For example, government - who is the government - King William I? King James I? What did they do/not do? Why? Why is this important? I have done an example on the other side for you.

By identifying 3 factors (RELIGION, GOVERNMENT, ATTITUDES IN SOCIETY) we have the basis for our 3 PEE paragraphs, all we need to do now is EXPLAIN how each of these factors caused change (say what the changes were and why they happened) and keep linking our answer back to the question. Our conclusion will say which of these changes had the most impact and what effect they had on crime and punishment in the period.

Example:

**Government**
1. William ended WERGILDS and said all fines should be paid to him.
2. William set up MURDRUM FINES.

**Religion**
Normans introduced CHURCH COURTS. These were separate courts used by churchmen and tended to be less strict.

**Attitudes in Society**
William kept many of the Anglo-Saxon laws like HUE AND CRY, TITHING, and TRIAL BY JURY. He did this so Anglo-Saxons didn’t get upset and revolt and these laws worked well already. William kept many of the Anglo-Saxon laws like HUE AND CRY.

(12)

Explain why there were changes to crime and punishment in the period c.1000 – c.1250.
Unit 2
Crime & Punishment in Early Modern England c.1500 - c.1700

My stickability facts and ideas that I need to remember for this unit are...

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The period 1500-1700 (early modern) saw some big changes.

**Population** - population was increasing, more people meant there were less jobs and food.

**Economic changes** - The rich were getting richer. Most people were very poor and struggled with food prices.

**Religious turmoil** - Henry VIII split with Rome in the 1530s causing religious problems. Each side accused the other of being in league with the Devil which increased superstition and belief in the supernatural.

**Political change** - The English Civil War (1642-1649) saw King Charles fight Parliament and lose, he was executed in 1649. For many people the king being executed was like 'the world being turned upside down'.

**Landowners' attitudes** - Landowners were becoming richer. They wanted laws that protected their property and wealth against the poor. They viewed the poor with suspicion and fear.

### Crime and punishment in the period Early Modern period?

**JUSTICES OF THE PEACE** – Local magistrates dealt with minor crimes. Quarter sessions were held 4 times a year so that visiting royal judges could deal with more serious crimes.

**TREASON** – The law was strengthened, it was treason to rebel, speak out, or write against the king.

**STOCKS** – Used for those who could not afford fines. Public humiliation.

**PILLORY** – Used for selling underweight/rotten food or cheating at cards. Public humiliation.

**PRISONS** – Only used for people awaiting trial and debtors.

**HOUSES OF CORRECTION** – Used to punish and reform prisoners. Prisoners were worked hard and whipped. Only used for debtors, prostitutes, and vagabonds.

**TITHINGS & HUE AND CRY** – These still existed, but as towns got larger they became less effective.

**NEW CRIMES** – Crimes like vagabondage, witchcraft, and highwaymen appeared and were on the increase due to a multitude of FACTORS.

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How did crime and punishment change in the period Early Modern period?

**EXAM SUCCESS**

Every minute counts!

1. Name 3 changes in the Early Modern period.
2. What was the role of a Justice of the Peace?
3. How had crimes changed from the Anglo-Saxon/Norman period?
4. Why were older systems like hue and cry or tithings not working well in the period c.1500?
5. Name 3 new crimes that emerged in the Early Modern period.
In 1603 James I became king. Many Catholics were hopeful that they would be allowed to worship freely (Edward VI and Elizabeth I had not let them do this). However, many of King James’ council were anti-Catholic and strong Protestants. In 1604 James I made strict laws against Catholics, most Catholics accepted this, but a few decided to take matters into their own hands!

In the late 16th & early 17th century everyone belonged to the Catholic Church. This means they followed the church as set out by the Pope in Rome. If you argued with the Pope you were a heretic and could be burnt; however, people started to criticise the church. They were selling indulgences (a way to get out of sins) and there were cases of priests drinking and sleeping with women.

On 5th November 1605 Robert Catesby hatched a plan to blow up Parliament in order to kill James I. Guy Fawkes filled the basement beneath Parliament with 36 barrels of gunpowder. However, an anonymous letter was sent to one of the people who should’ve been in Parliament, a man called Lord Monteagle, the letter warned him not to go, he passed the letter to the king and the basement of Parliament was searched. Guy Fawkes was arrested, he was tortured on the rack until he gave the names of the other plotters.

The rest of the plotters escaped but were caught at Holbeach House, there some were shot and the rest arrested. All were hanged, drawn, and quartered to show people the punishment for treason and trying to kill the king.
Vagabond Laws

1531
Unemployed men or women found begging, or as vagabonds, were whipped until bloody then sent home.

1547
1st offence - 2 years slavery
2nd offence - death

1572
1st offence - whipping or burning ear with hot iron.
2nd offence - execution.

1576
Houses of Correction built.

1598
Vagrants were whipped and sent home. Sent to Houses of Correction, banished, or even executed.

Vagabonds and begging
Throughout the 16th century, the government took different measures against vagabonds. The harshness of the laws (left) shows that LANDOWNERS and the GOVERNMENT believed they were a threat and to blame for crime.

Who were vagabonds and why were they begging?
Henry VII had banned private armies and after wars finished soldiers were often told to go home and left unemployed. Some vagabonds were hardened criminals and there is evidence that pickpockets moved around England; however, the vast majority of vagabonds were poor, unemployed people looking for food and work. Between 1536-41 Henry VIII closed the MONASTERIES so poor had nowhere to go for charity or help.

The biggest problem for people looking for work in this period was the RISING POPULATION. Simply put, an increased population meant more people with not enough work to go round. The result was rising UNEMPLOYMENT. In medieval England people had not needed, or had not been free, to move around from place to place. However, by 1500 unemployments was forcing people to TRAVEL beyond the local area to look for work. Begging and vagabondage is directly linked to UNEMPLOYMENT, poor harvests, POVERTY; and in some cases, opportunities for CRIME.

Period c.1500-c.1700.
Explain why the authorities took vagabondage so seriously in the

1. Name 3 changes in the early modern period.
2. What was the role of a justice of the peace?
3. How had crimes changed from the Anglo-Saxon/Norman period?
4. Why were older systems like hue and cry or tithings not working well in the period c.1500-
5. Reduce the information on the treatment of vagabonds down to 3 bullet points of no more than 12 words each. You will need to decide what information to leave out.
Witchcraft

In 1542 Parliament under HENRY VIII passed the WITCHCRAFT ACT which made it illegal for people to use witchcraft, this made it a crime punishable by death. A further law was passed in 1604 during the reign of JAMES I who made it illegal to be a witch. JAMES I even published a book on it called DEMONOLOGY. The 1562 and 1604 Acts also transferred the trial of witches from the CHURCH COURTS to the SHIRE COURTS. This meant that JPs and JURIES would now deal with witches. In 1736 Parliament passed an Act repealing the laws against witchcraft, but imposing fines or imprisonment on people who claimed to be able to use magical powers!

How did people spot a witch?
There were a number of identifying features of witches that witch finders like Matthew Hopkins used as evidence that a person was a witch. Most of this came from King James' book DEMONOLOGY. Some of the identifying features were:
• Having a WITCH'S MARK or DEVIL'S MARK; this was often a mole or wart used to feed the witches FAMILIAR.
• Having a FAMILIAR; an animal what was the representation of the devil come to feed off the witch's evil power via her witch mark.
• Missing church; people in league with the devil would not want to go into a church.
• Muttering under your breath at people; if someone was muttering in a way that could not be understood and then something bad happened it might be thought that they were casting a spell.
• Being an old, unpopular woman. Often old vulnerable people were targeted by their own village.

Explain why people were so afraid of witchcraft in the period

(4)

C.1500-C.1700.

Which reason would have the most impact on the rise of witchcraft? Explain your thinking.

Which law was repealed (got rid of)?
Witchcraft was something that people had believed in since the early medieval period and earlier. Being a witch was not in itself a crime until the **WITCHCRAFT ACT of 1542**, this law made it illegal to use witchcraft to harm others. People in this time didn't understand modern explanations like disease, they were superstitious, so if crops failed or livestock died then it was an act of the devil and witches. When **KING JAMES I** came to the throne the law was changed to make it illegal for someone to simply be a witch. Following the publication of King James’ book **DEMONOLOGY** which discussed in great detail how to identify a witch and what they were capable of, many people began to worry about the possibility of witches existing in their Village. This period also saw an increase in **PURITANISM**, this is a very strict ‘pure’ form of the **PROTESTANTISM**. Protestants believed they had to deal with the devil themselves unlike **CATHOLICS** who could ask a priest to do an exorcism.

With a rise in **PURITANISM** there was a much harsher line taken with witches. During the **ENGLISH CIVIL WAR (1642-1649)** the country was in turmoil and a craze of witch finding and execution began to develop. **JPs** could not travel to **MANOR COURTS** so people started to take the law into their own hands! One man who took the law into his own hands was **MATTHEW HOPKINS**, the self-styled ‘Witch Finder General’, he operated in **EAST ANGLIA** between 1645 & 1646. Over a period of 14 months he had hundreds of people executed, in Chelmsford in Essex he had 19 women executed in one day! In total between 1642 and 1647 in the middle of the **ENGLISH CIVIL WAR** around 250 cases of witchcraft went to courts in East-Anglia.

**Mathew Hopkins**

**FACTORS**

**What factors are at play here?**

1. **Civil War 1642-1651**
2. **Government and Laws**
3. **Religion**
4. **Individuals**
5. **Peoples Attitudes** (i.e. superstition and fear)
6. **Technology** (printing pamphlets etc.)
Law Enforcement 1500-1700 (POLICING)

1. Name 3 changes in the early modern period.

2. What was the role of a justice of the peace?

3. How had crimes changed from the Anglo-Saxon/Norman period?

4. Why were older systems like hue and cry or tithings not working well in the period c.1500-c.1700?

5. Name 3 new crimes that emerged in the early modern period.

**Policing**

**Hue and Cry** - If a crime was witnessed then that person was supposed to raise the hue and cry. The entire village was supposed to stop what they were doing and chase the criminal. Fines were given to those who ignored hue and cry.

**Constable** - These remained the main defence against crime. They had the power to have vagabonds whipped. They dealt with begging and did not have a uniform or go out on patrol.

**Town Watchmen** - These were men employed to patrol streets, they were poorly paid and often no use as most were old men. Sergeants were employed to enforce market laws (weighing goods, fines, etc.).

**Citizens** - There was still NO POLICE force and people were expected to deal with crime themselves. If you were robbed then you had to get an arrest warrant from the MAGISTRATE and track down the criminal yourself and deliver him to the CONSTABLE.

**Justice of the Peace (JPs)** - JPs were set up in the Middle Ages but it was during the Tudor period (1485-1603) they became a key part of local law enforcement. JPs were people of local importance, usually well-off landowners. JPs judged MANOR COURT cases; they could fine you or send you to the stocks/pillory, or even have you whipped.
TRIALS

COURTS - All local courts relied on local JURIES. MANOR COURTS were the most common and dealt with local crimes like drunkenness and selling underweight bread. JPs dealt with minor crimes but 4 times a year they would meet at QUARTER SESSIONS to discuss and judge more serious cases, here they had the power to sentence people to death!

BENEFIT OF CLERGY - This continued and CHURCH COURTS dealt with all crimes committed by churchmen and those who could claim benefit of clergy. However, by the 1600s many more people could read the 'NECK VERSE' and so the law was changed to prevent those who had committed serious crimes (i.e. murder) from claiming BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

HABEAS CORPUS - The Habeas Corpus means 'you have the body'. This was an Act passed in 1679 which prevented the government (or king) from locking anybody up without charging them with a crime. Anyone who was arrested had the right to appear in court within a certain time or be released. This did not stop governments from making up evidence at trials as an excuse to lock people up though (i.e. The Tolpuddle Martyrs).

* THE ARMY - The army was often used to catch criminal gangs involved in poaching or smuggling. However, the use of the army to put down protests or riots was not popular, to ordinary people it gave the impression they government were using force to silence their concerns.

(4)

Period: c.1000 - c.1600

Explain one way in which policing methods did not change in the

My notes:
1. The Bloody Code was introduced between 1688 and c.1830. It increased the number of crimes carrying the death penalty.

2. Corporal punishment involves physical force to punish or discipline someone, such as whipping or flogging.

3. Capital punishment is the death penalty, used to execute someone for serious crimes.

4. Between 1500 and 1800, the population of England increased significantly, from 2 million to 10 million, which may have contributed to increased crime rates.

5. In 1688, 50 crimes carried capital punishment, whereas by 1815 this number had increased to 225.

6. Reasons for the introduction of the Bloody Code included public concerns about crime, increased population, protecting property, and maintaining views on punishment as a deterrent.


Exam Success

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

1. Concerns about crime - Public perceptions and attitudes of the time was that crime was increasing. Pamphlets and newspapers gave horrific accounts of brutal criminals from all over England. This publicised crime.

2. People on the move - Since the Middle Ages towns had been growing in size. Population was on the increase. In 1500 the population was 2 million, by 1700 it was 5 million, and by 1800 it was 10 million!

3. Protecting property - The MPs (government) who passed the laws were rich landowners. They passed laws to protect their wealth and their land.

4. Views on punishment - Since the Anglo-Saxons people always believed that punishment should be harsh as a deterrent. It was the only method people knew so they stuck to it and made it harsher!

Other Punishments During the Bloody Code

1. Stocks and pillory (for cheats, persistent swearing)
2. Fines for minor crime like being drunk or fighting
3. whipping for vagabonds or vagabondage or drunkennes
4. House of Correction for vagabonds or unemployed mothers
5. Prisons only for debtors
6. transportation to America and Australia for those who escaped the death penalty.
7. Give 3 reasons why the Bloody Code was introduced.

Choose between 1600 and 1800. Why is this important?

2. What is corporal punishment?
3. What is capital punishment?
4. What happened to the population of England between 1600 and 1800? Why is this important?

20 words
Unit 3
Crime & Punishment in 18th & 19th century England (1700-1800)

My stickability facts and ideas that I need to remember for this unit are...

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Revision notes

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Highway Robbery

The chaos of the **ENGLISH CIVIL WAR** (1642-1649) did not just give rise to witch-hunting. It also created the highwayman or highway robber.

Highway robbers were greatly feared by ordinary travellers and were considered a problem by the government because they disrupted trade and stole from the rich who could afford to travel. London was affected worst because it was a major route for trade. Most highwaymen were ruthless killers who would cut people’s tongues out if their disguise failed.

Why did highway robbery grow then decline?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase (grow)</th>
<th>Decrease (decline)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road surfaces improved</td>
<td>Mounted patrols were set up</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guns &amp; horses were cheap</td>
<td>Banking became more sophisticated</td>
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<tr>
<td>More people were travelling</td>
<td>Open land around London was built on</td>
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<tr>
<td>There was no police force</td>
<td>Stagecoaches were set up with safe areas to spend the night</td>
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**CHANGING DEFINITIONS OF CRIME**

What is a crime?

*In short a crime is anything the government says is a crime.*

During the 18th and 19th century the government became worried about other types of crime that disrupted trade and threatened the wealth of rich landowners.

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**EXAM SUCCESS**

1. Which factors were most significant in bringing about:
   - The growth of highway robbery?
   - The decline of highway robbery?

C.1650 - 1750.

Explain why there was a growth in highwaymen in the period.
Poaching

Poaching was (and still is) seen by many people as a **SOCIAL CRIME**. However, the government saw things very differently. In 1723 the **GOVERNMENT** passed a law called the **BLACK ACT**. This made the hunting of deer, hare, rabbits a **CAPITAL CRIME**. Anyone found out at night disguised or with blackened faces was assumed to be poaching and could be executed. Not surprisingly this law was very unpopular!

**The Law**
Only landowners whose land was worth more than £100 could hunt, and they could hunt anywhere they wanted. £100 was a lot of money (10 years wages). If your land was not worth £100 you could not hunt, even on your own land!

**Why poach?**
Most poachers were poor and poached the odd rabbit for the pot. They ignored the law because they felt it was unfair.

**Who poached?**
Poor people, the majority of poachers caught were described as labourers and farm workers in low-paid jobs. Poaching gangs did exist and they would often beat up or even kill gamekeepers. Dick Turpin started out as a poacher in the 1730s.

**Social Crime**

**SOCIAL CRIME** is an offence (crime) where people really don’t regard it as an actual crime. It could be an unpopular law and as such most **SOCIAL CRIMES** are largely tolerated by society and in some cases society even joins in.

An example of this today would be the illegal streaming of TV shows and films. It is an illegal act yet it seems like everyone (except your teachers) is doing it!

In the past **SOCIAL CRIMES** have included smuggling, highway robbery, poaching, and tax evasion.

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4. **Similar to poaching today.**

Explain one way in which poaching in the 18th century was similar to poaching today.

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4. **Was the law too harsh on poachers?**

4. **What factors are significant in influencing:**

* The laws surrounding poaching?
* Public attitudes towards poaching?

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4. **Name 3 social crimes from the 18th century.**

4. **Name 3 social crimes today.**

4. **What is a social crime?**

---

1. **Who was a typical poacher and why did they poach?**

1. **When and what was the Black Act?**

---

My notes:
Smuggling

Smuggling in the 18\textsuperscript{th} century was a massive problem. It happened mainly in the coastal areas of south England (east-Sussex). The reason why the government saw it as a huge problem was that the smugglers were not paying any \textbf{IMPORT TAX}. This was the main way the government made money (and they needed money for wars in Europe) so they took smuggling very seriously!

The types of things smuggled were items that had a large tax on them: \textit{tea, expensive cloth, tobacco, wine, brandy.}

\textbf{A SOCIAL CRIME?}

Absolutely, people wanted cheap items (they still do) and smugglers could provide it. \textit{Government tax} could be as much as 70\% on tea and people felt it was unfair. Not a lot has changed and people still have this attitude today.

\textbf{Why was smuggling so hard to deal with?}

1. Smuggling gangs were fearsome, they would threaten and hurt people who crossed them. A famous example is the Hawkshurst Gang, in the 1740s they attacked customs officials who confiscated goods from them and were very brutal.
2. Smuggling brought people cheap wine, tobacco and tea. Most people benefited so why stop it?
3. Everyone was doing it! Ordinary people turned a blind eye (social crime) and were happy to help out in return for cheap goods or a few shillings. Pubs even financed smuggling runs because they could sell contraband across the bar.
4. Smuggling made people rich. Farm workers could earn 1 weeks wages for 1 nights work moving barrels.
5. Gangs had fast ships that could outrun the army or customs officers. They had developed a network of traders ready to take the goods and sell them to the public. This speed made it almost impossible for the government to catch them.

\textbf{Explanation one way in which smuggling in the 18\textsuperscript{th} century is different and similar to smuggling today.}

4. Create a Venn diagram, are there any continuities (i.e. \textit{tobacco})? Are there any smuggling today that they didn’t in the 18\textsuperscript{th} century is impossible for the government to stop?

\textbf{Smuggling in the 18\textsuperscript{th} century was a massive problem. It happened mainly in the coastal areas of south England (east-Sussex). The reason why the government saw it as a huge problem was that the smugglers were not paying any IMPORT TAX. This was the main way the government made money (and they needed money for wars in Europe) so they took smuggling very seriously! The types of things smuggled were items that had a large tax on them: tea, expensive cloth, tobacco, wine, brandy.}

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**Tolpuddle Martyrs**

**1. Who led the Tolpuddle Martyrs?**

**2. Why were the government afraid of people forming themselves into unions?**

**3. What crime were the Tolpuddle Martyrs charged with?**

**4. What punishment did the Tolpuddle Martyrs receive?**

**5. What was the impact of this on people's attitudes (how did people react?)**

**6. Why do you think this case is important? How many factors can you link to this case?**

In 1833 a group of farm workers led by George Loveless met. They were desperately poor, they earned only 35 pence a week! 15 pence less than anywhere else. They asked for an increase in wages but it was refused, then the landowners announced plans to lower wages again.

In 1833 they decided to form a union, the **Friendly Society of Agricultural Labourers.** Each member swore an oath on the Bible and promised to keep their meetings secret. Despite the oath of secrecy the landowners found out about the new union. Although it was not illegal to be in a union, there was an old law (used to keep discipline in the navy) that banned secret oaths on the Bible!

On 24th February 1834 six union members were arrested. In court, the defendants claimed they only wanted to stop their families starving, but the judge decided to ‘set an example to the working class’. The government were afraid that a revolution in England might happen just like the one that had happened in France in 1789!

All six men got seven years’ transportation. The trade union movement was badly hit, the GNCTU was broken up - speaking up for workers rights was risky! On 17th August 1834 after 111 days voyage the men arrived in Sydney harbour, they had to walk over 150 miles to the farms where they would work. There was a public outcry in Britain - 25,000 people attended a meeting and 250,000 people signed a petition for their release. Eventually, in March 1836, they were pardoned and returned home.
Crime in the Early Modern period was characterised by superstition and religion. In the 18th & 19th century it becomes more about money, wealth, and land.

1. Name 3 changes in the early modern period.
2. What was the role of a justice of the peace?
3. How had crimes changed from the Anglo-Saxon/Norman period?
4. Why were older systems like hue and cry or tithings not working well in the period c.1500-c.1700?
5. Name 3 new crimes that emerged in the early modern period.
Since the start of our study in 1000 AD policing was the responsibility of ordinary people in local communities. Constables, sheriffs, and night watchmen were about all the help people got (not a lot). However, in 1829, the very first professional police force was set up in London. The man responsible was HOME SECRETARY SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Henry Fielding and the Bow Street Runners
Robert Peel was not first person to have the idea of a professional police force. In 1748 Henry and John Fielding set up their own police force called the BOW STREET RUNNERS. Henry Fielding was the magistrate at Bow Street Magistrates' Court.

1. The Fielding brothers believed that rising crime was due to a breakdown in order as thousands flooded into London looking for work. They also blamed corrupt politicians.

2. They introduced HORSE PATROLS to stop HIGHWAYMEN. In 1805 a patrol of 54 men was set up, this effectively stopped highway robbery around London.

3. The Bow Street Runners were a team of professional thief-takers who patrolled the streets, they investigated crimes and presented evidence at court.

4. They set up a newspaper called the HUE AND CRY which published information about criminals, crime, and stolen goods. Magistrates and jails from all over the country passed on details to Henry and John Fielding. This was the 1st 'database' or collection of criminal information.

(4) Explain one way in which smuggling in the 18th century is different and similar to smuggling today.
When was the police force set up?

1. The police force is a massive change in policing in the topic of crime and punishment.

Go over your factors and see if you can link the significance to: government (fears), wealth, individuals, and travel (population).

Police #2 – Metropolitan Police Force 1829 – today

In 1829, the very first professional police force was set up in London. The man responsible was HOME SECRETARY SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Robert Peel

Sir Robert Peel was appointed Home Secretary in 1822. He was determined to improve people’s lives by reducing crime.

The government were now also taxing people to raise money, so they had the means to pay for a police force. People, especially the rich, believed that crime was on the increase and the idea of a professional police force was gathering popularity. The population of Britain was on the increase and in cities like London hue and cry, constables and watchmen were not working and could not cope with the amount of crime. The government also feared revolution. In 1789-1799 there was a revolution in France and the people killed lots of rich people, including the royal family! In Britain high food prices and unemployment were causing many protests and riots - after seeing what happened in France the government here feared a revolution too. A police force was seen as protection against this.

Key dates you need to know!

1829 - Sir Robert Peel passes his Metropolitan Police Act and forms the police force.
1842 - The Metropolitan Police Force set up the first detective force and the Bow Street Runners merge as part of the police.

People’s attitudes

- Not everyone won people over.
- Some early police were poorly behaved and many were sacked for being drunk. However they were scared of being perceived as a threat. The police done to convince people to trust the police.
- When helmets were introduced. All of this was done to convince people to trust the police.
- They wore top hats until 1870 and had no guns, just a baton and a rattle/whistle. They were top hats until 1870 and had no guns, just a baton and a rattle/whistle. They were top hats until 1870 when helmets were introduced. All of this was done to convince people to trust the police.
- First, they wore blue and had no guns, just a baton and a rattle/whistle.
- They were top hats until 1870 when helmets were introduced. All of this was done to convince people to trust the police.
- Peel made sure they looked very different from the army.
- They wore blue (the army wore red) and had no guns, just a baton and a rattle/whistle. They were top hats until 1870 when helmets were introduced. All of this was done to convince people to trust the police.

Sir Robert Peel
Why was the Bloody Code abolished in the 1830s?

From 1688 onwards most people who committed a crime faced the death penalty CAPITAL PUNISHMENT under the BLOODY CODE. Crime was actually falling when the Bloody Code was introduced, so why did the government get rid of it in the early nineteenth century (1800s)?

**REASON #1**
Juries would not convict people... and criminals knew it!
By the 1800s only 10% of those convicted were actually hanged. This was despite a rise in the crime rate! The reason was that juries did not think the death penalty was fair for many crimes. Poaching, stealing, smuggling, picking pockets... these were crimes that juries would not send someone to their death for. So criminals soon learnt they could get away with it!
The tough punishments were actually undermining the whole system.

**REASON #2**
Public execution were not working!
During the 1700s public executions were so popular that factories had to close for the day, they were cheap entertainment for the poor. However, the government now feared large crowds of poor people and were worried they would revolt or riot. So in 1868 hanging went behind prison walls.

**REASON #3**
Ideas about punishments were changing.
Throughout the eighteenth century (1700s) there was a growing sense among thinkers that punishments were far too brutal. People were starting to argue that lawmakers should make sure the punishment fits the crime. Politicians were already looking for new ways to punish criminals. By the 1780s TRANSPORTATION was the main alternative to CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

---

**Key dates in the Bloody Code**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1808</td>
<td>Death penalty for pick-pocketing abolished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Abolition of nearly all capital crimes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820-1830</td>
<td>Government who tried to assassinate the whole Last Beheding (Cato Street Conspirators)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>Last public hanging took place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXAM SUCCESS**

(12)

- Transportation as an alternative from the 1780s
- Attitudes of juries

You may use the following in your answer:

- C.1750 - C.1850.

Explain why there were changes to the Bloody Code in the period...
Transportation

Under the **Bloody Code** most convicted criminals were supposed to hang but as you know, juries were not keen to do this. Many were given the **KINGS PARDON** and sentenced to **TRANSPORTATION** instead. This was done for pregnant women too.

Transportation was initially to the America colonies, but when they gained independence in the 1770s Australia was used. Transportation was a good alternative to **capital punishment** because it got rid of the criminal without killing them. In 1833 there were 36 ships full of criminals sent to Australia, but by now doubts had emerged about how successful transportation was. Here are the reasons **why**.

1. Many criminals stayed in Australia, the weather was better and they could earn more money there!
2. By the 1830s Australia was firmly part of the British Empire.
3. By 1850 gold had been found in Australia, people were desperate to go there to make their fortune.
4. By 1830 transportation was costing half a million pounds each year! Prisons were seen as far cheaper to run.
5. Settlers in Australia began to complain about criminals being 'dumped' on them.

In short, by the 1830s transportation was seen as reward and not a punishment. With it gone and the Bloody Code gone something else was needed, this was the beginning of prisons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key dates in Transportation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4)

Explain one way in which the aims of punishment in the 19th century was similar to the Middle Ages, and one way in which they differ.

---

5. Was transportation a success or a failure?

---

4. Name 3 reasons for the end of punishment in eighteenth century?

---

3. Why was transportation seen as a good punishment?

---

2. When was transportation abolished?

---

1. When was the Transportation Act introduced?
PRISONS

#1 OLD PRISONS

Up until now prisons have only played a minor part in our study of crime and punishment. HOUSES OF CORRECTION were used to lock up VAGABONDS, PROSTITUTES, and DEBTORS. But generally, prisons were only used to lock people up while they were waiting for trial or punishment. In 1777 4000 people were in jail, 60% (2400) were debtors. Things were about the change.

The Old Prisons system.
All prisoners were housed together. Hardened criminals mixed with first time offenders. Debtors, lunatics, women, and children.

Prison wardens were unpaid. They earned their money by charging prisoners fees. If you were rich you could buy your own cell, good food, or beer. Prisoners had to pay a fee to be released, those who couldn't pay weren't released.

Poor people relied on local charities to buy them food. Life was grim, in Newgate Gaol 275 prisoners shared a space designed for 150. SHERIFFS were supposed to inspect prisons, but many didn’t.

Prisoners had to pay to see a doctor, Prisons were dark, damp, dirty, unhealthy places. Prisoners regularly caught 'jail fever' which was probably typhus, cholera, or dysentery (all nasty diseases).

*PRISON HULKS - these were huge ex-war ships introduced in 1770 when transportation ended suddenly for a short time. Prisoners were housed on massive ships and conditions were horrible!
As you know, by the 1820s it was clear that the BLOODY CODE and TRANSPORTATION were NOT working. To make matters worse, crime was increasing! The government began a massive reform of the prison system. There are 3 key individuals you need to know about relating to this reform.

**JOHN HOWARD**
- As Sheriff of Bedfordshire John Howard inspected prisons and was shocked at what he saw,
- In 1777 he published a report called THE STATE OF PRISONS IN ENGLAND & WALES in this he highlighted all the problems with the old prison system (see last revision card).
- John Howard felt strongly that prisoners should not have to pay to be released.
- He recommended cleaner, healthier accommodation, separation of prisoners, a decent diet, and better prison guards.

**ELIZABETH FRY**
- Fry was a Quaker with a strong religious background. Quakers believe everyone can be reformed.
- Fry went into Newgate Gaol, a horrible place. She saw 300 women with babies and children crammed into 3 rooms.
- Fry highlighted the exploitation of the women prisoners by the male prison guards and encouraged Quakers to visit jails and offer help. She set up prayer groups and a school for the children.
  * These ideas informed Robert Peel to make his recommendations in 1823.

**SIR ROBERT PEEL - 1823 GAOLS ACT / PRISON REFORM ACT**
1. Prisoners should be separated.  
2. All prisoners should attend chapel.  
3. Magistrates should check on prisons  
4. Prisons must be healthy with fresh water  
5. Prison wardens/guards should be paid  
6. All prisoners should have proper food.

---

**Q: What did John Howard write in 1777?**
- **A:** John Howard wrote a report called THE STATE OF PRISONS IN ENGLAND & WALES in 1777.

**Q: What were John Howard’s concerns and recommendations?**
- **Concerns:** John Howard felt strongly that prisoners should not have to pay to be released.
- **Recommendations:** He recommended cleaner, healthier accommodation, separation of prisoners, a decent diet, and better prison guards.

**Q: Where did Elizabeth Fry visit and what did she see?**
- **Visit:** Elizabeth Fry visited Newgate Gaol, a horrible place.
- **Seeing:** She saw 300 women with babies and children crammed into 3 rooms.

**Q: What were Elizabeth Fry’s concerns and recommendations?**
- **Concerns:** Fry highlighted the exploitation of the women prisoners by the male prison guards and encouraged Quakers to visit jails and offer help.
- **Recommendations:** She set up prayer groups and a school for the children.

**Q: What did Robert Peel pass in 1823?**
- **Act:** Sir Robert Peel passed the 1823 Gaols Act / Prison Reform Act.

**Q: What were Robert Peel’s concerns and recommendations?**
- **Concerns:** Peel wanted to separate prisoners, ensure they attended chapel, have magistrates check on prisons, ensure prisons were healthy and had fresh water, pay prison wardens/guards, and provide proper food.

---

**EXAM SUCCESS**

Explain your answer.

How far do you agree:

**Prisons in Britain;**

The role of Robert Peel was the main reason for the reform of...
From 1842 – 1877 the government built 90 new prisons in Britain. Pentonville was the first and would form the basis of prisons for the next 150 years. Pentonville, like so many new prisons, was built to deal with the increased number of serious criminals who could no longer be executed or transported. Pentonville and new prisons were built not just to DETER criminals but to REFORM them too.

**Separate system**
The main aim of new prisons was to keep prisoners apart and make prisoners reflect on their life of crime. This meant separating them at all times! Contact was made as difficult as possible. For example, during exercise they were made to wear a mask so they couldn’t see anyone. In chapel they were boxed in so they could only look forwards and not communicate. While this did stop criminals sharing ideas and teaching each other scams in practise it was solitary confinement. In Pentonville’s first eight years, 22 prisoners went mad and 26 had nervous breakdowns.

**Silent system**
By the 1860s, few people were hanged. Transportation formally ended in 1857. This meant prisons had to become tougher to punish the worst. Crime was actually falling but public attitudes due to high profile murders and Penny Dreadfuls (cheap booklets of crimes) scared people. There was a genuine belief that said a ‘criminal type’ could be physically recognised by being ‘less evolved’. As a result prisons were made tougher, this was known as the silent system. This was 1) Silence at all times. 2) Hard board (hard wooden bunks). 3) Hard fare – boring food. 4) Hard work – deliberately pointless work like turning the crank, walking a treadmill, or picking apart rope to make string.
Unit 4
Crime & Punishment in modern Britain

My stickability facts and ideas that I need to remember for this unit are...

1. _______________________________________________________________
2. _______________________________________________________________
3. _______________________________________________________________
4. _______________________________________________________________
5. _______________________________________________________________
6. _______________________________________________________________
7. _______________________________________________________________
8. _______________________________________________________________
9. _______________________________________________________________
10. _______________________________________________________________

Revision notes

• There has been more change to crime and punishment since 1900 than any previous periods.

• Social, cultural, and technological changes have led to changing definitions of crime. Social crimes and fear of terrorism are a part of daily life for many.

• Significantly the 20th century saw the end of capital punishment, ending a tradition that went back 1000 years.
Has crime really increased?
Looking at the chart it seems clear, crime has increased.

But today more people are willing to report crime (for insurance reasons too) and people now have telephones, mobile phones, and the internet to report crime. Violent and sexual crime are reported more because the police are better trained to support victims of these crimes. Also, with new technology comes new crimes. New inventions like mobile phones create new ways to break the law.

A new crime is a crime that has only been around since c.1900. Many new crimes are connected to the factor of technology. For example, death by dangerous driving is a new crime because of the new technology (cars). Some new crimes are connected to different factors - the factor of travel, for example gives us drug smuggling. However, a lot of 'new crimes' have their roots in old crime, for example theft, fraud and smuggling are all perfect example of old crimes. Credit card theft is new technology but the crime is still a theft. Racism is a new crime but it has existed for thousands of years, it is only since the 1990s that we have classified it as a crime. Social crimes are also sometimes new crimes, such as smoking in a car with children in, or driving without a seatbelt.

(12)

of the 20th century. Explain why the recorded crime rate has increased since the start

1. Describe a new crime in 12 words.
2. Think of 3 crimes that can be both old and new crimes - how have the crimes changed? (hint - smuggling)
3. If crime has not increased how can we explain why recorded crimes have gone up?
4. Re-visit significant? Explain your answer.

My notes: ____________________
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Conchies or COs were conscientious objectors, these were people who refused to take part in the war (World War 1 and World War 2) for personal, religious, or moral reasons.

**World War 1**
In 1914 WW1 started. The government relied on volunteers to fight but soon ran out of men. There was a massive recruitment drive from 1914-15 but by 1916 not enough men were joining so the government introduced conscription. All men from 18-41 were required to enlist. 2.5 million men joined up under conscription but around 16,000 men refused as they were COs.

**Reactions**
The public were very hostile, COs were attacked and beaten up, white feathers (a symbol of cowardice) were given to them and even stuck in their noses and faces. The government made COs face a military tribunal of ex-soldiers who were very unsympathetic. Some COs were given alternative jobs driving ambulances but around 6000 refused to participate in any way and were imprisoned. By the end of WW1, 73 COs had died of their treatment. They also lost the right to vote until 1926.

**World War 2**
Conscription started again in 1939. 60,000 people registered as COs This time the government weren't so harsh. Tribunals were not allowed to include ex-soldiers and there was a greater effort to provide COs with alternative work like farming or working in factories. The public however reacted negatively and they were treated as cowards and even attacked in the streets.

### 1. Look at the picture (right) the little girl is asking her dad, “Daddy, what did you do in the Great War (WW1)?”

### 2. Explain the aim of this government propaganda poster, what is it trying to say.

### 3. I. Reduce the paragraph on Conchies down to 3 bullet points. 12 words maximum for each point.

    - **Explain the factor of people’s attitudes towards Conchies in less than 24 words.**

    - Your explanation can be no more than 30 words.

    - Explain the aim of this government propaganda poster, what is it trying to say.
How has policing changed since 1900?

By 1900 each area of Britain had its own local police force, but there were still problems. Police officers were badly paid and poorly trained. The only training was some military drill. Most of the police officer’s time was spent on the beat – walking around his local area – up to 20 miles per day. A policeman (they were all men) operated on his own, on foot, with just a whistle to call for help. There were more than 200 local police forces. Each had its own rules and ways of working. Local record keeping was poor and there were no centralised records of criminals. It was unusual and difficult for neighbouring forces to work together.

Changes in the 20th century

WEAPONS
To distinguish them from soldiers, the first police were not armed. Nowadays, police can be issued with guns when necessary – the number of times this happens is increasing.
Police now wear riot gear. Ordinary officers are still unarmed. In response to fears about police being vulnerable to attack, a different style of truncheon was introduced in the 1990s and police have a range of other weapons, such as portable canisters of CS gas, which can cause temporary blindness and special riot equipment.

TRANSPORT
From the 1930s the car and motorbike improve police speed and effectiveness. In the 1970s the car had greater impact – the police changed their methods of working by replacing the 'bobby on the beat' with rapid response teams of police. Following a reaction – many forces reintroduced foot or even horse patrols as the public wanted the reassurance of seeing a police officer on the streets.

CRIME DETECTION
In 1901 the existence of blood groups was discovered so chemical analysis of blood samples could help in detection. Also in 1901, the first national register of fingerprints was set up to help identify suspects. More recently, DNA samples have been used as evidence. Security video recordings and national TV programmes have helped in identifying criminals.

TRAINING AND RECRUITMENT
The police try to attract high-quality candidates. Pay is good. A National Police Training College started in 1947.

1. Reduce the paragraphs on WEAPONS, TRANSPORT, CRIME DETECTION, and TRAINING to two bullet points. 24 words maximum for each point.

2. Explain the changes to police in 24 words.

3. Increase the number of points to two bullet points.

4. Why did the police change their methods of working?

5. Explain how police have changed in the 20th century.
How have prisons changed since 1900?

The first open prison was built in 1933. Rules in open prisons were more relaxed and the prisoners were allowed to leave the grounds in order to work. The idea was to prepare inmates for ordinary life back in the community. The use of open prisons was expanded and continues today.

Key dates

- 1907 – Probation introduced: offenders have to report to a probation officer once a week.
- 1922 – Community Service Orders introduced.
- 1966 – Parole introduced: if offenders did not re-offend they could escape prison.
- 1990s – Electronic tagging introduced: prisoners’ movements tracked and a curfew placed on them.

Changes to prisons after 1947

The prison population began to rise steeply after the 1940s (see the graph below). This trend has continued until the present day, with the number of people in prison doubling between 1993 and 2013. The possible reasons for this are explored below, as are the effects this had on conditions.

Why have prison numbers increased?

The rise in the prison population is due to a number of reasons, not just an increased crime rate. Fear of crime increased after the mid-twentieth century and politicians reacted to public concerns that they were ‘soft on crime’:

- The average length of sentences has increased. Prisoners are being locked away for longer as governments seek to be ‘tough on crime’.
- There is an increased chance of a prison sentence for certain crimes, particularly sexual, violent or drug-related offences.
- The number of people on remand (awaiting trial in prison) has increased.

Overcrowding and understaffing

Prison overcrowding peaked in the 1980s and prisons have remained overcrowded every year since 1994. Reduced budgets and difficulties in recruiting have led to fewer staff looking after more prisoners. At the same time, there has been an increase in the number of serious assaults in prison.

There are also ongoing problems with deaths in custody, reaching a record number in 2014. In recent years there has been a decline in purposeful activity such as work or education for prisoners. In 2014, Ofsted judged over half of prisons as inadequate or requiring improvement for learning and skills. This does little to solve the problem that nearly half of all prisoners left school without qualifications and one in five need help with literacy and numeracy.

Explain one reason why the prison numbers have increased since the start of the 20th century.

6. Why are prisons so overcrowded and dangerous?

Increased in no more than 12 words.

5. Describe changes to prisons in no more than 3 bullet points of 12 words.

4. Explain why prison numbers have increased in no more than 12 words.

3. When was the 1st open prison built?

When was solitary confinement ended?

2. When was pointless work ended?

1. When was solitary confinement ended?
Miscarriages of justice and the end of capital punishment

Since our study started in 1000 AD there has always been capital punishment - the death penalty. In 1965 the death penalty in the UK was abolished. This did not happen overnight, but was a slow gradual change throughout the 19th and 20th century.

Key dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1820s/1830s</td>
<td>Bloody Code abolished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Probation introduced: offenders have to report to a probation officer once a week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Community Service Orders introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Electronic tagging introduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Timothy Evans executed for killing his wife. 3 years later John Christie, a serial killer, was found guilty of the crime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>19 year old Derek Bentley executed for the murder of PC Miles. Bentley did not kill PC Miles but he was still charged and executed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1957 hanging abolished except for: • Killing a police man • Murder by shooting or explosion • Murder while carrying out theft • Murder of more than one person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1965 – Hanging abolished except for: • Killing a police man • Murder by shooting or explosion • Murder while carrying out theft • Murder of more than one person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. When was pointless work ended?
2. When was solitary confinement ended?
3. When was the 1st open prison built?
4. Describe changes to prisons in no more than 3 bullet points of 12 words.
5. Explain why prison numbers have increased in no more than 12 words.
6. Why are prisons so overcrowded and dangerous?

Since the start of the 20th century, prison numbers have increased.
But I don't know how to revise!

Let’s face it. Nobody likes hard work. Revision isn’t as much fun as going out with friends or playing computer games, but it doesn’t have to be hard work.

1. The most successful students are those who take charge & responsibility for their own learning and stick to a realistic and disciplined strategy.

2. Set backs or finding it hard are not signs of failure. Good learning should be hard! Effort creates new links in your brain that don’t break easily. Your ability to learn is in your own control.

Practical tips and things you can do that work!

1. Practice retrieving from your own memory.
   What does this look like?
   In a nutshell - quiz yourself.
   Read a revision card and then reflect on the knowledge, ask yourself 'what are the key ideas/stickability?' and list them. Ask yourself 'what is new information?'
   Get into the habit of putting new knowledge into your own words.
   Have a go at writing your own quiz on the topic and get someone to test you. Create a timeline for that topic. Write your own describe or explain question on the topic and then have a go at answering it. APPLY the knowledge. DO NOT just read and re-read, it is easy and passive and will not work! Also highlighting is not revising, a 3 year old can do it!

2. Leave time between revising topics.
   What does this look like?
   Write a timetable of revision. Your teacher can help you with this but below is an example.

3. Mix it up!
   What does this look like?
   Let’s say you’re revising the Enabling Act (24th March 1933) and have quizzed yourself and have a go at the question ‘Explain the importance of the Enabling Act’. Now jump to a different unit (e.g. revising the Kapp Putsch) or even jump topic and have a go at revising Wolsey’s fall from power and the question ‘The Boleyn faction was the main reason for Wolsey’s downfall.’ The bottom line is don’t get stuck doing the same topic or skill again and again. Mix it up and apply!

4. Work together!
   Test each other, write each other questions. Set up a WhatsApp group and remember, it’s okay to not know something. It’s far better to not know and learn it!

An example of what a Y11 should be doing in October/November.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mon</th>
<th>Weds</th>
<th>Thurs</th>
<th>Fri</th>
<th>Sat</th>
<th>Sun</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Punishment</td>
<td>West America Henry VIII</td>
<td>20 mins Crime and Punishment</td>
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Write a timetable of revision. Your teacher can help you with this but below is an example.
But I don’t know how to revise!

Each one of these exam cards has information on topics. In a perfect world you could read this information and remember it in one go, sadly that isn’t realistic and won’t work. To make your brain remember the information you have to THINK HARD.

These are practical ways you can think hard - these work so use them!

1. Reduce
• Reduce a paragraph on - insert topic here - to two bullet points.
• 12 words maximum for each point.
• Explain - insert topic here - in 12 words or under.

2. Prioritise
• Underline the three most important sentences in a paragraph or page of information.
• Rank 1-3. Briefly explain number 1.
• Cross out the least important sentence.

3. Make connections and compare topics/factors/crimes etc…
• Compare a period or topic with another.
• Compare factors, or reasons for change. For example, how did policing change between 1066 and today. How has the factor of TRAVEL changed between c.1700 and today.
• Use Venn diagrams to show change and continuity or consequences.

EXAM TIPS
1. READ THE QUESTION. Then read it again. Look at how many marks it is (this tells you what kind of answer you need to prepare). Never spend too long on a question. I mark per minute is a rough guide. Spending 12 minutes on a 4 mark question will lose you marks.

2. IDENTIFY WHAT THE QUESTION IS ASKING. Is it asking you to;
• Describe the key features of a period
• Explain similarities between periods or why something happened
• Describe the key features of a period
• Causation - the reasons why an event happened
• Significance - of an individual or invention (technology)

3. SPOT THE QUESTION TYPE. Are you being asked to;
• Describe the key features of a period
• Explain similarities between periods or why something happened
• Causation - the reasons why an event happened
• Change - the extent of change or continuity (not change) during a period

4. IDENTIFY THE CONTENT FOCUS. What is the area of the question?

5. LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE DATE BOUNDARIES. What time period are you covering?

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

The main purpose of punishment during the period c.1000-c.1700 was to deter people from committing crimes.

(16 marks)
Here are a list of dates you can add to your answers. You do not need to learn all of these, some are very important so try to learn them as you apply them to answers.

1066 - Battle of Hastings - Norman rule (Forest Laws, Castles, Trial by Combat, Church Courts, etc.)
1154 - Henry II extends King's Peace and sets up travelling Justices
1190 - All unnatural deaths had to be reported to a coroner
1215 - Trial by Ordeal ended by Pope Innocent III.
1285 - King Edward I introduces Parish Constables
1361 - Justice of the Peace Act appointed to each county
1485 - Henry VII becomes king (Tudors)
1509 - Henry VIII becomes king (Tudors)
1542 - Henry VIII makes carrying out witchcraft illegal
1547 - Edward VI becomes king (Tudors)
1547 - Vagabonds Act - 2 years slavery/executed
1553 - Mary I becomes queen (Tudors)
1558 - Elizabeth I becomes queen (Tudors)
1572 - Vagabonds Act whipped and executed.
1572 - Vagabonds Act whipped and executed.
1603 - King James I becomes king (Stuarts)
1604 - King James makes being a witch illegal.
1605 - Gunpowder Plot (Guy Fawkes)
1642-1649/1651 - English Civil War(s)
1644-1646 - Matthew Hopkins witch trials
1658 - The Bloody Code established.
1748 - Bow Street Runners set up
1776 - Transportation to America ends.
1777 - John Howards 'State of Prisons in England and Wales'
1787 - 1st transported colonists arrive in Australia.
1789 - Last woman burned alive for murdering her husband
1805 - Bow Street Runners set up horse patrol of 54 men.
1808 - Death penalty abolished for pickpocketing
1812 - Elizabeth Fry goes into gaols and is horrified.
1819 - Peterloo Massacre and the Six Acts passed
1823 - Robert Peels 1823 Goals Act reforms prisons
1829 - Metropolitan Police Act (police force set up)
1830 onwards - Cars and other vehicles improve transportation.
1833 - Tolpuddle Martyrs
1841 - Only murder and treason remain capital crimes
1842-1877 - Government build 90 new prisons. The first being Pentonville (separate and silent system).
1856 - It became law for every town to set up a police force.
1857 - Transportation ends.
1868 - The last public hanging takes place
1868 - Transportation to Australia completely ends.
1878 - CID set up (Criminal Investigation Department)
1901 - Police start using fingerprinting.
1902 - Crank and treadmills removed from prisons.
1902 - 1st Borstals for youth offenders opened.
1907 - Probation introduced.
1914-1918 - World War One (conchies).
1922 - Solitary confinement in prisons ended. Prisoners allowed to communicate and receive education and visits.
1930 onwards - Cars and other vehicles improve transportation.
1932 - Approved Schools for youth offenders set up.
1933 - First open prison built
1930 - 999 emergency number introduced.
1939-1945 - World War Two (conchies).
1947 - Police introduce basic training for officers.
1948 - Attendance Centres for youth offenders set up.
1558 - Elizabeth I becomes queen (Tudors)
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1948 - Attendance Centres for youth offenders set up.
1950 - Timothy Evans hanged for the murder of his wife despite being innocent. John Christie had murdered her.
1953 - Derek Bentley hanged for the murder of a PC.
1956 - Ruth Ellis hanged (last woman to be hanged).
1957 - Hanging only for murder, murder of a PC, guns/bombs.
1962 - Birching (caning) abolished. Fines used instead.
1965 - Capital punishment abolished in UK.
1967 - Parole introduced. Prisoners can be realised early for good behaviour.
1967 - Suspended sentences introduced - if offenders didn't offend again they could avoid jail.
1972 - Community Service Orders introduced.
1974 - Police National Computer (PNC) set up.
1982 - Borstals closed. Youth Detention Centres set up.
1988 - Police use DNA technology.
1990 - Electronic tagging introduced.
1993-2015 - Prison population doubles from 42,000 to 85,000