

# Year 10 Summer 2025 Mock

Crime and Punishment Paper 1  
(without Section A - Whitechapel)

Use the following slides

# THEMES THAT WILL ALWAYS BE COVERED IN THE QUESTIONS

- CRIME
- PUNISHMENT
- LAW ENFORCEMENT (POLICING AND TRIALS [AND SOMETIMES PUNISHMENT])

# EXEMPLAR PAPER

## SECTION B: Crime and punishment in Britain, c1000–present

Answer Questions 3 and 4. Then answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

- 3 Explain **one** way in which law enforcement in the medieval period (c1000–c1500) was different from law enforcement during the modern period (c1900–present).

**Section B: 32 marks-  
60 minutes**

(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

5-10 mins

PeEeE

*P: Identify the similarity or difference*

*e: Select evidence from one period to prove it*

*E: Explain what this meant*

*eE: Repeat for the other period.*

- 4 Explain why new crimes were defined in the period from c1900 to the present day.

You may use the following in your answer:

- driving offences
- race crimes

You **must** also use information of your own.

- 20-25 mins
- This question will always ask you why there was slow or fast change or continuity
- PeEeEeELx3
- Link back
- What is the most important reason? Use **extent words**, 'the most important reason/factor', 'significant impact on' 'led to', 'resulted in', 'impacted on', 'important change', 'turning point', 'in the long term', 'in the short term' etc.
- Simple summary judgement
- Try to include a sparkly specific piece of evidence in each paragraph

[The live question paper will contain two more pages of answer lines.]

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



5 5 3 5 1 6 A 0 6 0 9

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in this question.

EITHER

- 5 'The role of religion was the main reason why there were changes in the number of accusations of witchcraft in the early modern period (c1500–c1700).'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- religious beliefs
- Matthew Hopkins

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for spelling, punctuation grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

- 6 'The use of public execution remained an important feature of the penal system in the years c1500–c1900.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Gunpowder Plotters
- transportation

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for spelling, punctuation grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☐. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☐.

Chosen question number: Question 5 ☐ Question 6 ☐

- 30- 35 mins
- Agree PeEeEeEL
- Disagree PeEeEeEL x 2
- What is the most important reason? Use extent words, 'the most important reason/factor', 'significant impact on' 'led to', 'resulted in', 'impacted on', 'important change', 'turning point', 'in the long term', 'in the short term' etc.
- JEON conclusion
- Try to include a sparkly specific piece of evidence in each paragraph
- Be aware of SPAG

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



# CHANGE OVER TIME

MEDIEVAL- 1000-1500

EARLY MODERN – 1500-1700

INDUSTRIAL – 1700-1900

MODERN – 1900- PRESENT DAY

# **Why does crime and punishment change or continue?**

## **Consider these factors:**

- Government
- Individuals
- Religion
- Ideas
- Media
- Social
- Changing social attitudes e.g. homophobia/  
abortion/drink driving/social crimes/ witchcraft
- Economic
- Old system didn't work

# IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

- 'the most important reason/factor', 'significant impact on' 'led to', 'resulted in', 'impacted on', 'important change', 'turning point', 'in the long term', 'in the short term', 'consequently', 'to some extent', 'to a great extent', therefore, this meant that, turning point, 'additionally', 'furthermore', 'moreover', 'although', 'despite', 'in conclusion', 'whilst', 'importantly', 'on the other hand', 'however', 'It follows that', 'This helps explain', 'most important is', 'significantly', 'alternatively'
- for this reason it could be argued... despite this, ...
- EXPLAIN- RANK, LINK AND SUMMARISE
- HOW FAR AS ABOVE AND JEON CONCLUSION

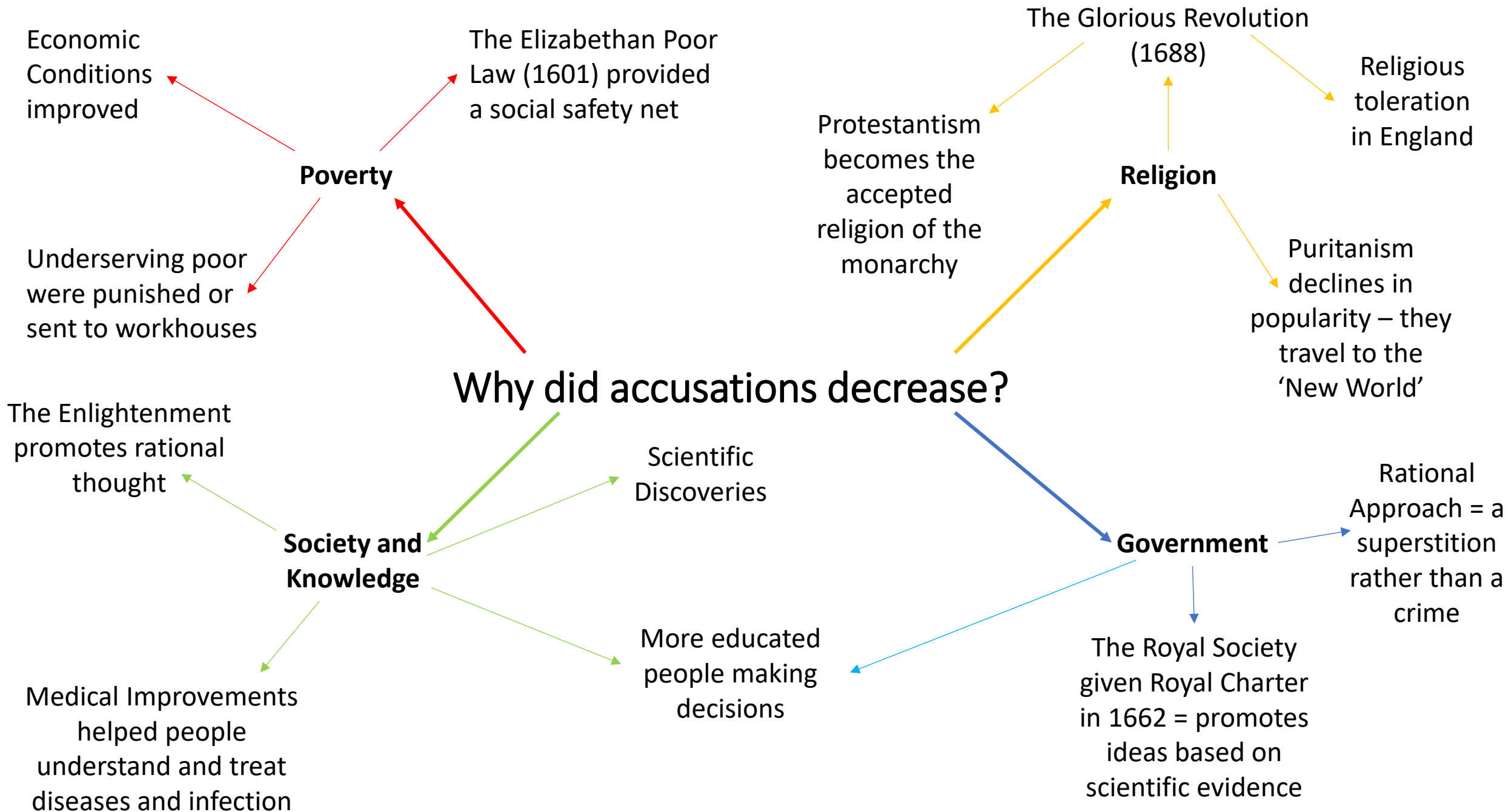
Question		
3		<p>Explain <b>one</b> way in which ...</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Analysis of second order concepts: difference [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics of the period [AO1]. <b>AO2:</b> 2 marks. <b>AO1:</b> 2 marks.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple or generalised comment is offered about a difference. [AO2]</li> <li>• Generalised information about the topic is included, showing limited knowledge and understanding of the periods. [AO1]</li> </ul>
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Features of the period are analysed to explain a difference. [AO2]</li> <li>• Specific information about the topic is added to support the comparison, showing good knowledge and understanding of the periods. [AO1]</li> </ul>



# Why did witch accusations increase between 1500-1700?

- Poverty
- Religion
- Government
- Society/Media

Prices were rising higher than wages which meant a bad harvest could mean disaster	During this time, there were constant changes to religion. This caused a lot of suspicion between people	Elderly widows stood out as they didn't have a family. This meant they could be easy to get rid of	Witchcraft became a criminal offence in 1542, under Henry VIII
Poor relief was now provided by neighbours, rich people felt guilty so got rid of the poor by using them as scapegoats	Puritanism became more popular. They were critical of the superstition of the Catholic Church and wanted to cleanse society	Women could not defend themselves in a court. Men had to speak for them	The English Civil War meant there was no clear government and neighbour was set against neighbour
Witch finders were paid to get rid of 'witches'. The village received the property of convicted 'witches'.	People couldn't explain diseases so they believed it was witchcraft	Pamphlets about witchcraft caused widespread fear of the issue	James I was paranoid about the situation and wrote Daemonologie
Enclosure and growing communities meant that some people got very rich and others got very poor	Puritans preached that the Devil and his servants were trying to pull good Christians away from God. This was proven when the accusations fell when the Puritans were not in power	There was no real social network in the 1600s to help the poor since the monasteries had gone. So people went to their neighbours instead. This made them feel guilty and they wanted to get rid of the poor	Judges less able to travel during the Civil War. People took law into their own hands more



Question		
<b>4</b>		<p>Explain why there were changes in ...</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Analysis of second order concepts: causation/change [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. <b>AO2:</b> 6 marks.</p> <p><b>AO1:</b> 6 marks.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
<b>1</b>	<b>1–3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2]</li> <li>• Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1]</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	<b>4–6</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An explanation is given, showing limited analysis and with implicit or unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2]</li> <li>• Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	<b>7–9</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2]</li> <li>• Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]</li> </ul> <p><i>Maximum 8 marks for Level 3 answers that do not address three or more aspects of content.</i></p>
<b>4</b>	<b>10–12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2]</li> <li>• Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]</li> </ul> <p><i>No access to Level 4 for answers which do not address three or more aspects of content.</i></p>

4. Explain why there were changes in ...		
Point 1=	Point 2=	Point 3 =
Evidence 1=	Evidence 1=	Evidence 1=
Evidence 2 =	Evidence 2 =	Evidence 2 =
Evidence 3 =	Evidence 3 =	Evidence 3 =

# Why was transportation used as a punishment in the period c1600-c1850?

Transportation to colonies in North America, where they did manual work, began under James I (1603-25). This was done because it provided inhabitants and workers to establish the American colonies while removing criminals from England. Criminals were sentenced to either 7 or 14 years and were then released but most could not afford to return England. Between 50 000 and 80 000 men, women and children were transported to America during this time. Transportation to Australia was used once North America had gained its independence in the 1780s. This would also allow Britain to colonise another country. Once the convicts arrived in Australia they would be given to settler or work in a prison settlement. The convicts were set to work on big projects e.g. building roads or bridges. This was hard labour done in chain gangs. Therefore transportation was used between 1600 and 1850 as so that Britain could exert their influence across the world to gain wealth by building modern colonies.

People had begun to look for alternative punishments as the Bloody Code seemed too harsh for many petty crimes. In fact 30% of accused people were acquitted or found guilty of lesser crimes to avoid execution. In 1800 only 10% of those sentenced to death were even hanged. Reformers, like Jeremy Bentham, believed that if a system wasn't working effectively it was inefficient. Some reformers, like Samuel Romilly, argued that execution was the only punishment that couldn't be revoked if someone was found innocent after their death. Many people began to think that punishments should give people the opportunity to rehabilitate. Transportation could do this because if you behaved well during your sentence you could be given a ticket of leave and return home. However many convicts decided to stay in Australia and start a new life. Therefore transportation was used between 1600 and 1850 as there were new ideas about the purpose of punishment.

Furthermore transportation was introduced because public hangings were failing to work as a deterrent. This was because people used public hangings as occasions to be entertained. Factories would even shut. People feared being sent 1000s of miles away from their families to an unknown place. Also they feared that while they were away their families may be put into a workhouse. In addition public hangings increased crime rather than reducing it as pick pockets and prostitutes were rife amongst the crowds. Finally public hangings between 1600 and 1850 increased the chance of rioting. At this time the government feared revolution as there had been a revolution in France and they feared this would spread to England. This would have brought down the government. Therefore transportations was introduced because public hanging wasn't working.

# Arguments For and Against Transportation to Australia

By the 1830s, Australia had clearly become an established part of the British Empire. No other country was likely to try to claim control of it.	In 1810, the Lord Chief Justice described transportation as “no more than a summer’s excursion to a happier, and better climate.”
Many juries failed to convict even the guilty because they felt the death penalty was too harsh for some crimes. They were far more willing to sentence people to transportation.	Only a minority of convicts chose to return to Britain once their sentence was up. Many took the opportunity to live peaceful and more respectable lives in Australia. Often they became respected members of the community.
The settlers in Australia had established groups to protest against the dumping of convicts in their country. They wanted to end the idea that everyone in Australia had been transported there as a criminal.	In 1851, gold was discovered in Australia. A gold rush began and thousands of people in Britain tried to find the money to pay for the journey there.
Since transportation to Australia had begun, the crime rate in Britain had not fallen. Rather, it had increased quite sharply.	By the 1830s, transportation was costing half a million pounds every year- an enormous amount of money at the time. Prisons in Britain were being used more frequently instead, partly because they were cheaper to run.
By the 1830s, wages in Australia were actually higher than those in Britain. Therefore, transportation was seen as more of an opportunity than a punishment once prisoners had won a ticket of leave.	Challenge: What was the most important reason why transportation was ended in 1857?

Question		
<b>5</b>		<p>How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Analysis and evaluation of second order concepts: significance, change [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1].</p> <p><b>AO2:</b> 10 marks.</p> <p><b>AO1:</b> 6 marks.</p> <p><b>Spelling, punctuation, grammar and the use of specialist terminology (SPaG):</b> up to 4 additional marks.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
<b>1</b>	<b>1–4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2]</li> <li>• Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1]</li> <li>• The overall judgement is missing or asserted. [AO2]</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	<b>5–8</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An explanation is given showing limited analysis and with implicit or unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2]</li> <li>• Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]</li> <li>• The overall judgement is given but its justification is asserted or insecure. [AO2]</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	<b>9–12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2]</li> <li>• Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]</li> <li>• The overall judgement is given with some justification, but some criteria selected for the required judgement are left implicit or not validly applied. [AO2]</li> </ul> <p><i>Maximum 11 marks for Level 3 answers that do not address three or more aspects of content.</i></p>
<b>4</b>	<b>13–16</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2]</li> <li>• Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1]</li> <li>• Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2]</li> </ul> <p><i>No access to Level 4 for answers that do not address three or more aspects of content.</i></p>

Marks for SPaG		
Performance	Mark	Descriptor
	<b>0</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The learner writes nothing.</li> <li>• The learner's response does not relate to the question.</li> <li>• The learner's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, e.g. errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning.</li> </ul>
Threshold	<b>1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy.</li> <li>• Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall.</li> <li>• Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate.</li> </ul>
Intermediate	<b>2–3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy.</li> <li>• Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall.</li> <li>• Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate.</li> </ul>
High	<b>4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy.</li> <li>• Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall.</li> <li>• Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.</li> </ul>



‘The most important factor affecting ....’ How far do you agree?		
P1=AGREE	P2= DISAGREE	P3= DISAGREE
E1=	E1=	E1=
E2=	E2=	E2=
E3=	E3=	E3=
JEON CONCLUSION		

# Nature of crime 1000-1500 Medieval period

## Anglo-Saxons:

- ❑ **Laws:** Kings like Ethelbert and King Alfred drew up Codes of Law. DEFEND COUNTRY, PROTECT LANDOWNERS PROPERTY AND VIOLENCE
- ❑ Crimes against the person: Murder, assault, public disorder. Punishments= wergild, mutilation, stocks and pillory.
- ❑ Crimes against property: Theft, counterfeiting coins, arson. Punishments= fines, mutilation, hanging.
- ❑ Crimes against authority: Treason, betraying your Lord. Punishment hanging.
- ❑ Moral crimes (links to Church / religion), e.g. drunkenness, adultery

## Normans:

- ❑ **Continuity:** . Crimes against authority: Treason and rebellion taken more seriously. More hangings but also those not directly involved punished e.g. Harrying of the North.
- ❑ **Change:**
  - Murdrum law - Saxon community collectively responsible for murder of a Norman: catch murderer or face fine Reason for change: Normans a tiny minority (7000 among 2m Saxons); deterrent through community pressure; placed responsibility for order on whole community.
  - Forest Laws – banned hunting / collection of firewood / grazing of animals in forests; heavy punishments included blinding and execution for repeat offence
  - Reason for change: to protect William's hunting which he loved; Seen as unfair 'social crime'; Wergild abolished; replaced by concept of the 'King's Peace'; William generally retained Edward the Confessor's laws

## Later middle ages:

- ❑ **Continuity:** 1154 Henry II standard laws written down so for the first time there was a uniform legal system across the whole country.
- ❑ **Change:**
  - ❑ Murdrum fine abolished c.1350 Reasons for change: differences between Normans and Saxons faded over time
  - ❑ Heresy Laws introduced from 1382 to deal with challenges to Church beliefs. Reason for change: increasing challenges to the Church in England (Lollards) and over Europe. 1401 burnt at the stake.
  - ❑ Statute of Labourers 1351. Parliament had more of a role in passing laws.
  - ❑ 18% of crime = murder especially summer time, 74%= petty theft esp. during bad harvests.
  - ❑ Manorial crimes dealt with by the manor court- fines

## *Punishment 1000-1500 Medieval period*

### Anglo-Saxons:

- ❑ Wergild: Fines paid to the victim's family. Intended to reduce blood feuds. The fines were decided by social status. (prince killed = fine was 1500 shillings, yeoman farmer = fine was 100 shillings, serf killed = fine was 40 shillings).
- ❑ Capital punishment: death penalty (treason, betraying your lord, arson)
- ❑ Corporal punishment: harm or pain = intended to act as a deterrent because people would watch how gruesome it was, also they would constantly be visible in the communities. (removing an eye, hand or foot).
- ❑ Stocks and the pillory: Public punishment. Outdoors in public, the public may also throw rotten fruit at them.

### Normans:

- ❑ Continuity: Continued to use physical punishments, fine and executions.
- ❑ Change: WERGILD ENDED and FINES WERE NOW PAID TO THE KING'S OFFICIALS instead of to the victim. This shows a move towards centralisation.
- ❑ Change: An increase in crimes that were punishable by death or mutilation. Forest laws = poaching was punishable by death. Murdrum Fine.

### Later middle ages:

- ❑ Continuity: Continue to use fines, corporal punishment and execution
- ❑ Change: A NEW PUNISHMENT WAS CREATED FOR HIGH TREASON – THE MOST SERIOUS CRIME (plotting to betray or kill the King, because it was an act against God and the King – because the King was chosen by God) = **HANGED, DRAWN AND QUARTED**. Heresy 1401- burnt at the stake

## Law Enforcement 1000-1500 Medieval period

### Medieval 1000-1500

#### Anglo-Saxons:

- ❑ Tithing: group of 10 men over 12. Responsible for one another. If one committed a crime then the others had to take him to court otherwise they would all pay a fine.
- ❑ Hue and Cry: If someone commits a crime you to call out and everyone had to run after them otherwise the whole village would pay a fine.
- ❑ Courts: Royal Court, Shire Court, Hundred Court and folkmoot
- ❑ Trial by Jury: Jury knew the accused, quick, oath helpers- Oath of Compurgation
- ❑ Trial by Ordeal: If a jury couldn't decide, God decided, mass, fast, in or near a Church, conducted by a Priest e.g. Trial by Cold Water and Hot Water for men, Trial by hot iron for women

#### Normans:

- ❑ Continuity: Continued to use Trial by Jury and Trial by Ordeal (TBO).
- ❑ Change: Added Trial by Combat (religious and warriors) and Church Courts/benefit of the Clergy and Sanctuary. Sheriff now had more power and answered directly the king. Manor courts in the feudal system.

#### Later middle ages:

- ❑ Continuity: Continue to use Trial by Jury (a petty jury who remained self informing)
- ❑ Change: Addition of **constable, watchman, coroner in 1194, keepers of king's peace in 1195 by Richard I, sheriff and posse comitatus 1285**. Extension of **royal justice** and king's peace by Henry II – more royal judges who travelled the country, **Justices of the Peace 1361-63**. 1215 TBO stopped by the Pope.

# Later Medieval Policing 1100-1500

## Detail

- Hue and cry and tithing
- The constable- led the hue and cry, volunteer, unpaid, 1 year .
- Watchmen in the towns- patrol at night and hand over criminals in the morning
- The sheriff and the posse comitatus- job was to track down and imprison criminals if the villagers failed to do so. Made up of men over the age of 15.
- 1194- The coroner decided if death was natural. If not told the sheriff. Introduced by Richard I
- 1195- Richard I appointed knights as keepers of the kings' peace where it was unruly
- Royal courts could not hear all cases. From 1363 local gentry and noble men acted as judges- 3 or 4 per county. Known as Justices of the Peace (leading landowners). Held courts 4 times a year known as QUARTER SESSIONS. Power to fine, arrest and bind people over to keep the peace.



Marks for SPaG		
Performance	Mark	Descriptor
	<b>0</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The learner writes nothing.</li> <li>• The learner's response does not relate to the question.</li> <li>• The learner's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, e.g. errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning.</li> </ul>
Threshold	<b>1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy.</li> <li>• Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall.</li> <li>• Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate.</li> </ul>
Intermediate	<b>2–3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy.</li> <li>• Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall.</li> <li>• Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate.</li> </ul>
High	<b>4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy.</li> <li>• Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall.</li> <li>• Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.</li> </ul>

DEVELOPMENT IN POLICING	1850	20 <sup>th</sup> /21 <sup>st</sup> century
WEAPONS	The police were unarmed (except for a truncheon). Also had a whistle to call for help. Pistols locked up at police station for emergencies.	<b>Unarmed, riot gear, tasars, CS gas, rubber truncheon 1990s</b>
TRANSPORT	They travelled on foot apart from the Thames River Police. Walked his beat for up to 23 miles a day.	<b>1909 bicycles, 1930s the car and the motorbike common, bobby on the beat, horse patrols, boats, helicopters.</b>
CRIME DETECTION	1842 detective branch set up. Eyes and ears of the officer. Witness statements.	<b>1901 blood groups, national register of finger prints, 1988 1<sup>st</sup> conviction based on DNA, 1995 National DNA database, CCTV, Crime Watch, microscopes, breathalysers- 1967, speed cameras- 1992.</b>
TRAINING AND RECRUITMENT	Recruits learnt on the job and pay was poor. Paid 21 shillings per week, less than a skilled labourer and had to pay for their own lodgings, medical care, food, clothing etc. Low quality illiterate recruits. 80% dismissed for drunkenness. Many police unhappy about pay and restrictions e.g. not allowed to vote. No women police. Military drill. All police=male.	<b>Pay is good. 14 week training at the National Police College since 1947. First female police officers 1920. Present day degrees and apprenticeships.</b>
COMMUNICATION	Communication was an issue. 'Conference points' were arranged for officers patrolling neighbouring beats so they could meet up and exchange information. In towns, officers carried whistles and were ordered to remain within whistle call of each other.	<b><del>1920s Morse code, police telephone boxes, 1930s 2-way radios, 999 system. Now all officers carry 2 way radios. Email, tablets, smartphones etc.</del></b> <b>1993 80% of calls to the police related to lost property, noisy</b>
WORK	Clearing drunks and beggars off the street, sorting out traffic problems and dealing with dangerous driving such as cabmen, dealing with assault, catching thieves. Dealing with public disturbances e.g. The Chartists and Bloody Sunday in 1887.	<b>neighbours etc. New laws = new crimes e.g. Hate Crimes2005/6, Domestic Abuse and Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. Speeding, not wearing a seat belt, using a mobile phone whilst driving.</b>
COMPUTER RECORDS	Metropolitan Police records and each police division kept records. No national record of criminals. Local record keeping was poor.	<b>1995 National Automatic Fingerprint Identification System, 1995 National DNA Database, 1980 Police National Computer- held data of 25 million individuals, Motor Vehicle Database etc</b>
SPECIALISATION	The Metropolitan Police appointed a small group of full- time detectives in 1842. People believed these officers were more corruptible than ordinary policemen so this body was increased slowly. 1877/78 CID (Criminal Investigation Department).	<b><del>1946 Fraud Squad, 1971 Anti Terrorist Squad, Drug Squad, 1950s Dog Handling units, Special Branch within each police force-to tackle the threat of terrorism</del></b>
POWERS		<b>Powers- questioning, arrest ( 24 hours without a warrant and 14 days if suspected of terrorism), reporting, search (warrant)</b>
ORGANISATION	In 1830 there were 2,800 constables. In 1884 there were 39,000 police in Britain. In 1900 there were 60,000 police officers in approx. 190 forces with their own rules, wages and conditions.	<b>. In 2000, there were 41 forces in Britain and over 125,000 police officers.</b>



How far do you agree?		
AGREE	DISAGREE	AGREE
E1=	E1=	E1=
E2=	E2=	E2=
E3=	E3=	E3=

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE  
ORGANISERS FOR ALL CRIME  
AND PUNISHMENT TOPICS**

### 1. 400 - 1500 Medieval period

#### **Anglo-Saxons:**

- ❑ **Laws:** Kings like Ethelbert and King Alfred drew up Codes of Law.
- ❑ **Crimes against the person:** Murder, assault, public disorder. Punishments= wergild, mutilation, stocks and pillory.
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- ❑ **Crimes against authority:** Treason, betraying your Lord. Punishment hanging.
- ❑ **Normans:**
- ❑ **Continuity:** **Crimes against authority:** Treason and rebellion taken more seriously. More hangings but also those not directly involved punished e.g. Harrying of the North.
- ❑ **Change:** **New crimes Forest Laws (loved hunting) and Murdum Fine (deter rebellion).**

#### **Later middle ages:**

- ❑ **Continuity:** 1154 Henry II standard laws written down so for the first time there was a uniform legal system across the whole country.
- ❑ **Change:** New laws e.g. against Heresy. 1401 burnt at the stake. Statute of Labourers 1351. Parliament had more of a role in passing laws.
- ❑ 18% of crime = murder especially summer time, 74%= petty theft esp. during bad harvests.
- ❑ Manorial crimes dealt with by the manor court- fines

### 3. 1700-1900 Industrial period

## NATURE OF CRIME

### 2. 1500-1700 (early modern England)

#### **Continuity:** Crime rate rose in 1500s fell steadily in 1600s

- ❑ Many of the punishments from the medieval period continued to be used.
- ❑ Fines, stocks and pillory, corporal punishment, hanging

#### **Change**

**Increase in population, higher unemployment, bad harvests, monasteries closed, end of wars, gangs of criminals led to increase in street criminals and petty thieves**

End of feudalism, people travelling more, enclosure, growth in towns, led to more crimes against property e.g. poaching as more landowners restricted those who could hunt on their land.

Changes in religion (Reformation) led to more crimes against authority, as more people committed heresy and high treason.

#### **New Crimes**

Vagabondage, witchcraft, smuggling

### 4. 1900s-present day

**Continuity:** Crime fell from 1900 until WW2. After the war it rose and from 1960 there was a rapid increase in the number of crimes. Actual number of crimes increased but not the percentage. Due to reporting and recording of crime.

#### **Change:**

- ❑ **CHANGING DEFINITIONS OF CRIME:** Homophobic crime- until 1967 homosexuality was illegal. Sexual Offences Act decriminalised homosexuality for men aged over 21.
- ❑ 2005 Criminal Justice Act courts could issue more severe punishments for hate crimes
- ❑ Race crime – 1968 Race Relations Act made it illegal to refuse jobs, housing or public services to anyone on the basis of their race, ethnic background or country of origin.
- ❑ 2006 extended to define spreading racial or religious hatred as a crime
- ❑ Domestic violence- happened before but not seen as a crime because men were seen as superior. 20<sup>th</sup> 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
- ❑ Abortion- no longer seen as a crime since 1967
- ❑ Speeding, not wearing a seat belt, using a mobile phone whilst driving = new crimes
- ❑ **ATTITUDES:** Driving offences- 1872 driving a horse drawn coach while drunk was illegal and 1925 illegal to drink drive. But not taken seriously all through 1970s. Via govt campaigns attitudes changed. Today = very serious. Also speeding.
- ❑ Drug taking- 1971 Misuse of Drugs Act.
- ❑ **NEW VERSIONS OF OLD CRIMES:**
- ❑ Terrorism- old Gunpowder Plot 1605 New= 2005 7<sup>th</sup> July London bombing 770 injured and 52 killed
- ❑ Smuggling/people trafficking- old= tea, spirits, tobacco, lace New= cigarettes, alcohol, drugs, people trafficking. Some types still seen as less serious social crimes.
- ❑ Cybercrime- old= fraud New= much bigger scale online

**Continuity:** Most crime = petty theft. Few BRAND NEW crimes but crimes committed in different ways and this led to a change in the law. Crime rate rose steadily 1750-1800, rose rapidly 1810-20, steadily upto 1850 and then fell.

#### **Change:**

More laws introduced e.g. 1870 it became compulsory to send children to school

#### **Crimes against person and property**

Poaching ( increased), smuggling (increased) , highway robbery

#### **Crimes against authority**

Tolpuddle Martyrs

#### **Growth of cities**

- ❑ Rapid increase in population, especially in towns, migration from the countryside, high birth rates and falling death rates contributed to this. In 1750 the population was 11 million, 27 million in 1850 and 72 million in 1900.
- ❑ In the growing industrial towns people lived in appalling conditions, with overcrowding, disease and lack of basic facilities being common. New arrivals from the countryside were often alone, without the support of the village they had known all of their lives. Many turned to the pub and alcohol. The pub was a comfortable escape from the squalid housing but could be a step into crime as the network of criminals visiting these pubs offered them instant friendship. Also people turned to crime to feed their alcohol addiction or might lose their job if drunk.
- ❑ There were peaks in crime during times of greatest hardship e.g. after the Napoleonic wars ended in 1815, there were years of hard times. Industry declined and thousands of ex-soldiers were looking for work.
- ❑ Fear of crime because of the media e.g. Penny Dreadfuls
- ❑ Fear of revolution. More protests e.g. Luddites 1812, Peterloo 1816

## 1. 400-1500 Medieval period

### Anglo-Saxons:

- ❑ **Wergild:** Fines paid to the victim's family. Intended to reduce blood feuds. The fines were decided by social status. (prince killed = fine was 1500 shillings, yeoman farmer = fine was 100 shillings, serf killed = fine was 40 shillings).
- ❑ **Capital punishment:** death penalty (treason, betraying your lord, arson)
- ❑ **Corporal punishment:** harm or pain = intended to act as a deterrent because people would watch how gruesome it was, also they would constantly be visible in the communities. (removing an eye, hand or foot).
- ❑ **Stocks and the pillory:** Public punishment. Outdoors in public, the public may also throw rotten fruit at them.

### Normans:

- ❑ **Continuity:** Continued to use physical punishments, fine and executions.
- ❑ **Change:** WERGILD ENDED and FINES WERE NOW PAID TO THE KING'S OFFICIALS instead of to the victim. This shows a move towards centralisation.
- ❑ **Change:** An increase in crimes that were punishable by death or mutilation. Forest laws = poaching was punishable by death. Murdrum Fine.

### Later middle ages:

- ❑ **Continuity:** Continue to use fines, corporal punishment and execution
- ❑ **Change:** A NEW PUNISHMENT WAS CREATED FOR HIGH TREASON – THE MOST SERIOUS CRIME (plotting to betray or kill the King, because it was an act against God and the King – because the King was chosen by God) =
- ❑ **HANGED, DRAWN AND QUARTED.** Heresy 1401- burnt at the stake

## PUNISHMENT

Main  
aims of  
punish-  
ment =  
1) deter  
2)  
retributi-  
on

## 3. 1700-1900 Industrial

### Death penalty:

#### Continuity:

- ❑ Still used
- ❑ By 1688 the number of crimes that were punishable by the death penalty had increased to 50 and by 1765, to 160.
- ❑ By 1810, this had increased again to 222 crimes. 1815- 225.

#### Change:

- ❑ During the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Bloody Code was increasingly questioned.
- ❑ Public executions were stopped in 1868. Executions STILL took place, but far away from the public view. (mainly because the crowds that watched them were drunk and disorderly, they saw it as fun rather than a deterrence, they saw the criminal as a hero and the authorities as evil, more crimes happened during public executions – e.g. pick-pocketing.)

### Transportation:

#### Change:

- ❑ Convicts begin to be sent to Australia rather than North America (because NA is no longer a colony in 1783).
- ❑ 160,000 people transported to Australia.
- ❑ Transportation to Australia ends in 1868.

### Why does transportation end:

- ❑ Some argued conditions on ships were inhumane.
- ❑ Australia started to be seen as a nice place to settle – so was no longer a deterrent.
- ❑ Expensive.
- ❑ Some people wanted to use prisons instead.

### Prisons:

#### Change:

- ❑ Before 18<sup>th</sup> century (previous time period) prison was rarely used as a punishment (remember they were used to hold people)
- ❑ 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the use of imprisonment as a punishment grew, and it was seen as a suitable alternative to the Bloody Code transportation. Separate System 1840s- Pentonville and Silent System 1860s.

### Why Prisons:

- ❑ Opportunity to change or rehabilitate.
- ❑ Could punish as well as deter
- ❑ Hard work would allow the criminal to pay society back.
- ❑ Protection for society.
- ❑ Prison reformers: John Howard and Elizabeth Fry.

Main aims of punishment =  
1) Rehabilitation  
2) Deter  
3) Retribution  
4) Protection for society  
(new ideas about  
humanity, key individuals)

### Continuity:

- ❑ Many of the punishments from the medieval period continued to be used.
- ❑ Fines, stocks and pillory, corporal punishment, hanging

### Change and new punishments:

#### Prisons:

**1500s →** Used as a holding areas to hold people who were awaiting trial.

**1566 →** Bridewell Prison: used to punish poor people who had broken the law (vagabonds) Inmates were made to do hard labour.

Burning at the stake → (1500s because of the changes to religion)

Branding Vagabonds with a V and slaver 1547 Vagrancy Act → because of the new laws against Vagabondage

#### Capital punishment and the Bloody Code:

- ❑ During the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the number of crimes that carried the death penalty increased.
- ❑ There 50 capital crimes by 1688 (poaching etc.) Known as the Bloody Code.
- ❑ The intention was to create a strong deterrent.
- ❑ Even more crimes were made capital offences in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Transportation to North America.

- ❑ This **new** form of punishment was introduced under James I (1603)
- ❑ They would be transported to North America, where they would do harsh labour for 14 years or 7 years for a lesser crime. Manual labour- clearing trees or farmwork.
- ❑ Transportation were favoured by the authorities because:
  - ❑ It was an effective deterrent.
  - ❑ England did not have an effective prison system
  - ❑ England wanted to establish permanent colonies in North America.
  - ❑ Some started to support rehabilitation.
  - ❑ Alternative to BC for petty crimes
  - ❑ Criminals were taken away from bad influences, which may help them to reform.
- ❑ 50,000-80,000 people were transported to America.

Main aims of punishment =  
1) Deter  
2) Retribution  
3) Beginning of  
rehabilitation  
4) Economic/practical

### Death penalty:

#### Continuity:

- ❑ At the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (1900s) capital punishment was still used – usually for the crime of murder.
- ❑ Early 1950s, around 15 people a year were executed.

#### Change:

- ❑ Homicide Act of 1957 restricted the death penalty to the most serious cases of murder.
- ❑ 1965 – the Murder Act suspended the death penalty for murder for five years – this decision was made permanent in 1969.
- ❑ By 1965 – the death penalty was abolished for most crimes.
- ❑ By 1998 the death penalty was ENDED FOR ALL CRIMES IN 1998.
- ❑ Why → Home secretary at the time, Roy Jenkins → he had strong views about ending the death penalty → very influential.
- ❑ Case studies such as, Derek Bentley, Timothy Evans and Ruth Elis started to change attitudes towards the death penalty for murder.

### Children:

#### Change:

Children started to be shown more tolerance. People started to realise that children do not have the same understanding as adults, therefore they should not be punished the same.

**Children's Act 1908:** No longer punished by death if under 16.

**Young Person's Act 1933:** Age limit raised to 16.

**Infanticide Act, 1922:** Women would not be punishable by death if they killed their child shortly after its birth (showed an understanding of a woman's mental state after birth).

### Prisons

#### Change:

- ❑ Prisons use increased heavily after WW2.
- ❑ Different types of prisons started to emerge
- ❑ Borstals – 1900s
- ❑ 1982 – Youth borstals replaced with youth custody centres.
- ❑ 1923- End of Silent System
- ❑ 1936- Open prisons
- ❑ 1948: Criminal Justice Act introduced → more about probation and rehabilitation.
- ❑ 1963 Children and Young Persons Acts → focused on the importance of caring for and protecting young offenders. (care orders, supervision by probation officers, social workers, instead of prison sentences.

Main aims of punishment =  
1) More attitudes that  
capital punishment is  
inhumane.  
2) More focused on reform  
and rehabilitation.

1. 1000-1500 Medieval period

Anglo-Saxons:

- Tithing: group of 10 men over 12. Responsible for one another. If one committed a crime then the others had to take him to court otherwise they would all pay a fine.
- Hue and Cry: If someone commits a crime you to call out and everyone had to run after them otherwise the whole village would pay a fine.
- Courts: Royal Court, Shire Court, Hundred Court and folkmoot
- Trial by Jury: Jury knew the accused, quick, oath helpers- Oath of Compurgation
- Trial by Ordeal: If a jury couldn't decide, God decided, mass, fast, in or near a Church, conducted by a Priest e.g. Trial by Cold Water and Hot Water for men, Trial by hot iron for women

- Normans:
- Continuity: Continued to use Trial by Jury and Trial by Ordeal (TBO).
- Change: Added Trial by Combat (religious and warriors) and Church Courts/benefit of the Clergy and Sanctuary. Sheriff now had more power and answered directly the king. Manor courts in the feudal system.
- Later middle ages:
- Continuity: Continue to use Trial by Jury (a petty jury who remained self informing)
- Change: Addition of constable, watchman, coroner keepers of king's peace an1190s by Ricahrd I, sheriff and posse comitatus 1285. Extension of royal justice and king's peace by Henry II – more royal judges who travelled the country, JPS 1361-63. 1215 TBO stopped by the Pope.

Main type of law enforcement = community and fair/superstitious

2. 1500-1700 (early modern England)

Continuity:

- Followed broadly the same lines as before. Village and town communities still expected to apprehend and chase down suspected criminals. Hue and cry.

Change and new punishments:

Population growing 2.5m in 1500 to 6m in 1700. More crimes in towns e.g. fraud. Role of town constable and watchman grew to cope. But as it was left to the community standards varied e.g. wealthier citizens could pay some one else to be constable. Constables – 2 men from wealthier citizens, 1 year, everyday matters e.g. begging without a licence, breaking Sunday laws and could whip vagabonds. Could hold suspects in prison until trial. Watchmen – patrol town streets day and night. 1600s known as Charleys and paid 25p per week. Arrested drunks and vagabonds. Could peer into windows and lock people up for a night! Use stocks. The army. Rewards. Thief takers e.g. Jonathan Wild. Would track down criminals for rewards. Often former criminals themselves.

The Bow Street Runners: Henry and John Fielding – Bow Street Magistrates 1748- Industrial

1763 set up the mounted patrol to patrol the main roads into London. 8 men paid by govt put an end to highway robbery, so the money was stopped and robbery returned!

1772 produced The Hue and Cry. Published all crimes and convicted criminals. JPs and Mayors had to display this in their areas. 1785 Bow Street Runners, a team detectives who patrolled the streets of London in the evenings. Runners became efficient, trained and paid (BY GOVT) constables. They worked out of Fielding's office and court at No. 4 Bow Street, it became more like a police station, they arrested offenders on the authority of the magistrates 1792 London became divided into 7 police districts, each with 3 magistrates and 6 paid constables 1798 the River Thames Police was set up to coordinate efforts against crime along the whole river. 1800 there 68 Bow Street Runners for the whole of London.

1805 54 men were taken on to patrol the main roads with pistol, cutlass and truncheon –set up to ride the streets and stop mounted theft.

They were nicknamed 'Robin Redbreasts' from their red waistcoats

3. 1700-1900 Industrial

Continuity:

- People worried that a police force would take away personal freedoms
- Worried about cost
- Worried whether it would make a difference.

Change:

Robert Peel = Home Secretary

- 1829 England's first professional police force was set up in London. Uniformed police, 17 districts across London, with 4 inspectors and 144 constables. In total around 3000 police. Patrolled beats to catch people in the act (about 23 miles per day) Set up because increased crime, fear of crime, growing towns, ineffectiveness of current system, fear of revolution, no laissez faire, other examples that worked. At first not accepted- 'blue devils', people ran coaches into them, jury awarded for letting off police killer, 80% dismissals due to drunkenness etc. keep a good relationship with the public.
- Recruits learnt on the job and pay was poor. Paid 21 shillings per week, less than a skilled labourer and had to pay for their own lodgings, medical care, food, clothing etc. Low quality recruits. Many police unhappy about pay and restrictions e.g. not allowed to vote. No women police. Military drill. All police=male.
- Communication was an issue. 'Conference points' were arranged for officers patrolling neighbouring beats so they could meet up and exchange information. In towns, officers carried whistles and were ordered to remain within whistle call of each other.
- Clearing drunks and beggars off the street, sorting out traffic problems and dealing with dangerous driving such as cabmen, dealing with assault, catching thieves.
- Local record keeping was poor. No national record of criminals.
- Peel issued clear guidelines for the conduct of the police e.g. impartiality, to prevent crime etc 1851 Great Exhibition= Great success only 21 arrests out of 6 million visitors. By the end of the century crime had fallen and they were known as bobbies and Peelers.
- 1842 detective branch established at Scotland Yard. Wore plain clothes.
- 1856 Police Act police force compulsory across all towns
- 1878 CID set up- 200 detectives
- 1884 39000 police

3. 1700-1900 Industrial

4. 1900s-present day

Continuity:

- Professional police force

Change:

- Weapons

Unarmed, riot gear, tasars, CS gas, rubber truncheon 1990s

- Transport

1930s the car and the motorbike, bobby on the beat, horse patrols,

- Crime detection

1901 blood groups, national register of finger prints, 1995 National DNA database, CCTV,Cr imewatch, ,microscopes, breathalysers- 1967, speed cameras- 1992.

- Training and recruitment

Pay is good. 14 week training at the National Police College since 1947. First female police officers 1920.

- Communication

1920s Morse code, police telephone boxes, 1930s 2-way radios, 999 system. Now all officers carry 2 way radios. Email, tablets, smartphones etc.

- Work

1993 80% of calls to the police related to lost property, noisy neighbours etc

- Computer records

1995 National Automatic Fingerprint Identification System, 1995 National DNA Database, 1980 Police National Computer- held data of 25 million individuals, Motor Vehicle Database etc

- Specialisation

1946 Fraud Squad, 1971 Anti Terrorist Squad, Drug Squad, 1950s Dog Handling units, Special Branch within each police force-to tackle the threat of terrorism

- Powers- questioning, arrest ( 24 hours without a warrant and 14 days if suspected of terrorism), reporting, search (warrant)

- Organisation

In 1900 there were 60,000 police officers in approx. 190 forces with their own rules, wages and conditions.

In 2000, there were 41 forces in Britain and over 125,000 police officers.

- Crime prevention

Neighbourhood Watch set up in 1982 to keep an eye on each other to help prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime.Police Community Support Officers-work with police officers and have some but not all of their responsibilities. They work on stopping anti social behaviour and reducing the fear of crime. They can confiscate alcohol and remove abandoned vehicles. Some see this as making a significant difference others see it as ineffective e.g. most groups in wealthier areas where they don't have as much crime. A lot of old people being nosey.

POLICING/ LAW ENFORCEMENT