

GCSE Crime and Punishment
Industrial and Whitechapel

Key Term	Meaning
Anarchism	Political belief that opposes all forms of state government in favour of voluntary cooperation.
Beat constable	The lowest rank of police officer, whose usual duty is to walk 'the beat' (a specific area that each officer had to patrol on foot)
Bloody Code	Harsh laws, introduced towards the end of early modern period, that made even minor crimes punishable by death.
Capital crime	A crime punishable by death
Capital punishment	The death penalty
Corporal punishment	A physically painful punishment
Criminal Investigation Department (CID)	A department in the police force that employs detectives to investigate crimes.
Custody	Being locked up
Customs Officers	Government officials who ensure nothing illegal is brought into the country and make sure the necessary taxes are paid on legal goods.
Debtors' Prison	An early type of prison where people who owed money were locked up until they paid it back.
Fenian	Someone who supports an independent Irish Republic.
French Revolution	Political uprising that overthrew the monarchy in France in 1789, leading to death of the king and many nobles and landowners.
Gamekeepers	People paid to patrol private land to protect game (animals for hunting) from poachers.
Gold Rush	Lots of people moving to an area where gold has been discovered eg Australia.
Hard labour	Being made to work hard as a punishment whilst in prison eg useless tasks like the crank and treadmill.
Highway robbery	Stopping a horse-drawn coach and robbing the passengers.
Hoaxers	People who make things up in order to make money or fool the police.
Home Secretary	Senior government minister responsible for police and prisons.
Lodging house	A building converted into many rooms in which people could pay a small fee for a bed to sleep in – 4 or 5 pence a night.
Metropolitan Police Force	The police force for London which was set up in 1829.
Mug-shots	Photos of faces which started to be used as a way to identify suspected criminals.

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Penal reform	Reforms to improve conditions in prisons.
Poaching	Illegal hunting of animals.
Poor rates	Tax paid by the wealthier members of a parish to provide relief for the poor.
Quaker	A religious group who totally rejected violence.
Residuum	A word meaning the lowest possible class of person – literally the 'dregs' of society.
Rookeries	Over-crowded and poor-quality housing in slum areas.
Slum clearance	From the late 1800s until after WW2, areas of very unhealthy or dangerous housing were knocked down and rebuilt.
Smuggling	Bringing goods into the country illegally or not paying tax on legal goods.
Social crime	An illegal act that many people do not regard as a crime.
Socialism	A political ideology in which most property and resources are owned or controlled by the state/ government.
Solitary confinement	Being locked up on your own and totally separate from other people.
Stagecoaches	Horse-drawn coaches that would stop at regular resting places or 'stages' to refresh the horses.
Sweatshops	Workshops, often making clothes or shoes, where people were paid low wages.
Trade union	An organisation of workers set up to campaign for better pay and working conditions.
Transportation	Sending convicted criminals overseas.
Treason	Disobedience or disloyalty to the monarch or government.

Expectation: You need to learn the spelling and definition of these key terms.