Crime and punishment Knowledge Organiser. 1 Medieval period, c.1000-c.1500.

Crimes	Policing and trials	Punishment	Key considerations

Saxon period, c.1000 – 1066.
 • Crimes against the person, e.g. assault / murder
 • Crimes against property, e.g. theft
 • Crimes against authority, e.g. treason
 • Moral crimes (links to Church / religion), e.g. drunkenness, adultery, etc.
 	
 Normans, 1066 - c.1200, continuity and change.
 • William generally retained Edward the Confessor's laws
 Reason for continuity: stressed continuity and that William was Edward's legitimate successor
 • 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'
 Reasons for change: crimes were against king so compensation paid direct to the king; raised money
 	
 Later Medieval, c.1200 – c.1500, continuity and 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
 • Increased focus on treason
	Policing – community based:
	 Saxon period, c.1000 – 1066.
	 • Hue and cry – witnesses / whole village expected to chase suspect; fines if failed to do so: no organised police force
	 • Tithings – all males over 12 in a group of 10 – responsible for each other's behaviour
	 Normans, 1066 - c.1200, continuity
	 • No change after Norman Conquest (1066)
	 Reason for continuity: system cheap and reasonably effective.
	 Later Medieval, c.1200 – c.1500, continuity and change
	 • 1285, Parish Constable introduced
	 Reason for change: to organise hue and cry and link with county Sheriff for more important crimes / crimes outside village boundaries
	 • Parish watch introduced - night-time patrols
	 Reason for change: more organised efforts at policing
	 • Tithings fade out by the 1400s
	 Reason for change: looser feudal ties of peasants after Black Death (1348/50)
	
	 Trials - community-based plus religious influence:
	 Saxon period, c.1000 – 1066.
	 • Local manor courts for most cases; King's Court in London existed for most serious cases
	 • Local jury (knew accused); made judgement based on witnesses / evidence and their knowledge of the character of accused / accuser
	 • Religious influence:
	    o accused / accuser / witnesses / jurors took oath to ensure honesty
	    o Trial by ordeal (hot / cold water, iron, consecrated bread): where jury could not reach verdict: 'God decides'.
	 Normans, 1066 - c.1200, continuity and change
	 • Trials essentially as before including trial by ordeal:
	 Reason for continuity: court / jury system effective; trial by ordeal due to Normans' deep religious beliefs
	 • Addition of trial by combat to 'trial by ordeal'
	 Reason for change: linked to traditional warlike Norman customs
	 Later Medieval, c.1200 – c.1500, continuity and change.
	 • 1166 creation of Assize / Circuit courts where Royal judges tried more serious crimes in circuits of important towns
	 • 1190 Coroners appointed to investigate suspicious deaths
	 • 1215 abolition by the Pope of Trial by Ordeal
	 • 1361, Justices of the Peace – centrally appointed local judges (magistrates)
		Saxon period, c.1000 – 1066.
		 • *Early-Saxon Blood Feud - where victim's family took revenge - replaced by following punishments*
		 • Wergild – paid to victim's family; amount varied according to importance of victim; types and extent of damage done
		 • Fines
		 • Corporal punishment - stocks, pillory, whipping, maiming
		 • Capital punishment – hanging
		 • NOT prison
		 Purpose
		 • Compensation - Wergild
		 • Retribution – severity of punishment matched crime (treason – death; repeat offences maiming, etc.)
		 • Deterrent – painful / humiliating public punishment in front of community (linked to cost and lack of policing)
		
		 Normans, 1066 - c.1200, continuity and change.
		 • Wergild abolished
		 Reason for change: fines paid to the king for breach of 'King's Peace'
		 • Increase in crimes punishable by death or mutilation (e.g. Forest Laws)
		 Reason for change: Norman harshness and need for deterrent as a small minority
		 • Retribution and deterrent overwhelmingly main purposes
		
		 Later Medieval, c.1200 – c.1500, continuity and change.
		 • 1305, introduction of 'hung, drawn and quartered' punishment for treason
		 Reason for change: retribution / deterrent - hideous punishment to stress enormity of crime
			Saxon period, c.1000 – 1066.
			 Society:
			 • Agricultural: vast majority lived in small villages.
			 • Massive importance of community in policing, trials and public punishment.
			 • Growth of towns during Middle Ages reduced effectiveness of community.
			 • Importance of Church / religion in all areas of life (and death)
			
			 Institutions – government
			 • Saxons – slow growth of royal power.
			 • Normans, 1066 - . increased harshness of laws and punishments, e.g. brutality (Harrying of the North); Forest Laws; Murdrum Law; castles, etc. Particularly linked to deterrence as Normans a tiny minority of c.7000 among 2m Saxons.
			 • Later Middle Ages: Norman / Saxon divisions faded; development of government institutions seen in courts / coroners, etc.
			 Institutions – Church / religion
			 • Christian religion massively influential in all areas of life and crime, etc.
			 • **Society:** profound belief in God; massive wealth and influence of Church; tension between Church and government (Thomas Becket – Church Courts)
			 • **Crimes:** Religious influence on moral crimes e.g. drunkenness, adultery, failure to attend church; Heresy – crimes against Church beliefs especially after 1382.
			 • **Policing:** Sanctuary linked to concept of mercy. Certain holy places left the criminal immune from arrest: had 40 days to decide whether to stand trial or go into exile.
			 • **Trials:** Oaths to 'prove' honesty of accused / witnesses / jury; Trial by Ordeal – 'God decides' until abolished in 1215; development of 'Church Courts' to try clergy:
			    o The so-called 'Benefit of the Clergy' allowed those connected to the Church (or capable of reciting the 'neck verse' to be tried by Church Courts where sentences more lenient and excluded capital punishment.
			 • **Punishment:** mercy, especially in relation to crimes committed by the clergy.
			 Individuals
			 • William the Conqueror – Norman laws, harshness, personal love of hunting.
			 Attitudes
			 • Importance of religion
			 • Development of concept of 'social crime' under Normans. Unfair 'crime', e.g. Forest Laws.
			 Science and technology
			 • Domination by religion

Crime and punishment Knowledge Organiser. 2 Early Modern period, c.1500-c.1700.

Crimes	Policing and trials	Punishment	Key considerations

Early
As before, and, in addition:
• Heresy: even more important in the context of the religious Reformation.
Used by Henry VIII, e.g. Anne Askew. Particularly used by Mary (1553-1558) – 283 Protestants burned, e.g. John Rogers.
Not significant after c.1560.
• Treason: linked to sense to threat to the state from religious and other opponents.
Used by Elizabeth (1558-1603) against Catholic priests and Catholic plotters.
Used by James I (1603-1625) against 1605 Gunpowder Plotters.
Gunpowder Plot, 1605
• Catholic plot aimed to wipe out King James I and ruling class (Church, political and social leaders) and to establish a Catholic monarchy
• Linked to depth of religious division – between Protestants and Catholics – caused by Reformation.
• Plotters included Robert Catesby and Guido Fawkes. Aim to blow up Parliament - 36 barrels of gunpowder.
• Plot discovered by Robert Cecil (Monteagle letter).
• Captured plotters tortured (rack), tried and found guilty.
• Hideous public execution – hung, drawn and quartered – in London, 1606.
• Great publicity – including public execution, published drawings, official rejoicing (Act of Thanksgiving) and laws against Catholics (Popish Recusants Act, 1606).
• The severity of punishment, publicity, thanksgiving and repression of Catholics reflected danger of the plot.
Witchcraft
• Roughly 1000 executed 1542-1736.
• Rise in witchcraft linked to religious, social and political developments.
Religious – massive change and division of Reformation; Protestant belief that Devil active in people's lives (including 'familiars'); James I's *Demonologie*, 1597.
Social – growing rich / poor divide; growing hostility to women: from 'wise women' to witches.
Political – disorder of Civil War period (esp.1640s) – the 'world turned upside-down'.
• Individuals – James I; Matthew Hopkins in East Anglia, 1645-1647. 300 mainly women accused and 112 executed by hanging.
• Key Acts:
1542 Witchcraft Act; 1563 Act against Conjurations; 1604 Witchcraft Act
• Decline in accusations of witchcraft after 1660s linked to rise in scientific ideas (see opposite).
Vagabondage:
• linked to social and religious developments. Social problems – rich / poor divide; rising population, unemployment, field enclosure, homeless in search of work, belief in links to crime, role of press / pamphlets; costs of Poor Law. Religion – Protestant belief in work / hostility to laziness – 'the Devil makes work for idle hands'.
1495 Vagabonds and Beggars Act; 1547 Vagrancy Act; 1597 Act for Relief of the Poor; 1602 Poor Law Act
Rise of smuggling / poaching, 1671 Game Act. See next sheet.
Puritan moral laws, 1650s.
• During period of Puritan political control (1649-60) when England a Republic.
	Generally as before:
	• Community-based, unpaid.
	• Villages – hue and cry.
	• Town Constables and Town Watch.
	Developments:
	• Decline in the effectiveness of community-based methods in the growing number of larger towns. People anonymous / lesser sense of close community.
	• Professional 'thief-takers' e.g. Jonathan Wild.
	
	Trials:
	As before.
		Generally as before:
		• Fines
		• Corporal punishment - stocks, pillory, whipping, maiming
		• Capital punishment – hanging
		• Bridewell / House of Correction (including hard labour) for vagabonds.
		• Transportation – 50-80,000 sent to America.
		• Purpose: lLinked to concepts of deterrence, retribution, removal and, to an extent, reform / rehabilitation (chance to create new life). Also helped England to populate and secure colonies.
		• NOT prison
		Treason punishment: Gunpowder Plot
		• Plotters tortured using the rack.
		• Hideous public execution – hung, drawn and quartered.
		• Great publicity – including public execution, published drawings, etc.
		• The severity of punishment reflected extreme aims and danger of plot.
		Developments:
		• Beginning of the Bloody Code (see post), c.1688.
		Purpose of punishment:
		• Retribution – severity of punishment matched crime (treason – hanged, drawn and quartered; repeat offences maiming, etc.).
		• Deterrent – painful / humiliating public punishment (linked to cost and lack of policing).
		• Removal – return to parish, Houses of Correction, transportation
		• Reform / rehabilitation – to an extent in Houses of Correction and transportation
			Society:
			• Still mainly agricultural with tight local communities.
			• Growth of towns continued.
			• Growing division between rich and poor.
			• Religious change, division and instability of Reformation had an effect over whole period.
			• Political instability and division due to the Civil Wars (1642-1651/60) had impact.
			Institutions – government
			• Led the implementation of religious change under Henry VIII, Edward VI, Elizabeth and James I. Strongly opposed by Queen Mary.
			• Close links between the government and the established Church of England. Gunpowder Plot an attack on both.
			• Use of treason laws to deal with opponents.
			• Low income and low involvement (e.g. absence of prisons, policing, etc.).
			Institutions – Church / religion
			• Change and instability in Reformation causing Catholic / Protestant division had effect over whole period.
			• Use of heresy laws (to c.1558) to deal with opponents.
			• Links to attitudes to vagrants.
			• Links to attitudes to Witchcraft.
			• Gunpowder Plot links religion to attack on government.
			Individuals
			• Gunpowder Plot.
			• Matthew Hopkins.
			• Royal Society.
			Attitudes
			• Still dominated by harsh concepts such as retribution and deterrent and humiliating public punishment.
			• Domination of religious division and religious ideas:
			   o Catholic / Protestant hostility and suspicion.
			   o Belief in active involvement of Devil in society.
			• Decreasing respect for women (witchcraft).
			• Increasing social tension caused by growth in gap between rich and poor.
			   o Hostility of vagabonds.
			   o Links to witchcraft.
			   o Development of Bloody Code after c.1688.
			   o Concepts of 'social crimes' remain, e.g. smuggling / poaching.
			Science and technology
			• Increasing influence of science (e.g. Royal Society, 1662) challenges superstition (e.g. witchcraft).

Crime and punishment Knowledge Organiser : 3. Industrial period, c.1700 – c.1900. Part 1: extended 18th century, c.1700 to c.1820.

Crimes	Policing	Punishment	Key considerations
Generally as before: • Treason – still most serious crime. • Witchcraft: no longer seen as crime due to growth of influence of science (e.g. 1662 Royal Society) and Enlightenment ideas end wide belief in witches/supernatural. 1716 – last execution; 1735 Witchcraft Act. • Vagabondage: continues to be considered a crime. **Smuggling:** • Generally luxury goods, e.g. tea, wine, spirits, silk which government important duties made very expensive. Import duties main source of government income. • Thousands of smugglers and some violent organised gangs (Hawkhurst Gang). • Seen as 'social crime' with cross-class participation. • Hard for government to combat due to ineffective customs force, long coast-line, support / alibis for smugglers. • Decreased after William Pitt (1780s) and Robert Peel, etc. reduced import duties. **Poaching:** • Long-term laws against poaching (e.g. Forest Laws, 1671 Game Act): consuming game restricted to larger landowners. • Seen as 'social crime' so poachers often protected by public. • Many poachers did so to survive / supplement meagre diet. Some gangs. • Black Act, 1723 made poaching capital crime. Repealed 1823. **Highway robbery:** • Rise in late 17th/C18th: most common in this period: linked to increased wealth and solitary travel, ineffective banking, availability of horses and guns, poverty; demobilised soldiers. • Image: dashing gentlemen who robbed rich (e.g. Dick Turpin): but poor main victims. • Fall in early C19th: stagecoaches often with armed guards; increase in travel; growth of towns; controls on inns; mounted patrols around London; effective banking.	**Initially as before:** • Community-based, unpaid. • Villages – hue and cry. • Town Constables and Town Watch. Some towns paid these people but many were unpaid and ineffective. **Developments:** • Continued decline in the effectiveness of community-based methods due to growth of towns and cities. • Bow Street Runners, 1748 – early 1800s. Henry and John Fielding's small London-based Bow Street police force. Sought to deter by increased likelihood of detection. Collected and shared evidence. After 1785 Runners paid by government. Similar methods used by other forces in the London / Middlesex area. • Attitudes towards a professional police force: many people saw police as expensive and a dangerous government intrusion in people's freedoms. • 1829, creation of Metropolitan Police, see below.	**Initially as before:** • Fines; corporal punishment - stocks, pillory, whipping, maiming; capital punishment – hanging (see Bloody Code, below); Transportation to America until c.1776, later Australia; Houses of Correction, etc. - NOT prison initially. **Developments:** **Bloody Code, c.1688-1820s:** • Large rise in number of capital crimes (from 50 in 1688 to 225 by 1810). Linked to increased social divisions and desire of ruling class to secure life and property; influence of press pamphlets, crime scares. • Concept strongly linked to deterrence: harshest punishment / public execution (e.g. Tyburn, London). • Not very effective as victims, witnesses, juries reluctant to support prosecutions; majority of sentences commuted (changed) to other punishment (esp. transportation and prison) - by 1820 on 5% executed; additionally public executions linked to further crime and disorder. • End of Bloody Code – see below. **Transportation to America, c.1620-1776:** • See reasons for transportation, above. • Old punishment but increasingly an alternative to death. • After American Independence, 1776, new location needed. **Transportation to Australia, 1787-1868:** • Transportation old punishment but increasingly used as alternative to death. 160,000 transported (1/6 women). • Purpose: Initially a strong deterrent due to separation from homeland, use of hulks, long / dangerous voyage and hard / primitive conditions in Australia. Also a more humane alternative to death; removal of criminals; population of new colonies; elements of rehabilitation through new chance. • Sentences usually 7/14 years: convicts earned 'ticket of leave'. • Decline – see below. **Prisons:** • Historically prison used pre-trial / pre- execution, for debtors and vagabonds (Houses of Correction). • Rise in use in C.18th as less harsh alternative to death in era of Bloody Code. • Early conditions: crowded mixed cells – violence / abuse and 'schools for crime'; corrupt gaolers; disease 'gaol fever'; rich paid for better food / conditions. • **Developments to 1820s:** John Howard's 1770s investigations and writings (*State of Prisons, 1777*) regarding conditions, corruption; emphasis on rehabilitation. Elizabeth Fry: Quaker; work with women and children prisoners; emphasis on Christian teaching, humane treatment and conditions, useful work, etc. Both Howard and Fry believed that prisoners were reformable. • Impact of reformers and developments after c.1820 see below. **Purpose of punishment:** • Retribution: severity of punishment partly matched crime. Although 225 capital crimes under Bloody Code, most sentences were commuted unless major crime. • Deterrent: harsh / painful / humiliating public punishment but Bloody Code arguably ineffective. Transportation / early prison conditions very unpleasant. • Removal: transportation; increasing use of prisons • Reform / rehabilitation: to an extent in transportation and, to an increasing extend in prisons through influence of Howard and Fry.	**Society:** • Initially mainly agricultural. Increasingly urban as Industrial Revolution began to have an impact. • England generally politically and religiously stable but division between rich landowning elite and poor. • Ruling class fear of threat of crime. Strong efforts by to protect their lives and property, e.g. Bloody Code. • After 1789 increasing political fears due to threat of repeat of the French Revolution (1789 -) in England. • After end of French / Napoleonic Wars (1792-1815) economic depression and fears of political revolution intensify into early 1820s. **Institutions – government** • Government generally low income (mainly customs duties) and ineffective: main focus – fighting wars. • Government explicitly linked to landowning ruling classes: only c.7% of men have the vote. • Government / parliament passed laws to protect their property, e.g. Bloody Code generally, poaching. • Government low involvement (e.g. absence of prisons, policing, etc.). Government involvement much greater from 1820s onwards, see below. **Institutions – Church / religion** • Decline in importance though Church still influential. • Strong Christian motivation of reformers such as Howard and Fry. **Individuals** • Prisons – John Howard and Elizabeth Fry – but real influence felt after c.1820 (e.g. Gaols Act, 1823). • Policing – John / Henry Fielding and Bow Street Runners but small-scale. **Attitudes** • Class divisions strong. Ruling classes passed laws to protect their property. Mass of population saw many laws as 'social crimes' and ignored them. • Still dominated by harsh concepts such as retribution and deterrent and humiliating public punishment. • Some evidence of tenderness, e.g. under Bloody Code victims, witnesses, juries, etc. wouldn't push case and death sentences increasingly commuted to prison / transportation, etc. • Evidence of reform / rehabilitation ideas through Christian-influenced reformers, e.g. Howard and Fry. • Low involvement by government or public: Prisons uncontrolled and conditions terrible. Few effective police forces except around London (Bow Street Runners). **Science and technology** • Some evidence of influence of science and technology, e.g. in transport, banking, trade, etc.

Crimes	Policing	Punishment	Key considerations

Crimes generally.
 • As above.
 Trade Unions / political challenge to the ruling classes, e.g. the Tolpuddle Martyrs, 1834:
 • Linked to social / economic and political divisions.
 • Social / economic. Division between rich and poor; poverty and unemployment after French / Napoleonic Wars (1792-1815); desire of rich to safeguard their property.
 • Political: ruling elite fear of repeat of French Revolution (1789-) in Britain; ruling classes desire to exclude workers from political involvement. Desire of working classes to have a political voice when only 8% of men had vote.
 • Events: Tolpuddle labourers formed, 1834, Friendly Society (trade union) to campaign for better wages; swore oath of secrecy.
 • Trade Unions and secret oath seen as danger / challenge by ruling classes. Members tried (for oath) and sentenced to 7 years transportation. Big press and popular anger including petitions and marches. Freed 1836, returned 1839.
 Longer-term restrictions on trade unions lifted in 1868.
	Policing developments after c.1820:
	 • Metropolitan Police Act, 1829. Robert Peel, Home Secretary, persuaded parliament it was necessary: rising crime, controls on police powers, fear of radical protestors.
	 • Characteristics / equipment Initially a small force wearing non-military blue uniform. Limited equipment including whistle and truncheon. Decentralised – each town / county had own force – this stressed it wasn't central government control. Initially some public opinion hostile.
	 • Developments: 1842 – first detectives. 1856 – towns / counties had to have police force. 1869 first National Crime Records. 1878 CID detectives created. Use of fingerprinting and telegraph communication.
		Bloody Code and capital punishment after c.1820:
		 • Bloody Code dismantled after c.1810 including
		     o 1832 Punishment of Death Act – 60 capital crimes;
		     o Criminal Law Consolidation Act, 1861 – 4 capital crimes;
		     o 1868 abolition of public execution.
		 Transportation to Australia, from c.1840s-1868:
		 • **Decline:** hostility in Australia due to links to crime and demeaning nature; cost: c.£500,000 a year; improved conditions / 1851 Gold Rush made Australia desirable location.
		 Prisons – developments after c.1820.
		 • Influence of Howard / Fry on government especially Robert Peel (Home Secretary in 1820s) leading to Gaols Act, 1823.
		 • **Gaols Act, 1823.** Work of Robert Peel influenced by Howard and Fry. Improved prison conditions; paid warders; separated types of criminal; Christian instruction; visits by Prison Inspectors. (But only applied to 130 biggest prisons and sometimes ignored.)
		 • **Pentonville Prison, 1842: Separate System, c.1842-1860s/70s.**
		    • Separate System prison – model for 90 others built 1842-77.
		    • Purpose:
		     Reasons for change:
		     Generally: belief that criminals reformable but also desire to deter; e.g. to put reform ideas into effect but in a tough way, e.g. teaching, useful work and sanitary conditions with solitary confinement.
		     Deterrent – loss of liberty; solitary confinement, etc.
		     Reform / rehabilitation through Christian teaching and opportunity for reflection; useful work – learning skills; healthy / sanitary conditions; separation from negative influences.
		     Influenced by reformers (Howard / Fry) regarding conditions, Christian teaching and useful work but Fry criticised the total separation.
		    • Conditions:
		     Each prisoner had own cell including hammock, toilet and basin, often loom. Kept separate from other prisoners at all times – masks worn in exercise yard / chapel. Some prisoners went mad due to separation.
		 • **Silent System, c.1860s-1902/1922.**
		    • Conditions:
		     Total silence at all times; 'Hard board, hard labour, hard fare'. Strict conditions, dull / monotonous food and useless monotonous work, e.g. crank and treadmill.
		    • Purpose:
		     Reasons for change:
		     Cost of Separate System; fears of crime – influence of press, garrotting scares in 1860s; growth of beliefs in separate - less evolved –criminal class which could not be reformed / rehabilitated only deterred from crime; influence of Sir Edmund du Cane, Assistant Director of Prisons in late 19thC.
		     Deterrent – loss of liberty; harsh conditions, meaningless work.
		     Reform / rehabilitation – some through Christian teaching.
			Society:
			 • Full impact of industrialisation creating a mainly urban / industrial society – factories, mines, etc. Great increase in wealth over this period.
			 • Initially deep social division between rich and poor: always evident but less divisive towards 1900.
			 • Improvement of working class experience over the period, especially after 1850s (Mid-Victorian economic boom):
			     o Increased wages – better living conditions.
			     o Better working conditions.
			     o Improved education, especially after 1870.
			     o Increased political rights:
			       ▪ Trade Unions legalised, 1868.
			       ▪ Many urban workers gained right to vote, 1867 / 1884.
			 Institutions – government
			 • Initially sought to protect ruling class interests (e.g. Tolpuddle Martyrs).
			 • Increasing role in society based on:
			     o Acceptance of greater government role in French Wars, 1793-1815.
			     o Increased government revenue due to increased national wealth and more taxation, e.g. income tax.
			     o Development of moral conscience to help improve conditions / experience, e.g. prison conditions, working-class education.
			     o Political necessity: after 1867 working classes were c.50% of voters – their demands had to be responded to.
			 • Evidence of increasing role:
			     o Prisons: Gaols Act, 1823 and subsequent laws, etc.
			     o Metropolitan Police Act, 1829 and subsequent laws, etc.
			     o Laws regarding limiting death penalty.
			 Institutions – Church / religion
			 • Humanitarian / moral influence of Christianity influences, for example, prison conditions and death penalty limits.
			 Individuals
			 • Continuing influence of Christian-inspired reformers such as Howard and Fry.
			 • Massive influence of Robert Peel:
			     o Home Secretary and Prime Minister during period 1822-1846. Very effective at persuading government / parliament of need for reform.
			     o Influenced by Christian reformers.
			     o Impact on prisons (Gaols Act) and policing, etc.
			 Attitudes – see also above.
			 • Influence of Christianity on reformers, etc. (on prisons, death penalty).
			 • Initial belief that criminals reformable / could be rehabilitated but later (1860s-) belief in unreformable less evolved criminal class.
			 • Acceptance of greater role for government; government greater wealth to afford to be involved (e.g. in prison building, creation of police force).
			 • Increasing belief that government must be involved to improve conditions of the working classes.
			 • Concept of 'social crimes' continued regarding poaching and smuggling.
			 Science and technology
			 • Industrialisation creating national wealth. Impact on transport, etc.
			 • Impact of press, etc. in creating crimes scares (e.g. garrotting – 1860s).

Crime and punishment Knowledge Organiser : 4. Twentieth century to the present, c.1900 – present.

Crimes	Policing	Punishment	Key considerations
Conscientious objectors • First World War – voluntary recruitment to 1916; Military Service Acts, Jan / May 1916 introduced conscription. Conscription throughout WWII. • Moral / religious / political conscience meant some refused to fight / help war effort: Local Military Tribunal to judge cases: much tougher in WWI. • 'Alternativists' prepared to do other work; 'Absolutists' no war work at all. • WWI treatment included prison, hard labour, some sent to front; WWII treatment more lenient. • WWI government (feared problems with call-up) and public (anger COs 'escaping' contribution to war effort) very hostile; WWII government less so. • Reasons for change: WWII government realised that majority would still fight; fighting Nazi Germany – wanted to eliminate any evidence of 'persecution' in Britain. Potential comparisons to treatment of witches in 16th / 17th Cs. **Homosexuality** • Prior to 1967 a crime. Sexual Offences Act, 1967 legalised homosexuality; Criminal Justice Act, 2005 outlawed homophobia. • Reasons for change: decline in religion-based intolerance / prejudice; liberal 1960s attitudes; role of Roy Jenkins; greater sexual tolerance in 21stC. **Race** • Race Relations Act, 1968 made it illegal to refuse work / housing, etc. on racial grounds; Criminal Justice Act, 2005 stated that racial hatred made another crime worse; Racial and Religious Hatred Act added crime of spreading hatred. • Context: mass non-white immigration post-WWII, e.g. West Indians, Pakistanis, etc. Mass European, etc. immigration since 2000; asylum seekers from Afghanistan, Middle East, etc. • Reasons for change: context, above; hope for tolerate multi-cultural society; more liberal social attitudes. **Abortion** • Illegal before 1967: made legal, Abortion Act, 1967. • Reasons for change: decline in religious attitudes; rise in feminism – control of bodies / lives; more liberal 1960s attitudes to sex; role of Roy Jenkins. **Domestic violence:** • In past male seen as dominant in family; domestic violence a private concern; low police involvement. • 1976 Domestic Violence Act gave women more rights; 1991, extended to include rape in marriage; 2014 extended to include controlling behaviour. • Reasons for change: rise in feminism; women's refusal to be controlled / abused. **Driving offences – speeding / drunk driving:** • In past considered a 'social crime' and ignored / laughed at. • Post-1967 limits on alcohol in blood plus government campaigns against drunk driving; old speeding laws much more vigorously enforced. • Reasons for change: rise in mass-car ownership / use; number of accidents. **Drugs:** • In past legal but relatively little used; made illegal 1971 Misuse of Drugs Act. • Reasons for change: increased use in 1960s; harder / more dangerous drugs such as LSD, etc. • Modern debate about freedom to take drugs which don't harm others. **Modern versions of old crimes:** • Terrorism: existed in past (e.g. Gunpowder Plot, 1605). In modern times linked to IRA (Irish Republican Army) in 1970s and 80s and to Al-Qaeda, 'Islamic State' in 2000s / 2010s. • **People-trafficking:** in past 'white slave trade' lured girls into prostitution. 21stC gangs can control immigrant girls in same way. • **Cybercrime: use of internet, etc. technology in crime:** **Fraud** – pretending to be another to get bank details / money, etc. Existed in past, now on-line. **Copyright theft** – stealing rights of artist / writer. In past included photocopying, etc. now downloads, etc. **Extortion** – using threats / blackmail to make victim pay. Now often refers to online images / data.	**Developments in policing:** **Organisation:** • Now a small number of large police forces. **Role of women:** • First WPCs in 1920s **Training:** • 1947, Police Training College. **Equipment / transport:** • Police bicycles, 1909 • Police cars, 1920s/30s • Two-way radio, 1930s • 999 introduced **Technological support:** • Fingerprint Branch, 1901. • National Fingerprint System. • Blood types discovered, 1901. • Progress in forensic science • First police computers, 1960s • Breathalysers, speed cameras • Police National Computer, 1980 with 25 million records • First DNA conviction, 1988 • Automatic fingerprint Identification, 1995 • National DNA database • CCTV / mass surveillance video • Biometric screening **Specialist units:** • Fraud Squad • Specialist drugs units • Dog handling units • Special Branch **Crime Prevention:** • 1980s- Neighbourhood Watch • Similarities - old community-based policing • Differences – not compulsory; not a national system; only a help to professional police	**PRISON developments:** **From the Silent System to more humane prisons:** • 1902 Hard labour (crank / treadmill) ended. • 1922 End of Silent System; abolition of solitary confinement; visits allowed; end of convict crop / arrow uniforms, etc. (Alexander Patterson.) • 1933 Open Prisons, e.g. New Hall, Wakefield. Rehabilitation - to prepare prisoners for normal life after prison. • 1967 Parole – good behaviour led to reduced sentence. • Reasons for change: return of reform / rehabilitation ideas especially through influence, 1922-47, of Prisons Commissioner Alexander Patterson; sympathetic liberal ideas that there was not a 'criminal type' but that difficult individual experiences (at home / community) could negatively affect individuals. **Alternatives to prison:** • 1907 Probation Officers • 1967 Suspended Sentences • 1972 Community Service Orders • 1990s / 2000s Electronic tagging; drug and alcohol treatment programmes; ASBOs; restorative justice. • Reasons: cost of prison; belief that prison could have a negative impact on inmates which might make a life of crime more likely; also see above. **Treatment of young offenders:** • 19thC young offenders kept in normal prisons. • 1902 first Borstal • 1948 Criminal Justice Act created Detention Centres and Attendance Centres • 1963 / 1969 Children and Young Persons Acts: focus on caring; reduced age of criminal responsibility to 10; 1969 act – focus on caring and probation. • 1982 Youth Custody Centres replaced Borstals • Reasons for changes: focus on rehabilitation; avoid negative impact of prison; influence of Alexander Patterson; view that many young offenders victims of negative domestic and social influences; young needed help not punishment; care for drug abusers, etc. **DEATH PENALTY developments:** • In 1900 death penalty available for 4 crimes. • 1908 / 1933 hanging of under 16s/18s ended. • 1922 Infanticide Act • Miscarriages of justice / controversial executions: 1950 Timothy Evans; 1953 Derek Bentley; 1956 Ruth Ellis. • 1957 Homicide Act restrictions • 1965 Murder Act + 1969 Amendment ends use of death penalty; 1998 final abolition. • Reasons for change: influence of government – changes to the law; changing public opinion linked to 1. Miscarriages of justice / controversial executions, e.g. Derek Bentley; 2 influence of religion / humanitarianism / liberal attitudes; 3 influence of WWII. **Purpose of punishment:** • Reform / rehabilitation increasingly seen by government / liberal public opinion as most important purpose. Deterrent still important especially to press and much of public.	**Society:** • Mass immigration from 1940s onwards. • Toleration especially during / after WWII; 1960s; early 21stC. **Institutions – government:** • Changes to laws including on crimes; prisons, alternatives to prison, young offenders; death penalty; etc. **Institutions – Church / religion:** • Continued moral / humanitarian influence of Church, e.g. opposition to death penalty. • Decline in influence of Christian religion seen in changes to 'moral' crimes such as homosexuality and abortion. **Individuals** • Alexander Patterson, 1922-47: influence on prisons and young offenders; focus on reform / rehabilitation • Roy Jenkins, Home Secretary 1965-67: reforms including on abortion, homosexuality and death penalty **Attitudes:** • Influence of liberal / humanitarian beliefs on definition of crimes, use of prisons / treatment of prisoners and on punishment. • Particular influence of Second World War: fighting Nazi persecution / intolerance / repression influenced desire to eliminate such negative influences in Britain. • Particular influence of tolerant / liberal / humanitarian influences in 1960s linked to eliminating traditional (often Christian religion-based) prejudices and restrictions on behaviour. Also evident in early 21stC regarding race, religion, sexuality, etc. • Changing attitudes towards sexual behaviour (abortion), sexual orientation (homosexuality) and towards race (racial toleration) leading to changes in 'crimes'. • Desire to combat intolerance: racism and religious hate crimes; homophobia. • Concepts of 'social crimes' Continuity: small-scale smuggling and poaching. Change: attitudes to drunk driving, speeding. **Science and technology:** • Links to old crimes being committed in new ways, especially online but also terrorism • Developments in police equipment, databases, forensic science, etc. • Developments in alternatives to prison, e.g. electronic tagging, etc.