Key word	Definition
Crime	An action that breaks the law
Punishment	A consequence given out to a person who has committed a crime
Progress	When things get better
Turning point	When a significant change happens
Factors	These are the things that affect/cause change e.g. poverty, wealth, attitudes, institutions (e.g. the church, government), individuals, science and technology, travel and towns
Law Enforcement	Methods of policing and upholding the law
Retribution	A punishment where someone takes revenge on the criminal
Deter	A punishment to stop other crimes being committed
Reparation	A punishment that means to repay or 'make good' the damage caused by a criminal
Capital Punishment	The death penalty
Corporal Punishment	Physical harm caused to a criminal, e.g. cutting off a hand
Treason	Crime against the King
Kings Peace	King's duty to take care of law and order
Trial by Ordeal	A trial to determine guilt, decided by God
Murdrum Fine	The whole community pays a heavy fine if a Norman was murdered there
Stocks and pillories	Stocks attached ankles while the pillory secured the arms and neck.
Heresy	Questioning/disagreeing with the Church
Sanctuary	Safe places/protection from the law

History – Key Topic 1: c1000–c1500: Crime and punishment in medieval England

ORMISTON SWB ACADEMY

Crime, punishment and law enforcement in Anglo Saxon England

- Anglo Saxon kings ruled the unified Kingdoms of England. They wrote codes of law and enforced those laws
- The king was supported by nobles who maintained the law
- Anglo Saxon society aimed to keep the peace through community law enforcement
- Physical punishments and maiming were used as a deterrent
- The wergild system of fines was introduced as an alternative to blood feuds
- Some serious crimes were punished by death
- The church was powerful; it was responsible for trials by ordeal

Crime, punishment and law enforcement in Norman England

- William I's harsh response to the Anglo Saxon rebellion and the building of castles strengthened his power
- The Normans introduced the murdrum fine which gave Normans a higher position in society than Anglo Saxons
- The Forest Laws bought most of the land under the Kings control and made hunting and gathering wood in these locations illegal
- Norman punishment included physical punishment, fines and execution.
- Trial by combat was introduced
- It was the community's responsibility to deal with crime using the hue and cry and tithings

Crime, punishment and law enforcement in the later Middle Ages

- Henry II centralised the legal system
- Towns grew, which meant a need for a better way to police them
- The Statute of Labourers showed a desire for new laws but also to maintain old order
- New punishments were introduced for heresy and treason
- These included being hanged drawn and quartered and being burnt at the stake
- These were introduced to deter criminals from challenging the king and church's power

Case study: the influence of the Church on crime and punishment

- The Church was extremely powerful and so had a large influence over how crime and punishment worked
- The Church courts provided alternative trials and punishments
- Sanctuary and trial by ordeal demonstrate that medieval justice relied on God as a judge
- Changes in Church law sometimes directly affected the countries laws – for example, the end of trial by ordeal and the use of juries

Key word	Definition
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Factors	These are the things that affect/cause change e.g. poverty, wealth, attitudes, institutions (e.g. the church, government), individuals, science and technology, travel and towns.
Law Enforcement	Methods of policing and upholding the law
Retribution	A punishment that intends to take revenge on the criminal
Deter	A punishment that intends to stop other crimes being committed
Reparation	A punishment that intends to repay or 'make good' the damage caused by a criminal
Capital Punishment	The death penalty
Corporal Punishment	Physical harm caused to a criminal, e.g. cutting off a hand
Vagabond	A homeless, unemployed person
Transportation	Sending criminals to North America and, later, Australia
The Bloody Code	The death penalty passed for minor crimes
Witchcraft	The crime of practising magic and worshipping the devil
Stocks and pillories	Stocks secured ankles while the pillory secured the arms and neck.
Smuggling	Bringing goods into country without paying import tax
Sanctuary	Safe places/protection from the law

History – Key Topic 2: c1500–c1700: Crime and punishment in early modern England

Changing definitions of crime 1500-1700

- Religious change led to a change in definitions of crimes as each rulers imposed their own religions
- Increasing wealth in some areas of society led to new crimes
- Economic changes led to more vagrants in the 16th and 17th century. People became scared of the unemployed and poor
- The Game of Law 1671 made it illegal for poor people to hunt. The public did not take this seriously and it was hard to enforce
- Cromwell bought in many new moral crimes during the 1650s
- In the 17th century, the government introduced import taxes on some goods – this led to smuggling

Law enforcement and punishments 1500-1700

- Law enforcement in 1500-1700 was similar to the medieval period
- Community policing was still widely used
- Growth of towns meant that more co-ordination in law enforcement was needed
- The earliest prisons were built in the 16th century and after 1601 more 'houses of correction' were established
- The usual punishments at this time were fines, corporal punishment and execution
- During the reign of James I, transportation to America was introduced as an alternative to execution

Witchcraft and the law 1500-1700

- People greatly feared the idea of witchcraft
- James I's interest in witches, attitudes towards women and poverty caused by Civil Wars all increased fear of witchcraft
- In 1645, Matthew Hopkins, a 'Witchfinder General' began hunting down witches in Essex and East Anglia

Case Study: The crimes and punishments of the Gunpowder plotters 1605

- English Catholics were persecuted in various ways and were not free to worship as they chose
- The Gunpowder Plot, led by Robert Catesby, aimed to blow up the protestant king and those close to in 1605
- The plot was uncovered and the Catholic conspirators found guilty of treason
- They were sentenced to death to be hanged drawn and quartered
- Following the plot, Catholics experienced more persecution , and were excluded by the law from voting and becoming MPs

Key word	Definition
Transportation	The punishment of being sent to another country to serve a period of hard labour
Smuggling	Bring goods into the country illegally
Highway Robbery	Highway men stopping a stagecoach and robbing its passengers, often violently
Decriminalisation	When something stops being a crime
Tolpuddle Martyrs	Farm workers who demanded a wage rise after it was cut. Created a union but were accused of making secret oaths and sentenced to 7 years' transportation to Australia. Later pardoned.
Trade union	A system set up to protect workers rights
Bow Street Runners	Thief takers patrolling London
Separate System	Prisoners kept apart as much as possible (in separate cells for up to 23 hours)
Penal reforms	Improvements/changes to punishments
Profitable	When you are likely to make a profit (more money that you are spending)
Pentonville Prison	One of first modern prison built in 1840
Reformer	Someone who wanted to change things for the better
Repeal	Undo/take back something – usually a law

History – Key Topic 3: c1700–c1900: Crime and punishment in eighteenth- and nineteenth century Britain

Changing definitions of crime 1700-1900

- Smuggling increased in the 18th century whilst there were profits to be made
- It then decreased in the 19th century when it became less profitable
- Highway robbery became less common as new patrols clamped down on robbers
- Harsh laws and unpopular laws were passed against poaching – but were later repealed in the 1820s
- The case of the Tolpuddle martyrs shows how attitudes were changing over what was considered a crime

Law Enforcement 1700-1900

- In the early 18th century methods of law enforcement were similar to the early modern period
- The Bow Street Runners were established in 1748 which showed a development in policing
- In 1829, the Metropolitan Police was set up by Robert Peel in London
- The 1856 Police Act meant that all areas had to have a professional police force that was controlled by the government
- In 1878 the Criminal Investigations Department (CID) was set up

Changing attitudes to punishments 1700-1900

- People began to question the Bloody Code and wanted punishments to match the severity of the crime committed
- Transportation to Australia was seen as a serious punishment and worked as a deterrent
- Reformers like Elizabeth Fry and John Howard tried to improve conditions in prisons. Elizabeth Fry believed that there was good in everyone, and that prison should help people get better. John Howard identified problems in prison and suggested improvements such as a better diet, wages for prison guards and separation of prisoners.
- The growth of the prison system meant there was an alternative to transportation
- The Silent and Separate systems were used in prisons for deterrence and rehabilitation

Case Studies: Pentonville Prison and Robert Peel

Pentonville

- It was a model prison
- The plan was to keep prisoners as separate as possible
- The government made conditions harsh to deter criminals
- In the late 19th century the punishments became harsher at Pentonville
- The 1856 Prison Act focused on strict punishment – not reform

Robert Peel

- Robert Peel became Home Secretary in 1822
- During the 1820s he bought in many changes to law enforcement
- He wanted to use the law more effectively and introduce a new penal code
- In 1829 he introduced the Metropolitan police which was not popular at first

Key word	Definition
Hate crime	Crime committed against a person because of their race, gender, disability or sexuality
Extortion	Using threats to make someone pay money
Neighbourhood watch	Local group of people who raise awareness about crime and encourage local community to keep an eye on each other's property
Borstals	Specialist prison for young boys only
Conscientious objectors	People who refuse to take part in war or conflict for moral reasons
Bentley Case	Young man executed for murder. Prompted mass protest. Was pardon after he died
Cyber crime	Crimes committed using technology (usually computer, mobile phones and the internet)
Abolish	To get rid of something
Reform	A change for the better
Tribunal	Like a court case where someone puts an argument across to be considered
Prevention	Stopping something before it happens

History – Key Topic 4: c1900–present: Crime and punishment in modern Britain

Crime and definitions of crime 1900-present

- Changing attitudes made some things that were previously legal become a crime
- The 1968 Race Relations Act made it illegal to refuse jobs, housing or public services to anyone based on race
- During the 20th century there were big changes to laws on violence and intimidation between people in a relationship or who have been
- New technology and changing attitudes led to changes on how driving offences were viewed and dealt with
- Digital technology has enabled criminals to carry out old crimes in new ways e.g. fraud/theft

Law enforcement 1900-present

- Technology and science had improved the ability to catch criminals
- A focus on crime prevention also helped reduce crime
- Co-ordination and co-operation at a local and national level had increased
- In the 20th century there was an increase in specialisation, with special division set up and better training
- There was a focus on crime prevention including Neighbourhood watch schemes

Changes in punishment 1900-present

- At the start of the 20th century, the death penalty was still used, almost always for murder
- In 1965, the death penalty was abolished
- The 1940s Labour government introduced many radical welfare and social reforms including some on youth justice
- During the 20th century there were many new ideas about the purpose of prison, and the way prisoners should be treated and the focus shifted to rehabilitation
- Changing attitudes meant that courts could use alternative punishments to prison for less serious crimes

Case Studies: Conscientious objectors in WW1 and WW2 and Derek Bentley

Conscientious objectors

- Some men refused to fight as it was against their beliefs
- By 1916, they were viewed as criminals
- The Military Service Act included a section called the 'conscience clause' which allowed men to refuse to fight but was very rarely accepted
- Prison was the most common punishment for COs in WW1
- Government attitudes to COs were less harsh during WW2 but people's opinions did not change

Derek Bentley

- Derek Bentley was arrested for murdering a policeman
- The case was controversial and led to questions about the death penalty
- Many MPs believed it was wrong to hang Bentley

History – Whitechapel 1870-1900: Crime, policing and the inner city.

Key word	Definition
Whitechapel	An area in the East End of London
Rookeries	Slum areas in Whitechapel, often associated with overcrowding and poor living conditions.
Lodging House	Where lodgers paid a nightly fee for a bed and kitchen access
Peabody Estate	A housing development created in the 1880s to provide better living conditions for the poor.
Workhouse	Institutions that provided basic shelter and food in exchange for labor, often under harsh conditions.
Whitechapel Vigilance Committee	A group of local citizens formed in 1888 to investigate the Jack the Ripper murders after the police's failure to catch the killer.
Beat Constable	A police officer assigned to patrol a specific area, such as Whitechapel, to maintain public order.
H Division	The Whitechapel division of the Metropolitan Police
Metropolitan Police	The first official police force set up in 1829
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
Police Commissioner	Highest ranking officer in the Metropolitan Police
Home Secretary	Government minister responsible for internal affairs including policing and prisons
Criminal underclass	Natural criminals, born to steal, lie and rob.

What was Whitechapel like?

- Whitechapel was a **district in the East End of London,** notorious for overcrowding, poverty, and crime during the late 19th century. It was one of the most deprived areas of London, with high population density and poor living conditions.
- Whitechapel had many **'rookeries'**, which were slums consisting of narrow, unsanitary alleys and courts. Families lived in overcrowded houses, often in cramped, unhygienic conditions. A lack of sanitation and poor ventilation contributed to the spread of diseases such as tuberculosis and cholera. The poor could stay in **lodging houses** for 4d a night
- **The Casual Ward** was for could take around 400 inmates a night but the rules were very harsh and they had to work like a workhouse.
- **Flower and Dean street** was a well known rookery with 902 lodgers staying in 31 doss houses in 1871.
- The **Peabody Estate** was a rookery that brought for slum clearance and then sold to an American Banker and new more affordable flats to rent.

Topic	Source type
Immigration	- Whitechapel council records - Census (with a specific date e.g. 1881)
Poverty	- Whitechapel Workhouse records - Charles Booth Map of Poverty
Crime	- Coroners reports - Charles Booth Map of Poverty - Old Bailey Court Records
Policing	- Old Bailey Court Records - H Division records - CID police reports - Beat Books from H Division
Government	- Punch Cartoons - Home Office Papers

What problems were there in Whitechapel?

Poverty: Poorer areas were overcrowded caused by high rents and insecure low-paid work.
Criminal underclass: The belief that these criminals were attracted to the hard-working people of London and lived off them like parasites. See Charles Booth Map of Poverty.
Pubs and alcohol: Drink was often a coping mechanism. But pubs became places of crime and alcohol, responsible for or victims of crime.
Immigration: Whitechapel had long been a place that attracted immigrants due to its cheap rent and jobs. Immigrants included, Irish, Eastern European Jews. With them, came tension over their beliefs.

What were attitudes towards the police?

- All policing in Whitechapel was made more difficult by most of the locals' attitudes. Many worried they were used by the government to spy on people and interfere with their liberty.
- The police was mistrusted, generally, and was seen as part of the government that didn't care for working-class people This meant that few cooperated with investigations.
- Police constables were frequently attacked.

Charles Booth Map of Poverty 1889

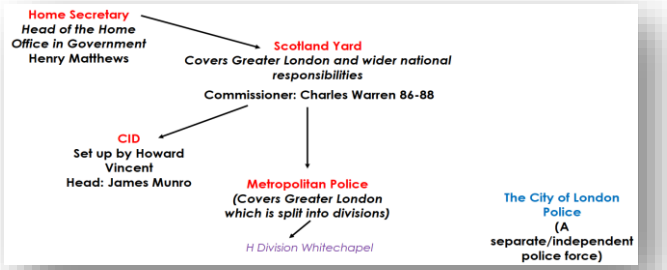


From Charles Booth's survey of London 1889. Booth sent 80 researchers to investigate the different levels of poverty. The results were shown on a colour-coded 'poverty map'

History – Whitechapel 1870-1900: Crime, policing and the inner city.

The Metropolitan Police

- Sir Robert Peel decided that London needed a Police force that was under central control. In 1829, the first paid police force was established under the **Metropolitan Police Act.**
- The **'beat' constable** was the main way to prevent crime by deploying constables on the 'beat' - patrolling a set route of streets to deter criminals from committing crime, asking people what they were doing and to break up fights and arrest suspects.
- Most **recruits** came from outside London and were attracted by the relatively good pay. Some had been soldiers, but most had backgrounds in labouring or farm work, however:
  - There were some problems with absenteeism and drinking on the job.
  - By 1885, the Met totalled just 13319 to police a population of over five million people. Only 1383 were on duty at a time.
- **The Criminal Investigation Department (CID)** was set up by the MET in 1878. The CID was to detect crime, compared to the rest of the force who prevented crime. Initially the CID had little success, as shown by the investigation into the murders committed by Jack the Ripper in Whitechapel.



What difficulties did the police face?

Environment: Dark, narrow alleys and courts with multiple doorways made chasing and finding criminals difficult.

Prostitution: With very few jobs available to women, some turned to prostitution to survive. vulnerable to violence as they worked in brothels or on the streets.

Alcohol: The large number of pubs and gin houses in Whitechapel sold very strong alcohol at affordable prices. Drunkenness frequently fuelled violence. Many alcoholics turned to crime to feed their habit.

Gangs: Alongside individual petty thieves, large professional gangs of thieves and pickpockets operated. They 'employed' individuals who were well-trained at both stealing and getting away from the crime.

Protection Rackets: Gangs demanded protection money' to 'protect' people's businesses. Refusal led to property damage and violence. Fear of these gangs meant people very rarely reported them to the police and either paid up or retaliated with violence themselves.

Attacks on Jews: After large-scale Jewish immigration in the 1880s, attacks on Jews became common. Some police were anti-Semitic themselves, while the language barrier prevented others from helping catch their attackers.

Violent demonstrations: Public protests were fairly common in Whitechapel over immigration. Large numbers of angry people in one place frequently, led to disorder and violence and needed a large number of police to deal with them.

The media: This caused problems for the police as, although media coverage encouraged the public to come forward, it also attracted hoax letters and thousands of theories on the identity of the killer, all of which had to be investigated.

Jack the Ripper

- Between 31 August and 9 November 1888, five women were strangled and mutilated in Whitechapel.
- The murderer became known as Jack the Ripper because this was the name used on some letters sent to the police.
  To this day the murderer has never been discovered, though there are hundreds of theories about who it was.

How did the police try to catch Jack the Ripper?

- House-to-house searches for evidence. pubs and opium dens were also searched.
- Distributing 8,000 leaflets and advertising in newspapers appealing for information from the public.
- Following up clues found or not found at the crime scenes. In the Ripper case it was noted that one of the Victim's rings had been taken.
- Following up evidence from the bodies detailed in post mortems and coroners' reports. In the Ripper case the police visited hospitals, as some of the mutilated bodies were thought to show the murderer had good knowledge of anatomy.
- Detailed annotated sketches of the crime scenes were drawn and photographs taken, these were used to compare murders with others.
- Setting up soup kitchens to encourage the poorest to come forward with information.
- Interviewing witnesses/suspects including those provided by tip-offs.
- Bloodhounds were used to try and track the suspect, however these

Problems in the police

- There was rivalry between the Met and City of London police forces. Rather than share information and cooperate, each force wanted to solve crimes before the other did. Whitechapel overlapped the two police districts, so this was a particular problem during the Ripper investigation.
  There was also conflict between the CID and other parts of the Met. H Division had to continue its usual work as well as help CID investigate the murders.
- The Commissioners also had problems working with the Home Secretary, with two commissioners being forced to resign from their jobs.