

## History Paper 1 – Crime and Punishment: Middle Ages 1000-1500

Crime Factors			Law Enforcement Factors			Punishment factors		
1	Religious ideas		14	Role of local communities		30	Purpose of punishment: deterrence, retribution or reform?	
2	Poverty		15	Government spending		31	Fear of Crime	
3	Political change		16	Increased population			32	Social change
4	Increased population		17	New technology		33	Role of individuals	
5	Increased taxation		<b>Middle Ages: Law Enforcement</b>				<b>Middle Ages: Punishment</b>	
6	New technology		18	<b>Hue and cry</b>	Witnesses to a crime had to raise the hue and cry – Stop, thief!. Anyone who heard had to join the chase to catch the criminal or face a fine.	34	<b>Wergild</b>	'Blood price'. Saxon system of compensation paid to victim
7	Increased movement of people			18	<b>Tithing</b>	All men over 12 had to join a tithing. A group of 10 men. If one the group committed a crime the others had to tell or pay a fine.	35	<b>Mutilation</b>
8	<b>Petty theft</b>	In Saxon England 75% of all crime was theft of small items e.g. food, livestock.	19		<b>Reeve</b>	In charge of 10 tithings. When a crime was reported the Reeve had to bring the criminal before the Manor Court		36
9	<b>1066</b>	Normans invade and win battle of Hastings. William the Conqueror crowned King	20	<b>Manor Court</b>	The whole village was jury with the Lord as judge.	37	<b>1066</b>	
10	<b>Forest Law</b>	Made all the forests and animals in them property of the King. Created crime of poaching	21	<b>Trial by Ordeal</b>	If the jury could not decide then the decision was placed in God's hands through trials by hot water, hot iron and blessed bread (for clergy)		38	<b>Mutilation</b>
11	<b>Murdrum Fine</b>	if a Norman soldier was killed all of the local community had to pay a fine. Aimed to prevent treason	22	<b>1066</b>	Normans add trial by combat to trial by ordeal	39		<b>Humiliation</b>
12	<b>Harrying of the North</b>	Soon after William became King there was a large rebellion in the North. William defeated the rebellion. To deter further rebellions and to show the Saxons who was boss he murdered villagers, burned homes and crops. This cruel treatment was called the Harrying of the North.	23	<b>Sherriff</b>	'high reeve' in French could command peasants to help chase criminals in his posse.		40	<b>Execution</b>
			24	<b>1215 –</b>	<b>Trial by Ordeal</b> banned by the Pope.			
			25	<b>1300s sanctuary</b>	claimed by criminals on the run when they reached a church. They could stay for 40 days after which they had to face trial or go into exile.			
13	<b>Outlaw</b>	A criminal who escaped capture and went 'on the run' committing many crimes over a long period of time. E.g. the Folville Gang	26	<b>1300s Benefit of clergy</b>	Priests would not be executed. To prove you were a priest you had to recite a verse from the bible. So criminals learnt verses off by heart to avoid execution by hanging. This was known as the 'neck verse'.			
			27	<b>1300 Church courts</b>	heard cases involving priests. These courts gave much less harsh sentences than normal courts			
			28	<b>1300 quarter sessions</b>	Held in each county four times a year, heard serious cases by ordinary people e.g. murder. Judges were <b>Justices of the Peace</b> – the most powerful local lord.			
			29	<b>1300 Royal Court</b>	Judges who were appointed by the King. Travelled around the country 2 or 3 times a year to hear the most serious cases e.g. crimes committed against the King, the church, by nobles.			

# History Paper 1 – Crime and Punishment: Early Modern 1500-1700

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4	Increased population		16	New technology		24	Role of individuals	
5	Increased taxation		Early Modern: Law Enforcement			Early Modern: Punishment		
6	New technology		17	Continuity from Middle Ages	Hue and cry, tithing	25	Continuity	Humiliation punishments, fines and corporal punishments such as whipping
7	Increased movement of people		18	Watchmen	Unpaid volunteers who patrolled towns at night	26	Burning at the stake	Punishment for heresy
Early Modern Crime			19	Town constable	, paid jog, in charge of the watchmen	27	Hanged drawn and quartered	Punishment for treason. Hanged for a minute, then disemboweled and castrated, Organs were burnt on a fire. Then victim chopped into 4 pieces.
8	Petty theft	In Early Modern England 75% of all crime was theft of small items e.g. food, livestock.	20	1520	Sanctuary abolished	28	1531 Vagabonds Act –	undeserving vagabonds punished by whipping, deserving vagabonds given permission to beg by Justices of the Peace
9	Heresy – not following the religion of the monarch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1534 - Act of Supremacy. English law that made Henry VIII the “Supreme Head of the Church of England.”</li> <li>Edward VI made protestant changes</li> <li>Mary I : Bloody Mary, executes nearly 300 Protestants.</li> <li>1559 Elizabethan Settlement. Heresy convictions decline as religious tolerance increased</li> <li>1640s. Cromwell replaced heresy laws with crime of blasphemy.</li> </ul>	21	1624	Benefit of clergy abolished	29	1547 – Vagabonds Act	Vagabonds punished by being enslaved for 2 years
10	Treason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1534 - Act of Supremacy. English law that made Henry VIII the “Supreme Head of the Church of England.”. Anyone who does not recognise his marriage to Anne Boleyn was executed for treason.</li> <li>Elizabeth executes catholic Plotters e.g, Duke of Norfolk, for treason.</li> <li>1605. James I increased fines paid by Catholics. Guy Fawkes and Gunpowder Plotters arrested for treason.</li> </ul>	20	Trials continuity	Quarter sessions, trial by jury, royal court	30	1601 The Poor Law	Local parishes could raise money by taxes to pay for helping the deserving poor. Undeserving poor e.g. vagabonds were sent to ‘Houses of Correction’ and put to work
11	Witchcraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1597; James I book ‘Demonology’ warns of the dangers of witchcraft</li> <li>1604: communicating with the devil made punishable by death</li> <li>1640s: Mathew Hopkins the witch finder general tortures women into confessing to witchcraft.</li> </ul>	31	1610 –	Transportation to America	32	1688 Bloody Code	number of capital crimes increased from 11 to 50. Start of what Historians refer to as the Bloody Code
12	Vagabonds-unemployed and homeless	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1536 Henry VIII closed the monasteries</li> <li>1567 Thomas Harman published ‘A Warning for Vagabonds’. Spread panic about criminals vagabonds e.g. counterfeit crank pretended to be sick, Tom o’bedlam pretended to be mad.</li> <li>1570s very poor harvests led to increased food prices</li> <li>Increased population means more unemployed and hungry</li> </ul>	33	execution				For serious crimes like murder, witchcraft, treason, counterfeiting money , rape, piracy, arson of a dwelling house or barn with corn in it, highway robbery, stealing from work, horse theft, robbing churches and burglary

## History Paper 1 – Crime and Punishment: Industrial Britain 1700-1900

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3	Political change		15	Increased population	23	Social change
4	Increased population		16	New technology	24	Role of individuals
5	Increased taxation		<b>Industrial: Law Enforcement</b>		<b>Industrial: Punishment</b>	
6	New technology		17	Continuity from Early Modern	25	Bloody Code
7	Increased movement of people			Watchmen and constables		1. 1723 - Black Act. Made all cases of poaching a capital crime increasing total to 150 2. 1810 225 capital crimes 3. 1841 end of Bloody Code, 5 capital crimes remain
<b>Industrial Crime</b>			18	1749 Bow Street Runners	26	Transportation
8	Poaching	1. Poaching increased dramatically because of increasing population . 2. Sometimes with poaching gangs working on a large scale. 3. 1723 the Black Act made poaching a capital crime. Owning dogs in certain areas was also punishable by death. 4. Many poaching laws were repealed in 1823		1. Set up by the Fielding Brothers who were magistrates at Bow Street Court 2. In the middle of the eighteenth century London's population increased and there was an increase in crime. 3. The Bow Street patrolled a small area of London.		1. 1776 changes to Australia because of American Independence 2. 1857 Transportation abolished
9	1736-witchcraft laws repealed	1. People became better educated and less superstitious. 2. The Royal Society was a group of scientists set up by Charles II. They increased scientific experiments and found scientific explanations for things once considered the w	19	1829: Metropolitan Police Act	27	Prison Reform
10	Highway Robbery	1. Highwaymen were armed with pistols and travelled on horseback. They forced carriages to stop and robbed the people inside of their valuables. 2. Famous highwaymen like Dick Turpin were often seen as heroes even though they committed violent crime. This was because highwaymen targeted the rich and their crimes were romanticised in cheap newspapers for the masses. 3. By 1830 highway robbery had disappeared because people began to travel by train.		1. Home Secretary Robert Peel created the first professional police force to cover the whole of London in 1829 2. There were economic problems in 1826 that led to an increase in petty crime. 3. The Metropolitan Police constable patrolled a set route, called a <b>beat</b> , several times during his shift.		1. 1774 Gaol Act. Influenced by the ideas of John Howard. Improved food and paid prison guards 2. Elizabeth Fry campaigned for improved conditions at Newgate Prison. Trained women in sewing and introduced church services very Sunday. 3. 1823 Gaol Act Robert Peel was influenced by Howard and Fry Separated men, women and children into different prisons and appointed prison inspectors. 4. 1842 Pentonville prison. Built on Howards idea of separate system and useful work. Each prisoner had their own cell and was trained in a job e.g. weaving. 5. 1860. Increased crime led to harsher prisons and the silent system with hard labour. Prisoners silent at all times and completed pointless work like treadmill, the crank and picking oakum.
11	Smuggling	1. Smugglers brought goods into Britain from abroad without paying tax 2. goods they smuggled were legal but expensive e.g. tea, sugar, brandy and tobacco. 3. For many people smugglers were heroes for providing cheap luxuries. Even though some, like the Hawkhurst Gang were violent criminals. Many people bought goods from smugglers- even MP's! 4. When taxes were cut in the 1840s smuggling decreased.	20	1856 Police Act	28	1830s
12	1834 Tolpuddle Martyrs	1. In 1834, in Tolpuddle, Dorset a group of farm workers formed a trade union to protest about low wages. 2. The men were convicted of taking secret oaths and sentenced to 7 years transportation. They were mass protests against their treatment and they were pardoned in 1836.		1. Compulsory for every city and county in England to set up a professional police force like the Metropolitan Police	29	1868
						Humiliation and corporal punishments abolished (except in prisons)
						Last public execution

## History Paper 1 – Crime and Punishment: Modern Britain 1900-present

Crime Factors			Law Enforcement Factors			Punishment factors															
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5	<b>Increased taxation</b>		<b>Modern: Law Enforcement</b>			<b>Modern: Punishment</b>															
6	<b>New technology</b>		16	<b>1902</b>	Fingerprinting used to convict a criminal for the first time	28	<b>Changes to prisons</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Open prison</li> <li>2. High security prison</li> <li>3. Secure Psychiatric Hospitals e.g. Broadmoor.</li> <li>4. Young Offenders Institutions e.g. Feltham</li> </ol>												
7	<b>Increased movement of people</b>		17	<b>1913</b>	First police car, police no have a range of vehicles including helicopters and boats.	29	<b>New punishments</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community Service</li> <li>2. ASBOs</li> <li>3. Electronic Tagging</li> </ol>												
<b>Modern Crime</b>			18	<b>1914</b>	Edith Smith, first female police officer	30	<b>1965 death penalty abolished</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Derek Bentley: unfairly executed</li> <li>2. Timothy Evans: was hanged for murdering his wife and baby. Later evidence proved he was innocent.</li> <li>3. Ruth Ellis: was hanged in 1955 for murdering her boyfriend. Her boyfriend was violent and had physically abused her for years. Ruth Ellis had a miscarriage when her boyfriend punched her in the stomach whilst she was pregnant</li> </ol>												
8	<b>New technology</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Car theft</li> <li>2. Burglary for electronic items e.g laptops.</li> <li>3. Cybercrime e.g. bullying or theft of personal details such as credit card numbers., hacking.</li> </ol>	19	<b>1933</b>	First police radio. Now each officer has a radio and mobile phone.	31	<b>Conscientious Objectors</b>		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">World War I</th> <th style="text-align: center;">World War II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>About 16,000 men refused to fight</td> <td>About 60,000 men and women refused to fight or join the armed services.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Military courts called tribunals decided if each CO was genuine</td> <td>Civilian Tribunals decided if a CO was genuine.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Only 400 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience</td> <td>All except about 12,000 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Alternativists' are prepared to perform some compulsory but socially useful service instead of military duties e. In WWI Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic</td> <td>Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'Absolutists', or 'total resisters', deny the right of the state to impose any compulsory service. In WWI Absolutists were imprisoned, given brutal treatment and hard labour. 10 died in prison, 63 died soon after release and 31 had breakdowns.</td> <td>Very few absolutists were sent to prison and those that were, were not treated as harshly as in WWI</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	World War I	World War II	About 16,000 men refused to fight	About 60,000 men and women refused to fight or join the armed services.	Military courts called tribunals decided if each CO was genuine	Civilian Tribunals decided if a CO was genuine.	Only 400 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience	All except about 12,000 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience.	'Alternativists' are prepared to perform some compulsory but socially useful service instead of military duties e. In WWI Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic	Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic	'Absolutists', or 'total resisters', deny the right of the state to impose any compulsory service. In WWI Absolutists were imprisoned, given brutal treatment and hard labour. 10 died in prison, 63 died soon after release and 31 had breakdowns.	Very few absolutists were sent to prison and those that were, were not treated as harshly as in WWI
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9	<b>Crimes against the person</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1868 Race Relations Act makes racist discrimination illegal</li> <li>2. 1970 Equal pay Act makes gender pay discrimination illegal</li> <li>3. 2006 Incitement to religious hatred Act makes abusive comments about race and religion illegal.</li> </ol>	20	<b>1970s</b>	DNA evidence is used for the first time catch and convict criminal. Colin Pitchfork raped and murdered two girls. Semen samples from both victims led to Pitchfork's prosecution.																
10	<b>Crimes against authority</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1871 misuse of Drugs Act classifies illegal drugs.</li> <li>2. terrorism: extremist groups like the IRA, terror attacks by Islamic extremists, far right and racist groups.</li> <li>3. Smuggling still similar in some ways to 18<sup>th</sup> century e.g. boats used to avoid paying tax on legal items like alcohol and tobacco.</li> <li>4. Smuggling different in many ways as people are trafficked and organised gangs smuggle illegal drugs.</li> </ol>	21	<b>1990s onwards</b>	Police use computer databases to store information about and catch criminals.																
11	<b>New crimes are defined</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To keep up with technological change e.g. speed limits, bans on using mobile phones while driving, drink driving</li> <li>2. To keep up with social changes; making discrimination by gender, disability or sexuality illegal.</li> <li>3. To keep up with population changes: making racism and religious hatred illegal</li> </ol>	22	<b>PREVENT</b>	Focus on crime prevention through stopping extremism and radicalisation in schools and communities																
			23	<b>Neighbourhood Watch</b>	Focus on crime prevention through the local community.																