Crime and Punishment Essential Learning
You must know and be able to explain all of these concepts:

Medieval England 1000-1500

Key concept	What is it? Give 1-2 facts to describe this concept	Explain why it developed. Link to factors / key events of the time
Crimes against the person	• Assault • Murder	• Most crimes were personal – family differences or arguments. ***Linked to attitudes in society***
Crimes against property	• Theft • Ploughing another person's land	• Less common - people had few properties. • Land was the most important possession. ***Linked to economy and wealth***
Crimes against authority	• These did not exist until the Norman times.	• The power of the king was weak. • Tradition and community was more important. ***Linked to government***
Social crimes – poaching	• Poaching – stealing another person's animals, e.g. rabbits, hare, deer.	Poverty caused poaching – people wanted meat but could not afford it so turned to poaching instead. ***Linked to government, Attitudes in society, economy and wealth***
Changes after the Norman Conquest	• Murdrum fine – large communal fine for killing a Norman • Forest laws – all forests were taken by Normans, English could not enter. • Trial by Combat • Introduction of Church Courts	• Normans were in a minority, wanted to show their power. • Few law enforcement officers so harsh punishments designed to deter. • Guilt was judged by God (similar to trial by ordeal) the victor would be deemed as innocent as that was God's intentions. Removed in 1215) • Normans greatly valued religion and it tended to be more lenient to churchmen. ***Linked to government, religion, individuals and attitudes in society***
Law enforcement by the local community	• Tithings – groups of 10 men aged 12+, responsible for one another. • Hue and cry – if this was called, all had to try to find the criminal. • Parish constable – a volunteer	• Small communities, everyone knew each other, so this was effective. • Jobs like parish constable gave a person status. ***Linked to attitudes in society,***
Law enforcement by the authorities	• Sheriff – appointed by the king. Ensured the criminal went to trial. • Posse – caught a criminal if the hue and cry failed. • Coroner – investigated deaths.	• The role of the authorities became more important as the power of the King increased. • However, most law enforcement was by the local community. ***Linked to government, and attitudes in society***
Punishments for retribution	• Blood feud – family had the right to take vengeance on a criminal.	• Punishment was seen as a personal business. • An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. ***Linked to Government, and attitudes in society***
Punishments to deter	• Stocks, pillory, flogging • Cutting of a hand / leg / gouging out an eye (mutilation) • Public hanging.	• Punishments were done in public to embarrass the criminal and scare others. ***Linked to government, and attitudes in society***
The Wergild	• Each part of the body was assigned a monetary value. • Higher values for freemen and lords. • Replaced the blood feud.	• The blood feud had led to escalating violence and was banned in the later Anglo-Saxon period. ***Linked to government, and attitudes in society***
The role of the Church	• Sanctuary – 40 days for a person on the run. • Clergy were tried by Church courts	• Church was very important in Medieval England. • Church had a hierarchy separate to the King. • Pope was the head of the Church.

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	• Neck verse – Saying a line from the bible -> trial in Church court. • Church punishments were more lenient, e.g. penance, pilgrimage.	• This caused arguments eg Henry II vs Becket. *Linked to government, and Religion*

Early Modern England 1500-1700

Key concept	What is it? Give 1-2 facts to describe this concept	Explain why it developed. Link to factors / key events of the time
New crimes against property – trespass	• Trespass – entering another person's land	• Landowners had increasing power as Parliament developed. • They made laws to protect their interests. *Linked to government, attitudes in society, economy and wealth*
New crimes against authority – heresy and treason	• Heresy – following the wrong religion to that of the monarch • Treason – disobeying the King	• Henry VIII made himself Head of the Church during the Protestant Reformation. • Heresy became a crime against the king, therefore treason. *Linked to government, religion*
Gunpowder plotters 1605, crimes and punishment	• Robert Catesby led the plot • Guy Fawkes planted the gunpowder • They wanted to blow up Parliament • Caught, hanged, drawn and quartered.	• James I's mother (Mary Queen of Scots) had been Catholic. Plotters hoped he would support Catholics but he did not. He declared 'utter detestation' for the Catholics. • Extreme punishment (hung, drawn, quartered) used to deter. *Linked to government, religion*
New crimes against authority – witchcraft	• Witches were accused of worshipping the devil and using magic. • They were often old women who lived on the edge of the village.	• Reformation led to confusion over religion. • Poverty, bad harvests and inflation meant that villagers looked for scapegoats. • Lack of scientific understanding. *Linked to government, religion, attitudes in society, science and technology*
Matthew Hopkins	• Offered to hunt out witches in poor villages in return for a fee. • Operated in East Anglia • Linked to death of approx 300 women • Active from 1645-1647	• During Civil War authorities had little control, so nobody could stop him. • Civil War led to increased insecurity, Hopkins took advantage of this. *Linked to religion, attitudes in society, science and technology*
New social crimes – vagabondage	• Vagabonds were healthy people who refused to work. • They went from village to village • Poor rates, a form of support to help those poorer in society • Were linked to crime and disease	• Inflation, bad harvests and decline of wool trade meant fewer jobs for people • Puritan religion emphasised the importance of hard work and avoiding laziness. *Linked to attitudes in society, economy and wealth*
Change and continuity in law enforcement	• Hue and Cry remained • Parish constables remained • CHANGE: Night watchmen – volunteers who patrolled towns at night • CHANGE: Sergeant at arms – ensured market weights and measures were correct	• Hue and cry was less effective in larger towns and cities, but there were no alternatives. • Parish constables remained but had no weapon or uniform and dealt with everyday issues. • But law enforcement was still largely community based. *Linked to towns, attitudes in society*

Key concept	What is it? Give 1-2 facts to describe this concept	Explain why it developed. Link to factors / key events of the time
Continuity and change in punishments	• Stocks, pillory, flogging • Public hanging. • CHANGE: House of Correction • Church lost power at this time	• Most punishments were public and designed to deter. • House of Correction was designed to reform. *Linked to towns, attitudes in society, religion and government*
Introduction of transportation	• Criminals were sent as slaves to the Caribbean or Americas.	• This was mainly to <u>remove</u> criminals, but also to deter and reform. *Linked to towns, attitudes in society, government, travel and science and technology.*
Start of the Bloody Code	• Benefit of clergy was abolished. • Number of capital crimes increased to 215 by 1800s. • Capital crimes included poaching, forgery and theft > 1 shilling • Hangings were done in public	• Bloody Code was designed to deter • High crime rates in larger towns and cities. • Hue and Cry was no longer effective • Print media spread fear of criminals • Landowners in Parliament made harsh laws to protect themselves. *Linked to government, attitudes in society*

The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century (1700-1900)

Key concept	What is it? Give 1-2 facts to describe this concept	Explain why it developed. Link to factors / key events of the time
New crimes against property – highway robbery	• Highway robbery – holding up travellers on the road to steal their possessions	• HWR increased –towns, more travel and trade, easier to buy guns and horses • HWR Rob ended – banks, road patrols, trains *Linked to economy and wealth and travel*
New crimes against property – poaching	• Poaching – stealing animals e.g. rabbits and hares • 1723 Black Act – made hunting deer, hare or rabbits a capital crime.	• Poaching increased – poverty poachers stole for new town population, Parliament made laws to protect landowners. • Poachers could sell these products on black market in towns and cities. *Linked to government, towns, attitudes in society, economy and wealth*
New crimes against authority – smuggling + protest	• Smuggling – bringing goods into Britain illegally, without paying taxes • 1748 103 people were 'wanted' as smugglers.	• Smuggling increased – more trade in Empire, fashions, high taxes for French wars, long coastline, gangs. • Decreased – taxes reduced after wars ended. • Very few customs officers to enforce the law along the coastline. *Linked to government, attitudes in society, economy and wealth, travel*
The Tolpuddle Martyrs	• Six Dorset Farm labourers who formed a Union (1833) to strike for improved wages. • Tried under an old naval law to prevent mutinies onboard ships. • Transported to Australia for 7 yrs.	• Authorities did not want to pay higher wages, acted harshly. Accused men of making secret oaths. • Harsh punishment to deter to avoid. • Worried about group meeting and leading to a revolution, like in France. *Linked to government, attitudes in society, economy and wealth, travel*
The end of the witch craze	• Last prosecutions for witchcraft were in the 1700s.	• New scientific thinking – Royal Society was set up to promote science in 1660 • Enlightenment thinking, less superstition *Linked to attitudes in society, religion, science and technology*
The work of the Fielding Brothers	• 1749 – Henry Fielding set up the "Bow Street Runners" to catch criminals.	• London grew to over 1m people • No official crime enforcement methods • Thief catchers were corrupt. *Linked to attitudes in society, towns*

	• 1754 – John Fielding introduced mounted patrols	
The introduction of police forces.	• 1829 – Robert Peel created the Metropolitan police • 183 – A new law stated towns could set up their own police force • 1856 – all counties had to have police forces • 1884 - 39,000 police officer and 200 separate forces across Britain	• French Revolution – fear of revolution in UK. • Urbanisation meant that people no longer knew their neighbours • British wealth meant police were affordable *Linked to government, attitudes in society, towns, economy and wealth*
The beginning of CID	• 1842 – First detective force • 1878 – CID (Central Intelligence Dept) was formed.	• Patrolling and responding to crime was not enough to catch many criminals. • Move to prevention rather than response. *Linked to government, attitudes in society, towns, economy and wealth, science and technology*
End of the Bloody Code in 1820s and 1830s	• By 1815 225 carried the death penalty. • 1820s and 1830s abolition of nearly capital crimes. • 184 only murder and treason remained capital crimes. • 1868 – Last public hanging	• Public executions were not having the desired (deterrence) effect. It became harder to control crowds at these executions. • Many people started to question the purpose of punishment. • Transportation had replaced many of those with the death penalty *Linked to government, attitudes in society, towns*
The use of Transportation and its end	• From 1800-1860 many criminals were transported to Australia. • They worked in chain gangs for 7 years, then could go free. • By 1830s wages were higher in Australia than Britain, it began to be seen as an opportunity rather than a punishment. • It began to cost too much, and prisons were being built as an alternative punishment.	• Increased – Colony needed workers, bloody code ended, alternative punishments needed • Ended – Australia became more settled, prisons were built instead. *Linked to government, attitudes in society, towns, science and technology*
The work of John Howard	• Sheriff of Bedfordshire • Campaigned to improve prisons • Wrote a book about prisons • He proposed better accommodation, separation of prisoners, a better diet and better prison guards • Was criticised for being too lenient	• Wanted cleaner conditions, paid wardens, chaplains (priests), separate cells for men / women, different categories of prisoners • The BRAINS behind the movement. *Linked to individuals, attitudes in society*
The work of Elizabeth Fry	• Quaker. Visited Newgate Prison and was shocked by the conditions. • Taught children, made them clothes. • Criticised for being too lenient • Big influence for the 1823 Gaols Act.	• Raised public awareness, gained a medal from the mayor of London. • The HEART of the movement. *Linked to individuals, attitudes in society, government*
Prison Reform	• 1823 Gaols Act – made by Robert Peel, introduced paid wardens, separate prisons for women, inspections.	• This changed the law. Made Howard and Fry's ideas a reality. • The HANDS of the movement.

			Linked to individuals, attitudes in society, government
Pentonville Prison	• 1842 – opened • Created the separate system • Useful work, e.g. the loom	• Designed as a model prison – 70 prisons were built in next 35 years. • Designed to deter and reform. *Linked to attitudes in society, government*
Separate system, strengths and weaknesses	• Prisoners were kept apart as much as possible. • Wore masks, sat without being able to see each other, solitary cells. • Silent system introduced, silent at all times. Hard and monotonous work (deliberately pointless tasks).	• Designed to reform criminals by giving them time to reflect and a new trade. • Caused many to go mad, suicides, people lost ability to speak and mumbled. • Silent system was designed to deter future criminals. *Linked to attitudes in society, government*
Robert Peel	• Home Secretary in 1820s • Introduced Met Police 1829 and Gaols Act 1823 • Passed laws ending the Bloody Code	• Influenced by Enlightenment thinking. • Wanted to use police to reduce numbers of crimes, to avoid punishing people so much. • Made prisons the main form of punishment for serious crimes. *Linked to individuals, government*

The Twentieth Century (1900-2000)

Key concept	What is it? Give 1-2 facts to describe this concept	Explain why it developed. Link to factors / key events of the time
New crimes against the person – Domestic Violence and race crimes	• 1976 – Domestic Violence Act made the law stricter • 1968 – Race Relations Act outlawed racial discrimination. • Computer crime, especially online fraud/scams	• Liberal attitudes in the 1960s baby boomer generation. • Increasing concern for Human Rights after WW2 and Holocaust. *Linked to government, attitudes in society, science and technology*
Continuity / change in crimes against property – theft	• Huge increase in amount of theft recorded. • Theft remains an opportunistic crime.	• Consumer society, increasing wealth, more disposable goods means theft is easier. • Drug addictions fuel many thefts. • Increased reporting for insurance purposes. *Linked to attitudes in society, science and technology, economy and wealth*
Continuity / change in crimes against authority: smuggling, car crime, drugs	• Smuggling – people, drugs, animals, alcohol, tobacco • Car crime – speeding, illegal parking, going through red lights, car theft. • Terrorism – IRA attacks in 1970s and 1990s. July 2005 London bombings.	• There are more things to smuggle now, travel is much easier. • The majority of adults own a car and cars are part of everyday life now. *Linked to attitudes in society, science and technology, economy and wealth, government*
Treatment of Conscientious objectors	• 16,000 COs. Attitudes were harsh in WW1. Solitary confinement, harsh labour, lost their vote. 73 died. Couldn't vote till 1926 • More positive in WW2. Tribunals still held. Sent to prison as a last resort.	• COs were seen as shirkers and traitors. • Spat on in street, given white feathers. • Attitudes became more positive in WW2 with focus on Human Rights and individuality. *Linked to attitudes in society, government*
Neighbourhood Watch	• 1982 - Neighbourhood Watch began. • Members of the Community would look out and report suspicions to police.	• As crimes increased and budgets were cut, government realised that it needed local community help to solve crime. *Linked to attitudes in society, government, towns*

Key concept	What is it? Give 1-2 facts to describe this concept	Explain why it developed. Link to factors / key events of the time
Specialisation in the police force	• Fraud Squad, Drugs Squad, Dog handlers, counter-terrorist squad, cyber-crime units etc	• As different types of crime have increased, so the police force has become more specialised. *Linked to government, science and technology*
New police technology	• Portable CCTV, Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR), radio communication, DNA testing.	• New technology has allowed police to catch more criminals with fewer police officers. *Linked to science and technology*
Crime prevention techniques	• CPOs – Crime Prevention Officers advise people on how to reduce crimes e.g. by fitting locks. • CCTV, Neighbourhood Watch	• Crime prevention is cheaper than crime detection. *Linked to government, science and technology, towns, attitudes in society*
Abolition of the Death penalty	• 1965 – suspended, 1969 – abolished.	• Liberal attitudes in the 1960s • Focus on Human Rights after WW2/Holocaust • High profile cases – Timothy Evans, Ruth Ellis • Work of Home Secretary Roy Jenkins. *Linked to government, individuals, attitudes in society*
Case of Derek Bentley	• With Christopher Craig when Craig shot and killed a police officer. • Craig was too young so Bentley was found guilty and sentenced to death.	• Bentley had learning difficulties and could not defend himself. • Case was important in leading to the abolition of the death penalty. *Linked to individuals, attitudes in society*
Changes to prisons	• Useless work (e.g. crank) abolished • Solitary confinement ended • Open prisons introduced • But prisons have become overcrowded	• Liberal attitudes in the 1960s • Focus on Human Rights after WW2/Holocaust • Length of sentences has increased • Budget cuts mean fewer staff *Linked to government, attitudes in society*
Treatment of Youth Offenders	• 1902 – borstals (like boot camp) opened for under 18s • 1982 –Youth Detention Centres	• Increasing awareness that many young people end up in prison due to poor education, bad parenting or drug / alcohol problems. *Linked to government, attitudes in society*
Non-custodial alternatives to prison	• Probation and Parole • Community Service orders, fines • Electronic Tagging	• Non-custodial alternatives are much cheaper than prison • Prison often teachers people more crime. *Linked to government, attitudes in society, science and technology*

Whitechapel 1870-1900

Key concept	What is it? Give 1-2 facts to describe this concept
Problems of housing	Overcrowded – 188.6 people per acre, rookeries – areas filled with lodging houses, lodging houses / doss houses – places where people plaid 4d for a bed for the night.
Attempts to improve housing	• Metropolitan Board of Works bought areas South of Whitechapel for slum clearance. • Area was sold to Peabody Trust which built better flats, but these were expensive.

Key concept	What is it? Give 1-2 facts to describe this concept
The workhouse	• For those who could not afford a doss house or were too young or old to work. • Strict rules. Infirmary for the sick. Causal ward for the able, very strict, harsh rules.
Employment in Whitechapel	• Many people worked in the docks or as sailors. • Immigrants and Jews worked in workshops / sweatshops, bad conditions, poor pay.
Links between the environment + crime	• Dark, overcrowded streets made crime easy. • Narrow alleyways and rabbit's warren of streets made it easy to escape.
Fluctuating population	• People came and went from the area regularly. People did not know their neighbours and mistrusted newcomers. This led to suspicion and tension.
Tensions from immigrants	• Immigrants dressed differently/looked different, spoke Polish / Russian / Yiddish . • They lived in separate communities which caused mistrust and tension.
Jewish immigration	• Pogroms (massacres) and discrimination pushed many Jews to leave Poland and Russia to come to Britain where they were treated much better.
Socialism and anarchism	• Socialists – want more power for working people. • Anarchists – want society without government / hierarchy. • Popular ideas in Whitechapel, especially among immigrants.
Organisation of policing	• Whitechapel was in H – Division. • Police Station was based on Lenman Street.
Difficulties policing Whitechapel	• Alcohol led to risky behaviour, large number of pubs which were hard to control, gangs, often based on immigrant lines, prostitutes, immigrants mistrusted the police.
Causes of crime	• Poverty made people desperate, tensions between different communities, gangs caused violence, political demonstrations and strikes often got out of hand.
Whitechapel Vigilance Committee	• Set up by George Lusk who felt that the police had not done enough to catch Jack the Ripper. • Hired 2 private detectives and sent letters to the media.
Developments in detective policing	• Careful observation following Police Code, photographs, sketches, autopsy, interviews, following up clues, witness statements, mug shots, criminal profiles. No forensic science available though.
Metropolitan + City of London police	• City of London had a separate police force, which did not communicate well with the Met police. This explains night of the "double murder".
Role of the media	• Sensational stories, newspapers for rich blamed the poor, newspapers for poor blamed the police, published fake Ripper Letters and misleading clues.
Police recruits	• Many recruits from the countryside as were seen as fitter and stronger (31% in 1874), but not familiar with the streets of London.
The Beat	• Walking a set route for about 30 mins several times a day. Police rotated x1 a month. Usually alone but in pairs in dangerous areas like Whitechapel.
Development of CID	• Set up in 1842 to conduct criminal investigations. Followed suspected criminals in plain clothes. • In 1877 a trial found many detectives guilty of accepting bribes.
Home Secretary and Charles Warren	• Home Secretary Henry Matthews disliked Chief Commissioner Charles Warren and blamed Warren for failing to catch the Ripper. Warren resigned in 1888.
Public attitudes to police	• Richer people trusted the police. The poor and immigrants did not. Many people criticised the police for failing to catch the Ripper.
Key sources used	• Census documents (once every 10 yrs) Police Records, Court Records, Newspapers, Housing and Employment records, Workhouse records, coroners' reports.