**YEAR 11 SUMMER CRIME AND PUNISHMENT QUESTION AND ANSWERS**

**RECALL TEST 1 1000-1500**

1. Name the four different groups in medieval society and describe each of their roles in the system of medieval crime and punishment?

The King: The person, supposedly chosen by God, who was the most important of all people in the country. He controlled lots of land which he gave to his supporters. His job was to defend the country from attack and make sure people were protected by laws.

- The Nobles: They were the King’s main supporters and advisors. The king gave them land and in return they provided soldiers to help the king and helped maintain law and order.

- The Church: Medieval people were very religious, the Church was very important because it offered people the chance to go to Heaven when they died. Each village had a priest and everyone in the Village had to go to Church. The Church had its own courts to put Church workers on trial, the Church building was also used by criminals claiming sanctuary. The Church’s power meant that it sometimes ended up fighting with the King.

- The peasants: Most people were peasants, they worked as farmers on the land owned by the local lord. Peasants worked on their own land as well so they could feed their families. There was no police force, so local communities were expected to look after each other and ensure law and order was kept.

Crime and Law enforcement in Saxon England, c.600-1066

1. What was a ‘tithing’?

There was no police in Saxon England. Every male over the age of 12 was expected to join a ‘tithing’. A ‘tithing’ was a group of 10 men who were each responsible for everyone else’s behaviour. If one of them broke the law, the other members of the tithing had to bring him to court, or pay a fine.

1. What was the ‘Hue and Cry’?

If a crime was committed the victim was expected to raise the ‘hue and cry’. The entire village had to stop whatever they were doing and join in the hunt to catch the criminal. If a person did not join the ‘hue and cry’ then the whole village would be fined.

1. Explain how ‘trial by Jury’ worked?

This was the first form of trial. The accused person would be judged by 10 men from the local community, they would have known both the accused person and the victim. There was a clear process for a trial:

- A) The accused and the victim would each give their version of what happened.

B) If the jury could not tell who was telling the truth, or if there was not enough evidence (i.e. an eyewitness) then they would decide based on their knowledge of the people concerned.

- If they decided the victim was more trustworthy than the accused, they would find the accused guilty and swear an oath of compurgation.

1. Name the four different Saxon types of trial by ordeal, and the fifth introduced by the Normans?

If the trial by local jury method failed, Saxons would turn to a different type of trial called ‘trial by ordeal’.

• Saxon society was very religious and believed that God could be asked to tell them whether a person was guilty or innocent. There were four different types of trial by ordeal:

- Trial by Hot Iron: The accused (usually a woman) was made to walk three paces down the middle of a Church holding a red-hot iron weight. The hand would then be bandaged up, if after three days the wound was healing cleanly then the accused was innocent, if it was not, they were guilty.

- Trial by Hot Water: The accused (usually a man) had to put his hand in a pot of boiling hot water and pick up an object from the bottom. The wound would then be investigated after three days.

- Trial by Cold water: The accused (usually a man) was tied with rope around his waist and lowered into cold water. If the accused sank below God’s pure water then he was innocent. If he floated then he was guilty and had been rejected by God.

- Trial by Consecrated (Blessed) Bread (only for priests): A priest prayed that the accused would choke on the bread which had been blessed if he was guilty. If he ate the bread without choking he was innocent.

1. How did the ‘wergild’ system work and why was it better than the ‘blood feud’?

Wergild: The ‘wergild’ was a system of fines for different crimes used by the Saxons. Each crime had a specific fine. The system was designed to make further violence less likely (unlike the blood feud which was all about retribution).

1. How did you become an outlaw in Saxon England?

If you didn’t turn up to court then you became outside of the law and had no rights. Couldn’t own property and could be killed.

1. What was the Murdrum Fine?

William introduced a new law which said that if a Norman was murdered and the body was found, all the people in that region had to pay an expensive fine.

1. What were the Forest Laws?

This created new crimes where previously none had existed and made other crimes more serious:

- Trees could no longer be cut down for fuel or for building.

- People in forests were no longer allowed to own dogs or bows and arrows.

- Anyone caught hunting a deer had their first two fingers chopped off (repeat offenders were blinded).

1. Who searched for a criminal if the Hue and Cry failed?

Sheriff and the Posse Comitatus

1. How did the Normans change the fining system?

Fines paid to the king not the victim i.e. Wergild abolished.

1. What were Church courts?

The Normans introduced Church courts. These were separate courts which were used for churchmen and tended to be more lenient (there was no capital punishment).

1. How did the Norman attitude to women differ from the Saxons?

The Saxons had given women almost equal rights in law. Norman law was much harsher on women giving them much less rights than men.

1. What was the King’s peace?

if someone committed a crime close to the location of the King at any time, the punishment was made far harsher than normal. 1195- keepers of the peace

1. What was the coroner’s job?

1194- People specifically appointed to investigate unexpected deaths.

1. Who were the JPs?

Justices of the Peace (JPs): 1361 – these men had the right to fine and arrest people who were disturbing the peace. Quarter sessions, learned land gentry.

1. Explain what a ‘social crime’ is and give a medieval example of one?

When people were prepared to break the law and others turned a blind law because it was seen as unfair e.g. the Forest Laws.

1. What was ‘benefit of clergy’?

If a person was accused of a crime they were allowed to claim the right to be tried in a Church court (where the punishments were less severe). This should have meant only priests however others would often use it. You had to prove you worked for the church by reading out a passage from the bible. The idea was that only people who could read worked for the Church, however others often memorised the verse to save themselves from capital punishment. NECK VERSE.

1. What was ‘sanctuary’?

If a criminal on the run from the law could reach a Church, he or she could claim sanctuary. Once inside the Church the criminal was under the Church’s protection and could not be arrested by the sheriff. The criminal could spend

up to 40 days there before deciding either to leave the Church and be arrested or to leave the country. If they chose the latter they had to walk barefooted, carrying a wooden cross, and go straight to the nearest harbour

and get aboard a ship heading abroad.

1. What was the difference between Church courts and Royal courts?

Church courts tried clergymen and moral crimes and couldn’t give out death penalty= repentance.

**RECALL TEST 2 1500-1700**

1. Name four economic/social changes in c.1500-c.1700 and explain how they each effected crime and punishment?

Poverty and population increase led to more vagabonds who were punished more harshly e.g. 1547 – Vagrancy Act:

An able-bodied vagabond, who was without work for 3 days was sent to slavery for 2 years and branded with a V on their forehead and a hole bored into ear.

The second offence was either slavery for life or execution.

* Religion: Extreme new beliefs were being preached by the Puritans who had become more powerful in the 1600s. People feared the old religion of Catholicism.
1. What impact did the invention of the printer have on public perceptions of crime?

Crime was a popular topic for the newly created newspapers and books made possible by the fifteenth century invention, the printing press. The dramatic crime stories they communicated meant the fear of crime rose, despite the evidence suggesting it was actually falling by the mid-1600s.

1. What impact did wealthy landowners have on crime and punishment in this period?

Landowners were getting richer and more influential, they wanted laws that defended their rights and property against threats. They felt threatened by the growing number of poor people who they

wanted to keep in their place.

1. Name four different punishments for vagabonds?

Whipping, slavery, branding, execution, and Houses of Correction

1. Name four different types of criminal vagabond and how they all made money?

Bristlers – Someone who used loaded dice to cheat people out of money.

‐ Counterfeit Crank – Beggars who would pretend to be ill by having violent fits in an attempt to gain sympathy and money.

‐ Baretop Trickster – Women who flashed at men to lure them into a side street where they would be attacked and robbed.

‐ Priggers/Prancers – Someone who stole horses.

‐ Rufflers – Ex-military men who would assault people and steal their money.

1. What was the ‘poor rate’ and who introduced it?

Elizabeth I introduced the ‘poor rate’ to support the deserving poor using taxes collected from the rich.

1. What was the job of the parish constable?

remained the main defence against crime. It was a part time job and they had no weapons or uniform. They did not go out on patrol and they spend most of the time dealing with minor issues such as illicit

begging. Constables were allowed to whip Vagabonds and they were expected to detain suspects until they were tried.

1. Who were the town watchmen and what was their job?

were employed in large towns and cities to patrol the streets during the day and night. They were poorly paid and not very effective. They were expected to arrest drunks and vagabonds as well

as enforcing market rules and enforcing general law and order.

1. What was the role of the ‘quarter sessions’?

At these meetings more, serious crimes would be considered, JPs would have the right to pass the death sentence here. Royal Judges visited each county twice a year to handle the most serious offences.

These were known as the County Assizes.

1. How did the Habeus Corpus Act change crime and punishment?

This act was passed in 1679, literally it means ‘you have the body’. Put simply it prevented the authorities from locking up a person indefinitely without evidence that they were guilty. If they were not sent to

court within a certain period of time they had to be released. Governments would sometimes have to invent evidence to stop people being released!

1. Summarise the Bloody Code?

• Capital punishment was still used for major crimes such as murder, treason and arson, as well as stealing expensive items.

• Execution either by hanging or burning at the stake or beheading, were carried out publically to deter others from committing crime, just as they had been in the medieval period.

• After 1688 the number of crimes for which capital punishment was used massively increased. In 1688 it was 50, by 1765 it was 160 and by 1815 it was 225! By this time even very minor crimes such as poaching rabbits could lead

to a death sentence.

1. Which two types of crime were punished by ‘dunking’?

Women who argued or disobeyed their husbands could be convicted as ‘scolds’. The punishment was the dunking stool in the local pond, this was also a punishment for women who argued in public or who swore.

1. Why was transportation to America introduced?

From the 1660s criminals began to be sent thousands of miles away to the American colonies (later it would be Australia). Transportation for life was used for murderers as an alternative to the death penalty. Once in America, the criminals suffered conditions close to Slavery – it was still viewed as a softer alternative the death penalty.

Criminals were sent to North America to do manual work. This began under James I -1603-25. Criminals served 7 or 14 years. They did tough manual labour e.g. clearing trees. When they were released they couldn’t afford to get back. About 50-80 000 people were transported to America including women and children. Authorities liked it because: deterrent; no need to set up prison; established colonies; the removal of the criminal to protect society; some believed it was rehabilitation/reformation- time to reflect; criminals taken far so could make a new start.

1. Why did the Gunpowder Plotters want to kill King James I?

When James I became king in 1603, many Catholics in England were hopeful that they would be allowed to worship more freely. However, many of James’ advisors were anti-Catholic and this led to anti-Catholic laws being passed.

Most Catholics, although disappointed, accepted this change. There were a few who resisted however.

1. Why did King James I insist on such a brutal punishment for the plotters?

This was the brutal punishment for treason in this period. The criminal was hanged from the neck till nearly dead, then their bowels were cut out before their body was finally chopped into quarters and these were then sent out as a warning across the country.

• By plotting to kill the King Fawkes had committed a crime against God (The king had a ‘divine right’ to rule). James I feared possible further Catholic plots and did not have the option of employing counter-terrorism measures such as we have today. This is why Fawkes and the others were so brutally punished.

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1. Explain what it means to be hanged, drawn and quartered?

Executions included burning at the stake and disembowelling through being hanged, drawn and quartered

1. Explain what ‘heresy’ and ‘treason’ are?

Fawkes is an example of a ‘heretic’, someone who went against the instructions of the official Church. Between 1500-1700 heretics were brutally punished.

1. What two major historical events contributed to the rise of the Witch-Craze?

Religious turmoil and civil war

1. Who was Matthew Hopkins?

The Witchfinder General- self-proclaimed. went around East Anglia, accusing people of being Witches and collecting evidence against them.

1. What ‘evidence’ did Hopkins use to convict people of being witches?

Hopkins used torture to get them to confess (his victims were often old women). He would accuse them of having the Devil’s bite marks (usually moles, scars or old wounds) and of keeping a familiar (a pet animal associated with the devil). Trials included ‘dunking’ (rather like trial by cold water) and straight forward torture of the accused to get them to confess.300 accused and 112 executed.

**Tolpuddle Martyrs Recall Test 3**

1. Why was the government so scared of revolution?

After the French Revolution in 1789, the government became terrified that they would be overthrown by workers. Landowners and politicians viewed every protest as a potential riot or uprising. Furthermore, a previous riot occurred in England known as the Swing riots.

2. Why was life difficult for farmers in England in the 1830s?

Life for farmers was difficult, this was for many reasons:

1. Enclosures made sure that farmers did not have any common land to graze on, this meant that families would go hungry, or they would lose their livestock. ENCLOSURE WAS PUT IN PLACE BY THE GOVERNMENT.

2. Wages were poor: On average, it cost 14 Shillings a week to live, the average farmer was getting around 9-10 shillings.

3. Diet was poor and farmers were living off basic rations due to their inability to have a reserve of crops.

3. Why were the Tolpuddle Martyrs so unhappy?

The six Tolpuddle Martyrs were all farm labourers in Dorset, paid 9 shillings a week and lived in dreadful poverty. The wages were cut to 7 shillings in 1833.

4. Why was forming a union not illegal?

1824 Combination Act - it was not illegal to form a union in England at this time because a man called Robert Owen set up the Grand National Consolidated Trade Union, which had 500,000 members.

5. What did the 6 Tolpuddle men set up and how did they keep it a secret?

The 6 Tolpuddle men swore an oath of secrecy so that the landowners or government did not find out about their union

6. Who was the man who wanted to crush unions? Why was he so fearful?

The landowners, led by James Frampton and supported by the government, were determined to squash unions and to control increasing outbreaks of dissent. They also feared that trade unionism threatened the power base and wealth of the landed upper classes.

7. Why could you argue that the trial was against the Tolpuddle men?

When it came to the trial, the Grand Jury's foreman was William Ponsonby, MP brother-in-law to the Home Secretary Lord Melbourne. Members of the Jury included James Frampton, his son Henry, his step-brother Charles Wollaston and several of the magistrates who had signed the arrest warrant.

8. What was the outcome to the trial?

The 6 Tolpuddle Martyrs were found guilty of administering an unlawful oath, and sentenced to 7 years' transportation to Australia.

9. What happened to the men before transportation? What was the journey like?

Before being transported, the men were held on a Hulk (floating prison). These would hold up to 600 men and disease would be rampant. Once they set sail, the journey for the Tolpuddle men was brutal, taking 111 days. Upon arrival in Australia, they had to walk 150 miles to reach their destination to which they would see out their transportation sentence.

10. How did the public react to the ruling?

The public massively disagreed with the government’s ruling. On April 21, 1834 - one month after the Trial. A mass procession of 35 unions, organised in London's Copenhagen Fields by the Metropolitan Trades Unions, marched to Whitehall to present a massive 200,000 signature petition to Lord Melbourne

11. What was the overall outcome for the Tolpuddle men?

As time progressed, so did public anger. Public pressure resulted in the men being pardoned by the King. Months passed before instructions to free the men reached the Australian authorities. All in all, it took 3 years to get the Martyrs back to England.

12. What long-term consequences did the Tolpuddle men have?

The long term consequences of the Martyrs were a success, this is because of the advancement of trade unions:

1872 Trade Union Act, made trade unions legal.

1875 Trade Unions, legalised peaceful picketing.

This led to an increase in trade union membership:

1914 4.1 million members

1970 over half of working population part of a trade union.

**Recall Test 4 1700-1900**

1. Why did incidents of pick-pocketing increase in this period?

In the busy cities that were full of people, pick-pocketing and petty theft became a regularly committed crime.

1. How did an increased possibility of travel effect crime and punishment?

Highway robbery

1. What were ‘highway men’ and why were they threat?

This was not a new crime, it began during the chaotic English Civil War. In the 1700-1900 period it became more common however as people increasingly travelled across the country on roads.

• The robbers targeted travellers in wooded and dark areas near the capital city and were a major disruption to trade. Using only a cheap pistol and a horse they held up stagecoaches carrying rich people and their possessions.

• Highway Robbers are romanticised in films and books but the reality was that they were ruthless!

• Highway robbery grew because coach travel increased, and more and more people travelled by coach on their own. Guns were easy to obtain and there were plenty of lonely areas outside of town where victims could be caught out. Highway men were able to use taverns to hide and sell their loot and horses were easy to come by. There was no police force or local constabulary to track down criminals across the county. Being a Highway Man was one option for desperate ex-soldiers who could not find employment.

1. How was the threat of ‘highway men’ combatted?

Highway robbery declined as quickly as it grew however. The open land they used around London was built on as the population expanded, mounted patrols were set up to guard the roads near London and people were offered rewards to report Highway men. JPs refused to license taverns that allowed highwaymen to hide their loot and stagecoaches were introduced so that tired horses could be changed and travellers could rest safely for the night.

• The banking system became more sophisticated over time and the number of banks grew. Fewer travellers carried large amounts of money worth stealing.

1. What was ‘smuggling’ and why was it a problem?

Smuggling (illegally importing goods such as tea and tobacco) was a massive problem in coastal areas. By bringing in goods illegally and avoiding paying import taxes, the smugglers were denying the authorities

their revenue (income) which they took very seriously.

• It was estimated that there were 20,000 active smugglers in 1748 which the authorities could not hope to stop. There were lots of reasons why it was difficult to prevent: it was very popular as it meant people (regardless of income) could get hold of luxury goods. It was a means for low earning labourers to increase their incomes and ordinary people often turned a blind eye and protected smugglers from the authorities because they gained from smuggling too. The smugglers often operated in gangs of up to 100 men and were well armed, meaning the authorities could not touch them – i.e. the Hawkhurst Gang.

• There were very few customs officers to enforce the law and the government could not afford to increase their numbers.

1. What was ‘poaching’ and why were laws about it so harsh?

The crime of poaching, often described as a ‘social crime’ had been around for a long time. Authorities between 1700-1900 were not tolerant however and the 1723 Black Act made hunting deer, hare or rabbits a capital offence.

• Anyone found armed, disguised or with a blackened face in a hunting area was assumed to be poaching and could be executed.

• Many people believed the Black Act and laws like it were unfair because they protected the interests of wealthy landowners.

• Rich landowners employed Gamekeepers to protect the animals on their property from poachers – they were allowed to use weapons against poachers. This could lead to violent confrontations.

• Some people attempted to use poaching as a means of making money by selling their prizes on the Black Market

1. Who were the Tolpuddle Martyrs and why were they punished so harshly?

In the 1700s and 1800s labourers were forced to work for wealthy landowners for very little pay and there was nothing they could do to make the landowner increase their wages. • In 1833, a group of labourers led by George Loveless asked their employer to increase their weekly wage after it had been cut several times – he refused.

They decided to set up a union which each man swore an oath to keep secret. This secret oath was used by the government as an excuse to arrest the men.

• Joining a union was not illegal, and the men had not threatened to go on strike, but they were arrested and found guilty none the less. They were sentenced to seven years transportation to America.

• In Britain there was widespread outcry at the sentence, the men were regarded as martrs for union rights and a campaign was organised to defend them. 250,000 signed a petition and 25,000 people marched to London to protest.

• Eventually in March 1836, the Government granted all six men a pardon.

However, it was another two years before all the men were able to return home.

1. What was the role of the Fielding brothers in law enforcement?

• Henry and John Fielding were London Magistrates who were in charge of Bow Street Magistrates’ Court in 1748, they realised more men were needed on London’s streets to control crime.

• The Fielding Brothers blamed the rise in crime on the break down in law and order and the corruption of politicians. They introduced a horse patrol to stop Highway Men around London and it was effective (until it was temporarily abandoned!)

• The Fielding Brothers also established the Bow Street Runners, a team of thief takers who patrolled the streets of London in the evenings. They also investigated crimes and presented evidence in Court.

1. What two big contributions did Sir Robert Peel make to crime and punishment in this period?

Set up the police force, introduced 1823 Gaols Act and got rid of death penalty except for murder and treason.

1. Why were public executions eventually abandoned?

Seen as entertainment not deterrent. Encouraged more crime e.g. pick pocketing and the government feared riots and revolution.

1. What was ‘transportation’?

Transportation was the system by which convicted criminals were removed from the country by being sent abroad. At first, the authorities had sent criminals to America, but after the American colonies became independent

in 1776, they had to look for an alternative – they chose Australia.

1. What was a ‘ticket of leave’?

If you behaved well you could earn a ‘ticket of leave’ (early release).

1. Why was ‘transportation’ abandoned as a punishment for serious crimes?

Transportation began to decline in the 1840s as prisons were increasingly used. It was finally ended in 1857 largely due to Australian settlers protesting against the ‘dumping’ of convicts on their territory. The government needed

to keep the settlers happy so that it could keep control of the territory half way around the world.

• Australia was no longer such a scary prospect as the discovery of Gold there in 1851 and the possibility of earning higher wages than in Britain made it seem more attractive.

1. Name three problems with the unreformed prison system?

• Previously, all prisoners were housed together. Hardened criminals and first offenders, debtors, lunatics, women and children. These were ‘schools of crime’.

• Prison warders were unpaid. They earned money by charging the prisoners fees. That meant richer prisoners could buy themselves their own rooms, better food and drink, visitors and pets. Those who could afford little suffered more.

• The poor relied on local charities to pay their costs and life was grim, prisoners often lived in overcrowded conditions. Even seeing a doctor cost money and because prisons were damp and dirty, disease such as typhus were rampant.

1. What was the ‘separate’ prison system?

The first of the new reformed prisons to be built was Pentonville Prison – they were built to implement reform and to handle the increasing numbers of prisoners who were no longer being

transported. Pentonville was set up not just to deter but to reform.

 Pentonville used the **separate system**. Prisoners had to spend nearly all their time alone and in their cells. Contact with other prisoners was made as difficult as possible. The idea was that prisoners would spend the time reflecting on their past mistakes and how they could improve their behaviour.

Prisoners would have to wear masks so they could not talk.

 The system effectively isolated prisoners for the whole of their sentence. On the plus side this meant that they could not negatively influence one another, but the solitary confinement led to 22 prisoners going mad, 26 having nervous breakdowns and 3 committed suicide in the first eight years.

 The separate system was also very costly in terms of building a prison designed to separate everyone, and in terms of day to day arrangements.

1. What was the ‘silent’ prison system?

The Silent System was introduced as an alternative to the separate system.

Crime was falling in this period and less people were being hanged, this meant that prisons had to be the main way of stopping crime from reoccurign. The fear of crime was still high with newspapers and penny

dreadfuls spreading dramatic stories about violent crime.

• People believed increasingly that only certain types of people committed crime, and that they had to be treated toughly. This led to the Silent System.

• Prisoners were expected to be silent at all times, they would be whipped or put on a diet of bread and water if they did not do this. Hard wooden bunks repalced hammocks to sleep on, this was designed to be deliberately uncomfortable. Food was monotonous with the same menu, everyday, all year long. Prisoners were expected to take part in ‘hard labour’ – deliberately pointless work (like unpicking rope) for several hours every day.

1. Explain the role of Sir Samuel Romilly in penal reform?

In 1808 Sir Samuel Romilly (a pro-Reform MP) gets a law passed that abolishes the death penalty for pick-pockets. Capital punishment couldn’t be revoked i.e. life given back if found to be not guilty.

1. Explain the role of John Howard in prison reform?

A prison inspector shocked by the state of prisons.

• He published a report in 1777: The State of Prisons in England and Wales which strongly attacked prisoners’ fees.

• Howard was criticised for being too lenient by many, but he recommended many of the changes later covered by the Gaols act.

1. Explain the role of Elizabeth Fry in prison reform?

Fry was a Quaker (a type of Christian) with a strong religious background. She believed strongly that every criminal could be reformed.

• She visited women in Newgate prison and was horrified at what she found.

Three hundred women, some with babies or small children, who were crammed into three rooms.

• She reported that women prisoners were exploited by the male warders. She set up religious prayer groups to support female prisons and a school in Newgate for the Children, teaching them useful skills such as knitting and sowing which they could later use to gain employment.

1. How did the 1823 Gaols Act change prisons?

In 1823 the Gaols Act was passed:

- Hardened criminals and first-time criminals were separated.

- All prisoners should have proper food and no pets.

- Paid prisoner warders.

- Prisons had to be kept hygienic.

- Separated male and female warders.

- All prisoners had to attend chapel to receive religious instruction from the chaplain.

- Magistrates had a duty to visit prisons and make sure they were up to scratch.

**Recall Test 5 1900-present day**

1. What is a ‘hate crime’?

Crimes motivated by racial, sexual or other types of prejudice. This was introduced in 2007!

1. What crime has increased as a result of high numbers of refugees fleeing warzones?

People smuggling (Human Trafficking) has also increased

as a result of tougher immigration laws and large numbers of refugees fleeing warzones such as Syria.

1. Why is terrorism perceived as such a common crime today as opposed to the past?

Terrorist attacks have become increasingly focussed on by the media, although not a new crime, the activities of major terrorist groups such as the IRA, Al Qaeda and ISIL have made people much more aware of this type of

crime.

1. How does modern day smuggling differ from the 1700s?

Modern smuggling often involves people bringing illicit goods into the country via planes as well as boats, often the goods are drugs which are hidden inside a human being (known as a drugs mule).

1. What new crimes have emerged as the result of the internet? (Name two)

The growth of the internet has made it possible for people to commit online crimes such as hacking into databases and stealing peoples’ bank details.

Computer crime involving online fraud and pirating has also emerged as a new crime.

1. Why have the number of violent/sexual crimes increased?

Violent crime and sexual offences have always existed, but both shows increases in the later 20th century, this is partly due to people being more prepared to report these crimes.

Domestic violence- happened before but not seen as a crime because men were seen as superior. 20th century vote for women and 1960s feminist movement.

1976 Domestic Violence Act gave victims the right to ask for an injunction against a violent partner

1991 rape within marriage recognised

1. Explain how the ‘neighbourhood watch’ works?
2. In 1982 the Neighbourhood Watch was invented. Members of the community report suspicious behaviour to the police who can then investigate. By 2007 Neighbourhood Watch became a national network.
3. Name three technological innovations that have aided the police?

Advances in technology have allowed the introduction of DNA sampling, which was first used in a case in 1988. This was a major improvement on the use of finger printing and blood analysis which began in 1901. *1995 National DNA database, CCTV, Crimewatch, microscopes, breathalysers- 1967, speed cameras- 1992.*

1. Name three changes to prisons after 1923?

By 1900 prisons had moved away from the separate system and making prisoners perform meaningless tasks, but there were some big changes subsequently.

• 1921 Prisoners were no longer forced to shave their heads or wear a conspicuous uniform with arrows on it.

* 1923 solitary confinement was ended and prisoners were allowed to associate with each other.

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• The first ‘open’ prison was built in 1936 with prisoners given increasingly more freedom, including being allowed on ‘day release’ to work. The idea was to prepare prisoners for life after prison and to integrate them into the community again.

* 1948 flogging and hard labour ended
* Teachers began to be employed in prisons to help inmates have a better chance of finding work when they were released. Prisoners gained better rights and privileges, like diet, heating, visitors and TV.
1. What has been the single biggest problem with prisons since the 1980’s and why?

Prison overcrowding which became a major issue in the 1980s. More prisoners on remand, reduced budgets and less staff has made this problem worse.

1. Name three non-custodial alternatives to prison?

Non-custodial alternatives include:

- Probation: a prisoner is released but has to report to a prison officer once a week.

- Increased time span for paying fines (giving people more time to pay rather than go to prison.)

- Birching (got rid of in 1967) a punishment similar to caning.

- Parole: prisoners no longer have to serve their whole sentence if they behave well.

- Suspended sentences: if offenders did not re-offend they were not sent to prison.

- Electronic tagging: offenders wear an electric tag which tracks their locations and which allows the police to impose a ‘curfew’ (a limit on where they go and when).

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Non-custodial alternatives have been developed because of evidence which shows that prison sentences are not always effective at preventing reoffending and preventing young criminals being negatively influenced by hardened criminals. Prisons are also expensive with the government having to pay for prisoners’ basic needs as well as giving prison staff and their family wages and support.

1. Explain community service orders?

Community Service Orders: Offenders are required to do between 40 and 300 hours of unpaid work in the community.

1. Name three ways that juvenile offenders have/are dealt with in the criminal justice system?

Juvenile delinquents: This was the Victorian phrase for young offenders and they treated them just as harshly as adults. After 1900, ideas about how to treat young offenders were changing. The emphasis was placed on reforming young offenders, by giving them positive influences and a good environment.

In 1902 the first Borstal was opened, this was designed to separate young offenders from hardened criminals. They were run like strict schools with lots of sport and competitions. The usual sentence was six months to two years.

• Around 60% of Borstal innmates went on to reoffend and there was an increase in youth crime. Borstals were closed down in 1982 and the public attitude shifted towards harsher punishments.

• Youth Detention Centres were introduced in 1982 – they emphasised military discipline and rigid rules, but this too failed to curb youth crime. The re-offending rate rose to 75%.

• Between 1932-1959 the government introduced ‘approved schools’ where the young inmates were taught skills such as bricklaying. However, after rioting, large numbers of children absconding (truanting) and lots of public

criticism these schools were closed.

• In 1948 ‘attendence centres’ were introduced. These are non-custodial centres where young offenders aged 10-21 were expected to attend sessions (daily or weekly). They teach basic literacy and numeracy, life skills such as

how to apply for jobs, manage money and cook. The centres work with 18-24 year olds today and encourage young offenders to think about the impact of crime in the community and to be aware of key issues such as drugs and

sexual health.

• Today, youth offence remains high (as do rates of re-offending). There are a number of organisations designed to try and fight this:

- Custody is seen as a last resort, if you are under 18 you can be held in a ‘secure childrens’ home’, a ‘secure training centre’ or a ‘young offenders institute (very similar to prisons)’.

- Counselling, as well as non-custodial measures such as tagging and curfews are used.

1. What were ‘approved schools’?

Between 1932-1959 the government introduced ‘approved schools’ where the young inmates were taught skills such as bricklaying. However, after rioting, large numbers of children absconding (truanting) and lots of public criticism these schools were closed.

1. What were ‘Borstals’?

In 1902 the first Borstal was opened, this was designed to separate young offenders from hardened criminals. They were run like strict schools with lots of sport and competitions. The usual sentence was six months to two years.

• Around 60% of Borstal innmates went on to reoffend and there was an increase in youth crime. Borstals were closed down in 1982 and the public attitude shifted towards harsher punishments.

1. After 1957, only a few crimes were punishable with death, name three?

In 1957 hanging remained only in use for the following crimes:

- Murder of a police officer or prison officer,

- Murder by shooting or explosion,

- Murder whilst resisting arrest,

- Murder while carrying out a theft,

- Murder of more than one person.

1. Explain how WWII contributed to the abolition of the death penalty?

The impact of WWII contributed to the ending of the death penalty. The horrors of the Holocaust and other genocide led to a feeling that the death penalty was unchristian and barbaric. Having fought the evil of Nazism it seemed wrong to copy their methods

1. Explain how Evans case contributed to the abolition of the death penalty?

Evans was hanged in 1950, but pardoned for his crime in 1966.

He was wrongly convicted of the murder of his wife at their home – the now infamous 10 Rillington Place. The real murder was their lodger, the serial killer John Christie. Christie murdered Evans’ wife and told Evans that she had died in a botched abortion by Christie, Evans felt guilty and responsible for his wife’s death because she had been pregnant. Evans confessed to the crime out of guilt and was hanged. Christie was later found to responsible for the deaths of eight other people.

1. Explain how the Ruth Ellis case contributed to the abolition of the death penalty?

**Ruth Ellis:** The last woman to be hanged, Ellis was executed in 1956 for the murder (by shooting) of her lover David Blakely. Their relationship had been an abusive one with her often being beaten. It was clear she was the killer but there was a lot of public sympathy for her, especially due to her glamorous appearance in the media.

1. Explain how the Derek Bentley case contributed to the abolition of the death penalty

Derek Bentley: In 1953, a 19-year-old Derek Bentley was hanged for the murder of a policeman. Derek had severe learning difficulties and suffered from epilepsy, he struggled to make friends or hold down a basic job.

**Model Answers on Attitudes to Crime**

**Question 3 Type**

**Explain one way in which the treatment of the Tolpuddle Martyrs was similar to the way Conscientious Objectors during the First World War were treated. (4 marks)**

One way in which the Tolpuddle Martyrs were treated similarly to Conscientious Objectors was that they were both punished severely by the authorities. The Tolpuddle Martyrs received 7 years in Australia even though they had not committed an actual crime.

Similarly, the Conscientious Objectors were treated harshly. Out of 14,000 Cos who went before tribunals only 400 were given absolute from the war. Many were put in prison, often in solitary confinement. Many were treated as if they had been called up into the army. Some were sent to France, nearer to the fighting. Punishments were more severe in this situation, including the firing squad. 71 Conscientious Objectors were killed. They even lost their right to vote for 5 years.

**Question 4 Type**

**Explain why authorities took vagabondage so seriously in the period c1500-c1700. (12 marks)**

P: Between 1500 and 1700 vagabondage was taken so seriously because of the increase in the numbers of vagabonds. For example, the number of vagabonds did increase because during the 16th and 17th century, the population of England rose quickly. There were hundreds of thousands of more people who needed houses, jobs and food. Many left their villages to search for work and other ways to survive. This resulted in a much higher number of beggars than in previous centuries. In addition, landowners realised they could earn a lot more money by sheep farming than by renting out their land. This meant that farmers needed fewer people to farm crops so people lost their jobs. This led to them also losing their homes as these were rented from the landowner. People had to find other ways to earn money and often moved from village to village or other towns. To make matters worse in the 16th century King Henry VIII had closed down the monasteries. This meant that the poor had nowhere to go if they were sick, ran short of food or were made temporarily homeless. Therefore, the poor were forced to beg instead. Overall The authorities took vagabondage so seriously in the period 1500-1700 because there were a lot more people who became vagabonds because the population was increasing, farming was changing and there was nowhere for them to get help.

Secondly vagabonds were seen as a problem because of new media. From the late 15th century, the invention of the printing press meant that books were published on many topic. One book, written by Thomas Harman, described how terrible vagabonds were. He wrote that vagabonds used the working man and conned them out of their money. Therefore, books and pamphlets like these increased people’s fear of vagrancy. Vagabonds became seen as drunks, troublesome, dishonest and thieves. Although it is true that some vagabonds were thieves e.g. the bare top trickster, not all of them were. In fact, most vagabonds were actually genuinely poor, unemployed people looking for work. Furthermore, it was the wealthy who could read and these were the same people who made the laws. Therefore, this led to the government taking vagabondage very seriously. Overall vagabondage became seen as a more serious problem because the pamphlets and books in the 16th and 17th centuries exaggerated the problem and depicted all vagabonds as being thieves.

Finally, vagabondage became seen as a serious crime in the 16th and 17th century because of instability caused by religion and the economy. For example, the religion of England had changed under Henry VIII. In 1547 Edward VI came to the throne. He was very young and extreme Protestant advisors persuaded him to introduce strict Puritan ideas. The Puritans taught that everyone should work hard so that they wouldn’t commit sins. In fact, not working was seen as a sin and a crime. This meant that they believed that vagrancy and begging led to idleness, criminality and other immoral ‘ungodly’ behaviour. As the king was the government this affected the laws that were introduced with regards to vagrancy. Thus, the government believed that vagabonds were behind many crimes and were a serious danger to peace. For example, in 1547 a vagabond might be put into slavery for 2 years, branded on the forehead with a V and executed if caught again. Another reason why there was instability was because of the economy. People at this time feared for the safety of their jobs and livelihood. Therefore, many people began to move to the towns in the 17th century. London grew dramatically, from 50,000 people in 1350 to 500,000 people in 1500. It became largest city in Europe at this time. However even though the House of Correction in London only had 69 vagabonds in it at this time, people still saw vagabondage as a serious crime because these beggars were concentrated in one place. London was also the place where the lawmakers would be and so would think it was more of a problem than it actually was.

Overall vagabondage became seen as a more serious crime in the 16th and 17th centuries because there were a lot of poorer people that before. People were being thrown off the land and they found it difficult to find new work as the population was increasing. The usual social safety nets were removed e.g. the monasteries. Also, this was a time when harvests were very bad and people had nothing to eat. The media made the problem seem worse than it was and the monarchy also took it very seriously because of their Puritan religious beliefs. Therefore, harsh punishments were introduced to reflect how seriously the government took this crime. However, when Queen Elizabeth came to power the punishments were relaxed for those who were deemed to deserving of help e.g. the sick, orphans, elderly or disabled. If you could work you would be sent to a workhouse. Otherwise you could be executed.

**Explain why were there changes in criminal activity in the years, c.1900 to the present day? (12 marks)**

A range of factors led to criminal activity changing over the last two hundred years: social attitudes, new technology and new types of transport have all been important.

New technologies have had a great impact on changing activities. For example, new cars are much faster than previous cars are much faster than previous transport. This has led the authorities to introduce speeding laws to make roads safer. Speeding became a crime in the 20th century. So, another reason why criminal activity changed is that new laws criminalised activities. (See above answer for more information)

Social attitudes have also played a significant part. Previously violence and control of your wife was seen as acceptable. By the 1970s with the rise of the women’s rights movement domestic violence was criminalised. (See above answer for more information)

So overall, transport, the internet and changing social attitudes have all played an important part in change in criminal activity. Social attitudes have led to changes in what is criminalised. The internet has revolutionised the methods by which criminals can operate on a large often international scale. Cybercrime was previously carried out using different means. New technologies allow criminals to commit crimes on a much bigger scale than in the past, sometimes even on a global scale. Also copyright theft previously involved photocopy or a video recording, without paying the creator. In the 21st century copyright theft is committed when people make available illegal downloads of music, computer games, films and TV shows. The internet makes cybercrime and copyright theft quicker and more accessible.

**Question 5/6 Type**

**The most important factor in explaining witch hunts in the years c1500-1700 was religion. HFDYA?**

* **Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:**
* **Demonologie**
* **The English Civil War You must also use information of your own. (16 marks+ 4 marks)**

Religion was a very important factor in explaining the rise in witch hunts in the years 1500-1700. Constant changes in religion had made people sceptical about their faith. They began to question religion. Therefore, people felt that this would lead to a breakdown in religion which would weaken society. In addition, extreme new beliefs were being preached by the Puritans who had become more powerful in the 1600s. They preached that the Devil and his servants were trying to pull good Christians away from God. These ideas led to people believing that witch craft was evil even though they had always believed in it. Moreover, the government at this time were Puritan and so these ideas became reflected in laws. For example, in 1542 the first law was passed saying that witchcraft was a crime. Before this witches were seen as helpful, offering herbal remedies for illnesses. They were known as ‘wise women’. If necessary they were dealt with by church courts. In 1604 witchcraft became a crime punishable by hanging. The impact of religion was proven when the accusations fell when the Puritans were not in power.

Another important factor which explains the rise of witch hunts in the years 1500-1700 is the increase in poverty during this period. Prices were rising faster than wages and a bad harvest could mean disaster. This meant that more people could not find food and moreover enclosure and growing communities meant that some people got very rich whilst others got very poor. This led to tensions between wealthier villagers and those who were viewed as a burden on society. In addition, there was no real social network in the 1600s to help the poor since the monasteries had gone. When the poor asked for help from wealthier villagers it made the rich feel guilty when they didn’t help so they preferred to remove the poor. They made them scapegoats. Finally, there was financial gain to be made from witch hunts. If a person got convicted of witchcraft their property would be confiscated. Therefore, people accused others through greed. This was proven when the country got richer in the late 1700s and the witchcraft laws were repealed (removed). Also, witch finders were paid for uncovering witchcraft; authors and printers sold more pamphlets and books if they wrote about witches. This made them more money. Overall the increase in witch craft can be explained by increasing poverty and tensions between the wealthy and the poor.

Finally, the government played an important role in the rise in witch hunts between 1500 and 1700. For example, King James I wrote a book about witchcraft called Daemonology. This was a guide to spotting a witch and therefore strongly reinforced peoples’ beliefs in witchcraft and that it was bad. Furthermore, the English Civil war had left a vast power gap in England.  The government that took over at the end of the Civil War were Puritans who were very extreme in their beliefs about witch craft. Also, the Civil War (1642-51) had set neighbour against neighbour. People could settle scores by accusing people they disliked of witchcraft. Finally, during the Civil war judges were less able to travel. People took the law into their own hands more. This meant accusing people of witch craft became easier.

Overall the most important factor in the increase in witch hunts from 1500-1700 was ……On the other hand…. Nevertheless…..

**‘Attitudes in society was the most important factor influencing how criminal activity was dealt with in the period with in the period c1500-c2000.’**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:**

* **Laws against witchcraft in the 16th century**
* **Conscientious objectors in the 20th centuries (16 marks+ 4 marks)**

To be judged as the main cause of changing approaches to dealing with crime in the years 1500-2000, social attitudes should have affected law and punishment in a range of crimes over the period.

Social attitudes are significant in explaining how the crime of witchcraft was dealt with, but the role of the authorities is important too. They often work together. Society used to treat witches quite positively, viewing them as wise women who could give help and advice on childbirth or illness. However, the role of the monarch was important in changing this. In 1542 Henry VIII changed the law and made witchcraft a serious crime, punishable by death. James I was keen to hunt witches and wanted them punished harshly. He wrote a book called ‘Demonologie’ ordinary attitudes changed to reflect the changes in the law. Many ordinary people coordinated with Matthew Hopkins’ witch hunts in the mid-17th century. Many people were tried for witchcraft and over 100 were executed. From 1560-1700 between 1000-2000 people were executed for witch craft in England. This example shows that social attitudes combined with the role of government to explain how crimes were dealt with.

So to conclude, social attitudes had an important impact on how crimes were dealt with during this 500 year period. Although sometimes the role of government has been more important in influencing societies views, really the law can only work if social attitudes agree with it as the examples of smuggling and COs show.

In the case of smuggling in the eighteenth century the government decided on the punishment. Society viewed smuggling as a social crime. This means that society do not consider this activity a crime. This is evidenced by the fact that 70% of labourers were involved in smuggling. Most sections of society were involved e.g. the parson may have bought smuggled brandy, the villager may have hidden the smuggled goods in their barn and even a future prime minister, Robert Walpole was involved in smuggling. This shows that this crime was accepted by society. However, the government did not accept this crime, therefore the punishment was hanging. The government took smuggling seriously because they lost a lot of revenue e.g. 4/5 of tea were smuggled in and that meant that the government did not receive the customs duty. The government also took this crime seriously because of the violent gangs like the Hawkhurst Gang who murdered a Customs Officer. Other gangs threatened juries and magistrates and this undermined justice. Therefore, the government’s attitude mattered most in the 18th century with regards to smuggling.

Government and social attitudes also disagreed over COs. During WW2 the authorities made increased efforts to provide alternative work for COs. The war was a fight against Hitler’s Nazism so using heavy handed punishments would’ve been hypocritical and the government was more prepared to accept individual consciences although the authorities showed a more tolerant attitude to COs in some regards, society’s attitude was largely unchanged and COs found it difficult to get work. During WW1 COs had been treated very harshly by both the government and society. Some were put prisons or even in front of firing squads. By the end of the war 71 had been killed and the survivors lost the right to vote. However, the during WW2 the government was more lenient towards the COs as they had gained respect for their bravery in WW1. Now the government ordered tribunals not to include ex-soldiers but to have people from all sections of society. On the other hand, people within society still criticised COs and some COs lost their jobs. Therefore, the government’s attitude was more important than society’s in the case of Conscientious Objectors.

Overall, I disagree that attitudes in society was the most important factor influencing how criminal activity was dealt with in the period with in the period c1500-c2000. I think that the government was more important with regards to many crimes e.g. smuggling, vagabonds, Conscientious Objectors and many others. However, society’s attitude does matter more after WW2. For example, attitudes towards homosexuality, divorce, domestic abuse and abortion changed. With growing liberalisation of attitudes in the 1960s people protested that the laws should be changed. Therefore in 1967 and 1968 divorce and abortion were decriminalised.

**How far do you agree that 'new' crimes since 1900 are simply old crimes in a new format? (16 marks+ 4 SPAG)**

**P:** There is a strong argument that all the crimes today which seem to be new are in fact just old crimes reinvented. **e:** A classic example of this is **computer crime**. It must be new because computers are new. **E:** However much of the crime committed using computers involves them being used to steal things. Whether it be a person’s identity or their credit card details or some valuable commercial information, computers are used to get hold of this material and use it to the benefit of criminals. But this is just the same as someone in Tudor England pretending to be someone they are not in order to gain some benefit or a Victorian pick pocket stealing someone’s purse. **e**: Other ‘new’ crimes have similar roots in older crimes. **E:** **Car crime** is one of the biggest crimes today with over 1.3million motor crimes reported in 1996 alone. Obviously car crime only started when cars were invented but a huge amount of car-related crime is theft, whether it be stealing the satnav from inside the car or in fact stealing the car itself. Valuable things have always been stolen, particularly if they were kept in a place that made it easier to steal which is what made highway robbery such a popular crime in the 18th century. It was much easier to steal from people when they were on a road in the middle of nowhere rather than surrounded by people in a town. **e:** **People trafficking** is yet another example of a ‘new’ crime yet vulnerable people have been exploited for centuries and the selling of poor young girls into prostitution was a common issue in the huge new Victorian cities. In 1885 the Salvation Army mounted a campaign to expose this horrible crime. **e:** **Drug smuggling** is another crime that has been called ‘new’ and yet the illegal import of valuable substances like alcohol and tobacco have been going on ever since the government started taxing the trade in these materials in the 17th century. **e**: Mobile phone theft is yet another ‘new’ crime and yet it is not much different from Jonathan Wild’s criminal gangs stealing men’s pocket books. Both the phones and the pocket books were small, easily stolen and of high value. They contained ‘the life’ of their owners and were much missed when they were taken.

On the other hand, there have changes in attitude towards some crimes**. e**: For example, ‘social crimes’ like smuggling were once acceptable. **E**: Most people today would agree that smuggling drugs worth millions of pounds is wrong, and would support the authorities’ aims to stop drug traffickers. However, fewer people might be worried about smuggling laws when buying tax-free cigarettes or alcohol that has been smuggled. **e:** Also, society’s attitudes about the seriousness of a crime can change dramatically over time. Drink driving and speeding are both good examples of this. **E:** Driving a horse-drawn coach while drunk first became illegal in 1872. It became illegal to drive a car while drunk in 1925. In 1975, a new law set a maximum limit for the amount of alcohol a person could have in their bloodstream and legally drive. However, it was still considered normal to drive home after drinking as late as the 1970s. Since this time government campaigns have shown the risks of this behaviour and today, drink-driving is seen as a very serious crime by the public. **e:** Many drugs did not become illegal until the 1971 Misuse of Drugs Act.

**P:** Nonetheless, there are some ‘new’ crimes which seem to be truly new. **e:** Several of them are related to **cars**, e.g. speeding or not wearing a seatbelt or talking on your mobile phone.  **E**: These are all behaviours which did not exist before 1900 because the technology that makes them possible did not exist and so they are truly new crimes. Some ‘new’ crimes are the result of changing attitudes about what is acceptable. **e: Racism** has existed in Britain for a long time but in 1965 the law was changed to make it illegal to discriminate against somebody on the basis of the colour of their skin. **E**: This was a ‘new’ crime because there were no previous examples of the government trying to control people’s behaviour around race. **e:** Similarly, **domestic violence** could be considered a ‘new’ crime **E:** because before 1976 society was willing to accept the use of violence within a marriage. The only vaguely related law might be ‘the rule of thumb’ which said a man could not beat his wife with a stick any bigger than his thumb, but this law still did not think it was criminal to beat your wife. However, by the end of the twentieth century, attitudes changed thanks to women’s campaign groups and the media and the law was changed. In 1976 the Domestic Violence Act gave the victims the right to ask for an injunction against a violent partner. In 1991 rape within marriage was also finally recognised. **e:** Also, the Criminal Justice Act of 2005 gave courts new powers to issue more severe sentences for hate crime, including **homophobic behaviour**. **E:** Homosexuality had been illegal up until 1967 so it had not been a crime to discriminate against gay people. From 2005 if a person was attacked for being gay it was treated the same as any other crime. This meant that such an attack would be classed as a hate crime and treated more seriously by the authorities.

To conclude there are clearly some ‘new’ crimes because our attitudes towards what is a crime has changed e.g. domestic violence. On the other hand, many more ‘new’ crimes are in fact old crimes that are now committed in new ways, often due to new technology. For example, computer crime is mostly just fraud. Also, there are more opportunities for old crimes. For example, in the 17th century the Gunpowder Plotters tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament. In the 20th and 21st century there have been many terrorist organisations like the IRA and Daesh.

**Model Answers on Punishment**

**Question 3 Type**

**Explain one way in which punishment in medieval England was similar to punishment in the seventeenth century. (4 marks)**

In later medieval England the aim of punishment was deterrent. If you stole anything over a shilling, murdered or treason you could be publicly hanged. Also, the stocks and pillory were introduced and used for any crime that involved public disorder, cheating or even stealing. The purpose of this punishment was public humiliation. The offender would have rotten vegetables and even rocks thrown at them.

Similarly, in the seventeenth century the aim of punishment was deterrent. Hanging was used for repeated hanging, witchcraft, murder and treason. Stocks and pillory also continued to be used for begging and drunkenness.

**Explain one way in which conditions in prisons were different in the mid-19th and late 20th centuries. (4 marks)**

In the mid-19th century conditions were harsh. Prisons like Pentonville used the ‘separate system’. Prisoners lived in individual cells and were not allowed to talk to or even see each other. They were made to do hard work as a punishment and as a deterrent to other criminals.

In the late 20th century prisoners were allowed to talk to each other. They did work but this was to help them learn a trade so they could earn a living which they left, not a punishment. Conditions were much less harsh.

**Explain one way in which Norman punishments for crimes against property were different to punishments for crimes against property in the 19th century. (4 marks)**

Norman punishments for crimes against property were very harsh. The death penalty, usually by hanging, was often given for crimes such as theft.

In the 19th century, punishments for crimes against property were different from the 1820s because fewer people received a death sentence. Robert Peel gradually phased out the Bloody Code so that there were fewer capital crimes. Punishment for theft was often transportation to Australia until this was abolished in 1868. Prison replaced hanging and transportation as a punishment for theft in the nineteenth cent

**Explain one way in which the purposes of punishments for crimes were different in the 18th and 20th centuries (4 marks)**

In the 18th century punishments were heavily based on deterrence – wanting to prevent others from committing the same crime by giving a harsh punishment. The Bloody Code was the system of punishment used in the 18th century and during this time 225 crimes could be punished by hanging.

Whereas in the 20th century deterrence is just one aim of punishment. Many punishments aim at rehabilitating the criminal to some extent so that they reform their lives and do not reoffend. For example when a criminal is in prison he may receive education and counselling. Or they may be offered drug and alcohol treatment programmes if they are an addict. Rehabilitation and reform were only just beginning to emerge in the 18th century.

**Question 4 Type**

**Explain why there were changes in methods of punishing criminals in the period 1700-1900. (12 marks)**

**You may use the following in your answer**

**• Role of prison reformers**

**• End of transportation**

**You must use information of your own. (12 marks)**

One reason why there were changes in the methods of punishing criminals in the period 1700-1900 was because of social attitudes, where people began to question the severity of certain punishments. This explains why Robert Peel ended the Bloody Code in the 1820s because courts were often unwilling to pass the death sentence for minor crimes such as poaching or cutting down trees. Furthermore, public execution such as that at Tyburn in London was seen as inhumane and actually encouraging crime because of large crowds, where pickpockets could steal easily. This explains why it ended in 1868, although offenders were still executed inside prisons until 1965.

It was not just public executions which ended in 1868 but also transportation to Australia which led to changes in the methods of punishing criminals at this time. Transportation ended because convicts were blamed for high crime levels in Australian towns and they prevented free people from getting well paid jobs as their forced labour kept wages low. Furthermore, there was public criticism about the high costs (half a million pounds a year) involved in running a prison colony in Australia. When gold was discovered there in 1851, many people wanted to go to Australia and so it became obvious that transportation was no longer seen as a deterrent and so should end.

The ending of transportation meant alternative methods of punishment were needed, which saw a prison building programme where 90 new prisons were built between 1842-1877. These were very different from the disgusting prisons of the past where men, women and children were crowded together in typhus ridden cells. This was largely because of the work of prison reformers such as John Howard and Elizabeth Fry whose work encouraged Robert Peel to pass the Gaols Act of 1823 which ordered the paying of jailers, separation of men and women prisoners, regular health checks from doctors and a focus on rehabilitation through visits to the chapel. As a way of eliminating criminal behaviour, the silent and separate systems were introduced to break inmates so they could be rehabilitated and turned into good citizens. In reality, such methods were too harsh with high suicide rates as seen at Pentonville Prison which cost of £84,186 12s 2d.

**Explain why there were changes in punishments for witchcraft in the period c1600-c1750.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

**Matthew Hopkins**

**The Royal Society You must also use information of your own (12 marks )**

Fear and hatred of witches in the first half of the 17th century was exploited by people such as Matthew Hopkins, known as the Witch finder General. He was employed to find witches in Essex and East Anglia during the Civil War and helped to stir up mass panic and fear of witches during 1645-47. This was a period of witch hunts when an unprecedented number of people were convicted and hanged for the crime of witch craft. Hopkins was responsible for the deaths of over 100 people. Hopkin’s activities helped to feed a mass panic about witches which was made worse by the disruption and lack of state authority during the Civil War. From 1560-1700 between 1000-2000 people were executed for witch craft in England. The punishment was very harsh as it was feared so much at this time. This contrasts with later periods when far fewer people were hanged because fear of witches had declined. Finally, Matthew Hopkins is believed to have died of tuberculosis in 1647. The death of this high profile figure began to calm the hysteria about witches that he helped to stir up. This proves that he was had been responsible for the increase in accusations and so his death led to the decline of accusations.

However even at the height of the witch trials in East Anglia, some people were prepared to question the evidence. Early critics did not challenge the existence of witchcraft, but demanded clearer evidence for conviction. Also in the second half of the 17th century, Enlightenment (use of reason) ideas were becoming more popular in England. There was an increasing demand for a more scientific and objective approach in all areas of life. The Royal Society was established in London in 1660, and brought together thinkers and scientists from a wide range of academic fields, including astronomy, medicine, physics, microbiology and mathematics. In 1662, the society was awarded a royal charter by King Charles II, demonstrating official royal support for its aims. This led to a demand for higher standards of evidence in court to prove the guilt or innocence of the accused. It also led to a more rational approach to witchcraft in academic and more educated circles. Therefore, witchcraft was seen as a superstitious idea rather than a crime.

Finally attitudes towards witchcraft changed because there were less tensions within society. Firstly the Civil War ended in 1647 and the monarchy was restored in 1649. Religious change stopped after the disruptive period of religious instability during the Tudor Age. England remained a Protestant country. Lastly England began to become a wealthier nation with the initial developments of the Industrial Revolution so the tensions between the rich and poor in the village decreased as the poor were less of a burden. All of this led to the last recorded execution for witchcraft in England was in 1716.

Overall punishments of witchcraft changed between 1600 and 1750 as attitudes changed. Before the 16th century people had seen witchcraft as a good thing. However as religious and political tensions increased during the 17th century vulnerable people in society became viewed as a threat and a burden. Therefore, witch craft became a capital offence. However, as people’s views became rational with the Enlightenment witch craft ceased to be seen as a crime.

**Explain why there were changes in the prison system in the period c1700-c1900.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

* **John Howard**
* **Hard labour You must also include information of your own. (12 marks)**

There werechanges in the prison system in the period c1700-c1900 due to changes in ideas. John Howard and Elizabeth Fry wanted to help change prisons. They visited multiple prisons and wrote and published their findings. Howard made it his life’s work to visit and report on every prison. He was extremely careful in his work, measuring each cell, weighing food, noting numbers and types of prisoners and recording deaths from disease. Howard recommended more space, better food, paid gaolers and separation of types and genders of prisoners. Fry wanted the female prisoners at Newgate Prison to be able to live useful lives when they were freed not fall back on theft and prostitution because they had no other means of surviving. So, she taught them ‘useful work’ like sewing and knitting, and sold their products for them. She published her ideas in a book in 1827. Bothe of these individuals wanted to use religion to help rehabilitate the prisoners. However, the work that they did was on a small scale. Both the ideas from Howard and Fry influenced Robert Peel who introduced the Gaols Act in 1829. He had read their finding and they persuaded him to do something about the prison system. He could use his position of power as Home Secretary to actually bring about change in the prison system nationally. Therefore, individuals were very important in bringing about change in the prison system in the nineteenth century.

These individuals had been influenced by the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of the system of punishments in place at the end of the eighteenth century. The Bloody Code was failing as 30% of people accused of crimes were acquitted and only 10% of those sentenced to hang were hanged. People felt that capital punishment was too excessive for most crimes i.e. the punishment did not fit the crime. Furthermore public hangings had become days of entertainment instead of deterring people from committing crimes themselves. In fact they encouraged crimes like pick pocketing and the upper classes feared that these mass gatherings would lead to riots and possibly revolution. There was no government funded system of prisons but with the increase in crime criminals had to be put somewhere. Debtors Gaols were used but these were schools of crime as all types of criminals, young and old were thrown in together. The conditions were unhygienic as it was up to the prisoners themselves to pay for the gaolers, food, bedding and cleaning. People would be lucky to survive small pox or typhoid. The alternative was transportation but this had become more expensive and less of a deterrent as Australia gave people the opportunity for a new life. Therefore, the ineffectiveness and inefficiency of the penal system at the end of the eighteenth century and increasing levels of crime meant that politicians had to find an alternative system.

Ideas about the aims of prisons developed. At first the Gaols Act led to the Separate System. This was a system that was based on religious ideas. Prisoners were not allowed to talk to each other and were kept separate except for exercise and chapel. They were engaged in useful work. It was hoped that through religious teachings they would repent their crimes and become better people and the work would give them a better work ethic and make them more independent once released. However by the mid nineteenth century it was felt that this system was too lenient and more importantly too expensive. There had been a crime wave with the Garotting Crisis. So, the public demanded a harsher system. This led to the Silent System where prisoners were kept together but in silence. The food was boring, the work became pointless such as walking the treadmill or turning the crank, and the punishments became harsher e.g. electrocution was introduced. Therefore, there had been a massive change in punishments from the Bloody Code which was meant deter would be criminals to systems of rehabilitation, initially through religion and later through ‘Hard Labour, Hard Fare and Hard Board.’

**Explain why there were changes to punishments in the period c1900 – present day*.***

 **You may use the following in your answer:**

* **Non – custodial sentences**
* **Crime prevention You must also include information of your own. (12 marks)**

In the late 19th century, prisons were run to deter the criminals from committing another crime. There was hard labour like the treadmill and harsh punishments like electrocution. However, in the 20th century a process of change began. Crime and fear of crime reduced so there was less pressure on prisons to be harsh. In 1902 hard labour on the crank and treadmill were abolished. Which shows that the government began to believe that prisons should not be so harsh. In addition, in 1922 solitary confinement was ended which was a harsh punishment. Also, prisoners were now allowed to talk to each other unlike in the Silent system. All of this shows that the prison system became less harsh in the 20th century.

However, after the Second World War crime was rising and attitudes towards punishment changed again. This led to the average length of a prison sentence to rise. Ten years had been a very rare sentence but in the late 20th century the government wanted to make prison more of a deterrent to people committing crime. This led to overcrowding in prisons in 1980s. Rather than reducing the prison sentences to reduce overcrowding the government decided to respond to society’s demand to make punishment harsher by building more prisons. Also, juveniles were treated more harshly because reform schools known as Borstals, where young people received training, sports and education, were shut down in 1982. At the end of the 20th century, juveniles might be sent to Young Offender’s Institutions, although this is a last resort. Instead other types of punishments are used adults and juveniles like ASBOs, electronic tagging so that the criminal is monitored outside of prison, drug and alcohol treatment programmes can also be used as alternatives to prison.

Another change is that society stopped believing that criminals were just born bad. They started to realise that people who had been brought up in poverty or who had criminal families and friends were more likely to commit crimes. The government also agreed that prisons should be set up to try to reform criminals. In 1898 this was summed up as ‘the humanisation of the individual and training for freedom. ‘So from 1922 onwards diet, heating and conditions in cells improved gradually. Teachers were employed in prisons in order to give prisoners a better chance of finding work after being released. Also in 1934 the first open prison was started. In an open prison the rules were relaxed. Prisoners were allowed to leave the prison to work. The regime was supposed to prepare inmates for ordinary life back in the community. Finally in 1967 suspended sentences were introduced to help offenders avoid prison and learn to be part of the community. Therefore, the system of punishment in the 20th century became more reforming than punishing.

**Question 5/6 Type**

**‘In the period 1500-1700, the main aim of changes to punishments was retribution’.**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:**

**• Bloody Code**

**• Transportation to America (16 + 4 SPAG)**

It can be argued that retribution was an aim of the changes to punishment in England between 1500-1700 but so were rehabilitation and a decision to continue with public humiliation.

Retribution was clearly in evidence with the introduction of the Bloody Code in 1688 which aimed to make the punishment for many crimes much harsher. This led to the number of capital crimes increasing from 50 in 1688 to 225 by 1815. People could now be executed for petty crimes such as poaching, stealing property over 25p and cutting down trees whereas in the past it had only been used for treason and murder. The rich and powerful were using punishment as a deterrent to stop crime at a time of rising unemployment and poverty. They wanted to seek revenge through retributive punishment but many judges could not support the Bloody Code and so gave pardons to people of previously ‘good character’ or accepted ‘plead for belly’ where pregnant women escaped hanging (sometimes even after their baby was born).

Indeed, many female criminals found themselves placed in the new Houses of Correction or ‘Bridewells’ which sought retribution by placing inmates in foul conditions for a two-week period to give them a ‘short, sharp shock’. Petty criminals, prostitutes, vagrants and those accused of ‘loose, idle and disorderly conduct’ were forced to carry out hard labour such as breaking rocks or beating hemp to make rope. Whilst the aim was retribution, the ‘Bridewells’ became more hygienic and aimed to deter their inmates from committing future crimes.

However, as was shown with the ‘Bridewells’, changing punishments did not focus solely on retribution but also on rehabilitation which aimed at changing human behaviour, by encouraging people away from a life of crime. This could partly be seen with the new punishment of transportation which began in the reign of James I where between 50,000-80,000 people were transported to North America. These were petty criminals and orphan children (called duty boys) who served 7- or 14-years building settlements and growing crops such as tobacco in the east coast of America. It was felt that by removing them from their criminal environment, these offenders could be reformed. In reality, some historians have argued that transportation was introduced more for economic and political reasons as the convicts were used as free labour. Once released, the cost of the passage home meant most stayed and populated the colony which helped expand Britain’s overseas Empire and solved the problem of what to do with the convicts back home. In fact, once America had declared its independence in 1776, Australia was then chosen as the destination for those criminals facing transportation from Britain.

Whilst there were changes to punishments which aimed at retribution and rehabilitation, it was recognised that the medieval punishments of public humiliation should be maintained in the period1500-1700. This meant the pillory was still used to punish minor offenders such as cheats, rioters, and homosexuals who could be pelted with rotten eggs and dead cats and dogs. Whipping of thieves, blasphemers, and poachers continued with the whipping post introduced in the 1590s where both men and women were stripped to the waist and then whipped on their back often on market day where a large crowd could be guaranteed. These punishments aimed at deterring crime and so were continued from the Middle Ages.

In conclusion, it can clearly be argued that retribution was the main aim of changes to punishment in the period 1500-1700 because the rich wanted to deter crime at a time of rising poverty and so created the Bloody Code and Houses of Correction whilst seeking revenge by maintaining the pillory and whipping to publically humiliate criminals. Even transportation was retributive because it removed people from their families usually for life and solved the problem of homeless children and petty thieves in Britain.

**Model Answers on Law Enforcement**

**Question 3 Type**

**Explain one way in which policing in Anglo Saxon England was similar to policing in the seventeenth century. (4 marks)**

**P** In the Anglo Saxon period and the seventeenth century policing was community based.

**e** For example all men over the age of 12 had to belong to a tithing of 10 men. **E** They were responsible for each other and if one of them committed a crime the others had to bring him to court otherwise they would all have to pay a big fine.

**e** Similarly, in the seventeenth century community policing still existed as there was not a paid, professional police force yet. **E** The hue and cry continued from the Anglo-Saxon period which meant that if a villager saw a crime being committed they had to raise the hue and cry and chase the criminal otherwise the whole village would pay a fine.

**Explain one way that the system of law enforcement in the 20th century was different from law enforcement in the 16th century. (4 marks)**

Better methods of detection is a main difference between law enforcement In the 20th century and in the 16th century. In 1901 fingerprints were discovered and this led to the setting up of the National Fingerprint System, keeping a record of fingerprints from everyone arrested, creating a database which all forces could use.

Or (photography, DNA, security video recordings, national TV programmes)

The fact that there are different blood types was discovered in 1901. Police could use blood samples from crime scenes to identify criminals. This was helped by improved microscopes which made it possible to find smaller quantities of blood at crime scenes to identify evidence.

Whereas in the 16th century it was not the job of the tithing or hue cry to detect who had committed a crime. It was only their responsibility to bring criminals to justice if they knew who had committed the crime.

**Explain one way that the system of community law enforcement in the 20th century was different from community law enforcement in the 16th century. (4 marks)**

The main difference between the 20th century and 16th century law enforcement is that in the 20th century the focus is on prevention. Police Community Support Officers have a focus on crime prevention. For example, they work on stopping anti-social behaviour and reducing the fear of crime. They can confiscate alcohol and remove abandoned vehicles. Their work is intended to help cut down on the factors that often lead to crime. (or Neighbourhood Watch is a local committee of people who raise awareness about crime and encourage neighbours to keep an eye on each other’s’ property. It helps the police prevent crime by encouraging vigilance.)

Whereas in the 16th century the focus of the hue and cry was to catch the criminal after they had committed the crime. They had to call out if they saw a crime being committed and chase after the criminal otherwise the whole village would be heavily fined. Therefore, they were not expected to prevent the crime happening but to catch the criminal.

**Question 4 Type**

**Explain why there were changes in the way that religion affected law enforcement in the years c1000–c1700. You may use the following in your answer:**

**• trial by ordeal**

**• accusations of witchcraft**

**You must also use information of your own. (12 marks)**

Religion affected law enforcement in the middle ages with the use of trial by ordeal. This was used when a jury couldn’t decide. It was decided that God would decide instead. However, the use of trial by ordeal ended because the Church’s attitude changed and in 1215, clergy were forbidden to participate; Henry III abolished its use in 1219 as legal trials by jury became more common. In addition, Church courts were used in the middle ages. These were introduced by the Normans to try members of the church. They didn’t sentence people to death because the church believed people should have a second chance if the repented. However, people took advantage of the Benefit of the Clergy by pretending to read a verse from the bible to prove they were a member of the clergy. This meant people could get away with murder. There was concern about the abuse of the Benefit of the Clergy and as more people learnt to read in the 1600s it was used less and less. Finally, sanctuary was used in the middle ages. Someone accused of a crime could seek safety in a church and the sheriff could not arrest them for 40 days. After this they could choose exile or trial. This was another way in which people could escape punishment. Therefore, the use of sanctuary and the church’s role in offering protection declined. Overall, the importance of religion in law and order declined towards the end of the Middle Ages.

Religion was sometimes used as a justification for rebellion and therefore heresy became a crime that was punished by the state. From 1401 heretics could be burnt at the stake. They were punished so harshly because religion was so important in the early modern period. Heretics were people who disagreed with the government over their religious ideas. There was no religious freedom in this time period because religion was so important. The king claimed he was appointed by God, so if someone worshipped in a different way and had a different set of beliefs they might not accept the king had a claim to the throne and this could lead to rebellion. People were willing to die for their religious beliefs. This is why religion was so important and why heretics were punished harshly. The link between religion and political authority was strengthened during the Reformation, leading to new laws to enforce religious conformity. In 1559 the **Act of Uniformity** said that everyone had to go to church on Sundays and Holy Days or pay a fine. If they refused they became ‘Recusants’. At first, they were only prosecuted if didn’t attend church a number of times. The **Act of Supremacy** reintroduces Oath of Supremacy acknowledging the English monarch as head of the Church of England. It was a crime if a Catholic didn’t swear it. This was made worse in 1570 Pope **excommunicated** Elizabeth to allow Catholic assassination attempts and rebellions. Altogether about 250 Roman Catholics were executed in Elizabeth’s reign as traitors. In 1605 King James’ Popish Recusants Act forced Catholics to swear loyalty to the king and pay heavy fines for not attending church. This led to the Gunpowder Plot which helped the government to call all Catholics traitors. The Church’s role in propaganda and law enforcement increased during the Reformation period as it was used to remind people of their duty of obedience. Due to major religious changes in the early modern period religion and state became entwined and having a different faith to the monarch became seen as treason.

Religion was an important way to reinforce political and social conformity, so accusations of witchcraft increased during the Reformation period and the English Civil Wars. The Puritans came to power after the Civil War. They believed that some people, especially women were in communication with the Devil. They thought that they had a Devil’s mark to feed the Devil and a familiar pet who was possessed by the Devil. The instability of the Civil War meant that judges couldn’t do their work properly and people like Matthew Hopkins took advantage. He named himself ‘Witchfinder General’ and had up to 300 people executed as witches. In addition, being a poor vagabond became seen as a major crime. King Edward VI was a Puritan. Unlike Catholics, Puritans believed that the Devil was on earth tempting people. If a person was unemployed they had time to be tempted; ‘the Devil makes work for idle hands.’ In 1547 he made laws against vagabonds harsher. A vagabond could be put into slavery for 2 years, branded on the forehead with a V and executed if caught again. The crimes of witchcraft and vagabondage came about because of the instability in religion created by the Reformation.

**Question 5/6 Type**

**‘The Norman Conquest saw little change to law enforcement and punishment in England.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:**

**• Wergild**

**• Trial by Ordeal (16 MARKS + 4 SPAG)**

**P** I agree that the Norman Conquest saw little change to law enforcement and punishment in England. **e** For example William kept the system of tithings and hue and cry. **E** This was the system of policing that was used in England before the conquest. 10 men over the age of 12 had to join a tithing and keep and an eye on one another. If one of them committed a crime then the others had to take him to court or face a big fine. **e** Also William kept the hue and cry **E** which meant that if you saw a crime being committed you had to shout or and the village had to chase after the criminal. Otherwise the whole village would pay a fine. These were both types of self-policing. This system worked well because people lived in small communities and the ideas of loyalty and honesty were important to them. William decided not to change this as it was effective.

**e** Also William kept trial by ordeal. **E** These were trials that relied on God to decide if someone was guilty or innocent. For example trial by cold water was taken by men. Their hands would be tied to their feet and they would be lowered into blessed water near a church. If they sank the holy water had accepted them and they were innocent. The opposite was true if they floated. The accused would be pulled out and punished if found guilty. The Normans continued trial by ordeal because they were very religious.

**e** Finally William continued most Anglo-Saxon laws **E** as they had proved to work effectively but more importantly he wanted to prove that he was the legitimate heir to Edward the Confessor because he had taken the crown by force. They kept punishments like hanging as this was a good deterrent. This would ensure support and loyalty from the Anglo Saxons. **L** Overall the Normans continued Anglo Saxon law enforcement and punishment so that William could prove that he was the rightful heir to the English throne and he kept parts of the Anglo-Saxon system of law enforcement and policing that were effective.

**P** On the other hand the Normans made some major changes to law enforcement and punishment. For example, they introduced some changes to punishment. e For example fines were no longer paid to the victim. **E** They were paid to the king. This was because William needed the money to pay for castles and an army to help he put down Saxon rebellions. **e** He also used capital punishment a lot more frequently. **E** This was also now done in public to deter people from committing crimes. This was also introduced because the Normans wanted to control the Saxons.

**e** William also introduced the Murdrum Fine to help control the unruly Saxons. **E** If a dead Norman was found near a village then the whole village had to pay a very hefty fine. **L** Overall these punishments were put in place to deter the Anglo Saxons from rebelling against the Norman Conquest. Eventually this led to crime being very low under William’s rule.

**P** In addition the Normans made some big changes to laws. **e** William introduced the Forest Laws. **E** These laws forbade people from hunting or cutting wood in the royal forests. William had turned 30% of the land into forests for him and his men to hunt deer. This was because William loved hunting. If someone was caught near the forest with a bow and arrow or hunting dog then they would be blinded. **e** Also William changed the laws so that women were no longer seen as equal to men. **E** This was because the Normans were religious and believed as the bible says that ‘womens’ authority is nil.’ This was a big change as women had been viewed as equal under Saxon law. **e** Finally William also changed the language of law to French and Latin. **E** This was because the Normans spoke French and recorded everything in Latin. It put Saxons who turned up at court at a disadvantage and this helped the Normans to exert their power over them. **L** Therefore William made large changes to laws so that they showed his authority and religious beliefs.

Overall, I think that the Normans did make big changes to the Anglo-Saxon system of law enforcement and punishment. This is because William wanted to consolidate his power over the Saxons by introducing harsher punishments to deter them from rebelling against the conquest. On the other hand, William did continue some Saxon law enforcement like self-policing. Because it was effective and inexpensive. He also kept trail by ordeal as he was religious and even added one called trial by combat. Nevertheless, the Normans made major changes to law enforcement like the Forest Laws so that they showed their power and authority over the Saxons.

**Question 5/6**

**I THINK THIS ESSAY SHOULD HAVE A PARAGRAPH ON THE KING’S INVOLVEMENT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT**

**‘The role of local communities was the most important factor affecting law enforcement during the Middle Ages.’**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:**

* **Tithings**
* **Trial by ordeal You must also use information of your own. (16 marks+ 4 SPAG))**



**‘The setting up of the Metropolitan Police Force was the most significant development in law enforcement during the period c1700-c1900.’ HFDYA? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:**

* **The work of the Fielding brothers**
* **The 1856 Police Act You must also use information of your own. (16 marks + 4 SPAG marks)**

Although the setting up of the Metropolitan Police Force was an important development in law enforcement between 1700 and 1900. I disagree that it was the most important development.

The work of the Fielding brothers was another very important development in ‘law enforcement’ at this time. Henry Fielding was Chief Magistrate at Bow Street Court and he set up and ran the huge rise in crime rates in London since 1700. He was succeeded by his half-brother, John. The Bow Street Runners tried both to detect crime by employing people to find evidence and track down criminals and to prevent crime by employing people to patrol major roads on foot and horse. This was an important precedent for the Metropolitan Police. The Bow Street Runners was the first truly ‘professional’ force as runners were paid for their work, firstly through private fees and rewards and, after 1785, through government funding. They were also fairly successful on the detecting side and brought many criminals to justice. There were too few patrols to really have an impact on reducing crime rate. In 1800 there were still only 68 Bow Street Runners for the whole of London.

However, the setting up of the Metropolitan Police Force in 1829 was very important. It was set up by Sir Robert Peel. It had a uniform but the police were unarmed and wore top hats to make them look like civilians. They were nicknamed ‘raw lobsters’ and ‘crushers’ because they were hated. They were at first regarded with great suspicion by some and scorn by others. There was a fear that a police force controlled by central government would be a threat to everyone’s liberty and compared to the army. Others claimed the police were a laughing stock. Pay was low and many of the first recruits were of poor quality. Most police were labourers or ex-soldiers and sailors because the pay was so low. They had to work 7 days and live in barracks. They were not allowed to vote. This attracted poor quality employees! There was high turnover and drunkenness was a problem. Out of 3200 police recruited at the beginning only 562 remained- most were dismissed due to drunkenness (80%). Many other parts of the country were reluctant to follow London’s example and only did so when forced to by the government in the 1850s. In 1856 it had become compulsory for all towns and counties to set up police forces. The police became more respected especially after 1851 Great Exhibition where they were seen as effective and helpful. Another success was when plain clothed policemen were introduced and arrested 3 criminals to every 1 taken by uniformed police. Also, they were shown to be effective because crime fell steadily for 50 years from 1850- 1900. By the end of the century they had earned more respectable and friendly nicknames like ‘Peelers’ and ‘Bobbies’. 1842 detective branch set up to detect criminals after a crime had been committed.

Overall, I believe the setting up of the Metropolitan police force was the most important development in law enforcement in the period c.1700-c.1900. This is because it led to the establishment of a professional police force and this resulted in the reduction of crime. This was important because crime had risen during the period of the industrial revolution. The old systems of policing no longer worked because systems like the tithing only worked in small communities. On the other hand, the Bow Street Runners were also important because they were the first professional law enforcement system and were a forerunner to the Metropolitan Police Force. Nevertheless, it was the setting up of the Metropolitan Police Force that led to the establishment of a nationwide police force and a detective service that was able to actually investigate and detect criminals.

**‘The role of Robert Peel was the main reason for the development of the first police force in 1829.’ How far do you agree? (16 marks+ 4 marks)**

Firstly, Robert Peel was fundamental in setting up the first police force in 1829. He was Home Secretary between 1822-1830 and later Prime Minister. In the 1820s he brought in many changes to criminal law and for reforming prisons. Some historians claim that Peel should be seen as the ‘father of modern policing’. He was so important because he did not believe in the traditional ‘laissez- faire attitudes’ of government where they had thought that you should keep out of social policy and people should look after themselves. He liked to be well informed and was open to new ideas. Furthermore, he was skilful in getting bills passed through parliament. So, without him the Metropolitan Police Act of 1829 would probably have not been created and certainly not passed. He had already been thinking about the policing of London in 1822, when he set up a parliamentary committee to look into the issue. From 1826, there was an economic downturn. This led to unemployment and poverty, which resulted in a crime wave and rioting, and the army had to be called in to restore order. Therefore, Peel be better to have a centralised system for keeping the peace that did not rely on lethal weapons. He wanted a system that would ensure similar standards of policing were provided all across London. Some wealthy London parishes had good numbers of trained watch men, while some poorer areas had very inadequate policing. The first Metropolitan Police officers were appointed in September 1829. In order to make this more acceptable to the public who feared intimidation and an invasion of their privacy Peel produced clear guidelines to all new police recruits which still form the foundation for modern policing in Britain today, for example the police must have the good-will of the public and must remain impartial. Overall Peel was the turning point in setting up the Metropolitan police force.

However other individuals had paved the way for Peel by setting up forerunners to the police that made the idea more acceptable to the public. In 1748 the Bow Street Runners were established by the Chief Magistrate Henry Fielding who had offices in Bow Street. He used a small team of volunteers to attend crime scenes and detect criminals. He used ‘thief takers’ but recognised that they needed to be reformed and monitored to be effective. His work was continued by his brother John Fielding. In 1785 Bow Street Runners, a team of thief takers who patrolled the streets of London in the evenings began to be paid by the government. The Runners became efficient, trained and paid constables. They worked out of Fielding's office and Bow Street became more like a police station, they arrested offenders on the authority of the magistrates. Fielding understood the importance of collecting and sharing information about crime suspects with other law enforcers. 1792 London became divided into 7 police districts, each with 3 magistrates and 6 paid constables. By 1800 there 68 Bow Street Runners for the whole of London. Furthermore, Fielding also set up, in 1805, the mounted patrol to stop highway robbery. 54 men were taken on to patrol the main roads with pistol, cutlass and truncheon. They were funded by the government and were so successful that highway robbery disappeared. The success of the Bow Street runners allayed public concerns about a professional police force as they were so successful, did not interfere with people’s freedom and privacy and were funded by the government. Although these concerns did still remain so it would be up to Peel to convince people.

Finally, Peel was able to introduce The Metropolitan Police Act because British government and society became fearful of revolution and the amount of crime in the early 19th century. There had been a revolution in France and in other parts of Europe. In Britain protests and riots had been increasing amongst the working class like the Luddite movement in 1812 which was a violent protest against the new machinery replacing people’s jobs. Taxes and prices for bread had been high as Britain had been involved in war with France. Also, as the wars ended and soldiers returned home unemployment increased. These were hard times and they led to a crime wave and protests like Peterloo in 1816. A revolution in Britain seemed very possible and spread fear amongst the upper classes and middle classes in particular. Also, urbanisation had led to new threats. The middle and upper classes feared that in the new, huge cities, especially London, the masses of people crammed into the closely packed streets, illiterate and without the right to vote, were a potential criminal threat. They were the ones who held the power to change laws. After 1832 the middle classes also had the vote and demanded better system for catching criminals. These fears were exacerbated by the broadsheets and the publication of Penny Dreadfuls which sensationalised violence and crime. Therefore, the setting up of a police force had become a necessity to the wealthy in society and also more acceptable to the poor in society. This helped to allow Peel to introduce and pass his police bill.

Overall Peel was the turning point in the introduction of the Metropolitan Police Act in 1829. Without him the bill would probably not have been conceived or successfully made its way through parliament. On the other hand, without other forward-thinking individuals like the Fielding brothers. Peel would have had a hard time convincing people that a police force could actually work. Nevertheless, Peel used the fear of revolution and crime at that time to ensure that he could make a succession of changes to punishments and policing. Without such a strong politician these changes may not have happened so early on in the nineteenth century**.**