

Crime and punishment – Medieval England Anglo-Saxon, Norman and Later Middle Ages		Key terms		Punishments	
Changes in crime		Deterrence	Punishments being deliberately harsh in order to try to stop others from doing the same thing	Anglo-Saxons	-Wergild (1500 for a Prince, 40 for a serf) -Execution for treason and arson -Corporal punishment, including mutilation also used -Stocks used for public disorder
Anglo-Saxons	-New crimes such as stealing from the Church more serious than stealing from others and fines for those who do not obey the rules of the Church in Lent -Wergild: the Anglo-Saxon system to end blood feuds which meant the families of victims were paid by those who killed	Wergild	Anglo-Saxon system based on the payment of money compensation to the victim. Attempt to end blood feuds.		
Normans	-After the Norman invasion, the Normans was out-numbered by 300 to 1 by the Anglo-Saxons. They therefore introduced a number of laws to increase their control. This included the murdrum . If a Norman was murdered by an Anglo-Saxon, a large sum of money was owed by the entire hundred (of Anglo-Saxons) where the body was found. -Forest Laws: 30% of England declared Royal Forests. Only those with a licence could hunt or even take a falling branch. -Church Courts: William I set up Church courts for “moral crimes” such as adultery. Also used for the clergy [priests].	Tithings	System of collective responsibility of 10 free men. If a criminal wasn’t caught, the entire tithing had to pay. They were also responsible for getting the criminal to court.	Normans	-Murdrum (like wergild but paid to the King rather than the victim’s family) -Many crimes punishable by death, especially for breaking Forest Laws
Later Middle Ages	-Statute of Labourers: after the Black Death of 1348, the ruling classes were worried that peasants would demand higher wages as there was a shortage of labourers [workers]. They therefore introduced a maximum wage. -Heresy: small number of people questioned the Church and the clergy [people who work for the Church] persuaded the Kings to pass laws against heresy in 1382, 1401 and 1414. Punishments included burning at the stake.	Hue and cry	When a crime was committed, witnessed would raise an alarm and the tithing would have to chase the criminal. Lasted from Anglo-Saxons to Middle Ages.		
Role of the King		Trial by community	Started in Anglo-Saxon era where local men who knew the people involved would make up a jury who would decide in a court who was guilty	Late Middle Ages	-New punishment of ‘hanged, drawn and quartered’ introduced for those who were convicted of high treason
Anglo-Saxon era	-Increased control over the Kingdom (e.g. King Ethelred II who attacked Viking settlers, giving him more control) -King’s Peace	Trial by ordeal	If a jury could not agree, Anglo-Saxons and Normans used trial by ordeal which would reveal the judgement of God (e.g. Trial by Cold Water, Trial by Hot Iron)		
Norman rule	-William I (invaded after Battle of Hastings) increased control of England. Through the use of extreme punishments, castles and the ‘Harrying of the North’ (targeting of Northern England including burning crops) increased William’s control, as did the murdrum and the Forest Laws. -King’s Mund	Benefit of clergy	Priests could only be tried by Church courts, which had no power to use the death penalty	New law enforcers	
Later Middle Ages	-Increased power of the King -Constitutions of Clarendon by Henry II in 1166 (also called the Assize of Clarendon) reorganised the courts and set up prisons for those accused of crime.	Right of Sanctuary	A criminal who could get to the sanctuary of a church could not be arrested. If he confessed his crime, he would be allowed to leave the country.	Late Middle Ages	-1194: King Richard I introduces coroners to deal with situations where there was a suspicious death -In 1195: Richard I appointed some knights as keepers of the ‘king’s peace’ in areas that were seen as unruly -In 1327, Edward III extended this to all areas and men judged to be ‘good and lawful’ were appointed to the role. These became known as Justices of the Peace and they met four times a year to carry out magistrate duties and enforce the law. They were appointed by the King.
Role of the Church in punishment and law enforcement		Constitutions of clarendon	Henry II bringing together Anglo-Saxon, Norman and royal laws in 1164 to protect the power of the King.		
Anglo-Saxons	Very strong, for example: -Taking oaths (a formal declaration of the facts, calling on God to witness that what is said is true) -Trial by ordeal (where God would supposedly give judgement on innocence or guilt) -Sanctuary (a person could claim sanctuary in which they’d agree to leave the country if agreed with the clergy) – continued throughout Middle Ages	Crimes against authority	Crimes against the people in charge, such as treason		
Normans	Very strong. For example: -Benefit of Clergy (members of the clergy could only be tried in Church Courts who very rarely used the death penalty) -Trial by Combat (similar to trial by ordeal, the idea was the God would show guilt through the result of combat between the accused and accuser)	Crimes against the person	Crimes, like assault or murder, that cause physical harm to another person		
Late Middle Ages	-Henry II tried to restrict power of the Church (e.g. separate courts, sanctuary and benefit of clergy) but failed -Church continued to be powerful and influenced a decline in harsh physical punishments	Crimes against property	Crimes, like theft, robbery or arson, that involve taking or damaging something that belongs to another person	Why was it used and why did it end?	
Role of the local community in punishment and law enforcement		Anglo-Saxons	-Tithings -Hue and cry -Trial by community (local men made up the jury) -Oaths (relied upon people knowing one another so criminals wouldn’t get away with repeat offences)	Trial by ordeal	Trial by Ordeal ended in 1215 after the Pope (head of the Christian Church) ordered priests should stop organising trial by ordeal.
		Normans	Anglo-Saxon rules largely continued. For example: -Tithings -Hue and Cry -Trial by ordeal	Wergild	Previously, the victim or victim’s family had the right to kill the person accused of a serious crime. This led to long-running family feuds and violence, known as a blood feud. Wergild (for death) and botgild (for injuries) would see money compensation paid instead of blood. Replaced with murdrum, paid to the King.
		Late Middle Ages	-In 1285, Edward I declared that men had a duty to help form a <i>posse comiatus</i> which meant they had to help the sheriff to chase and catch criminals -Local Keepers of the Peace had the power to arrest criminals. These became known as ‘Justice of the Peace’	General trends	
				Anglo-Saxon era	-Power and influence of the king grew -The role of the Christian Church increased -The use of punishments, including capital punishment, increased
				Normans	-Power and influence of the King grew (especially William I) -Power of the Church continues to grow
				Later middle ages	Despite Henry II’s attempts, the Church remained a powerful force and the King was unable to take its power away.

Crime and punishment 1500-1700		Key terms		Key figures	
New crimes		Deserving poor	Beggars who were thought to deserve help as they were sick, injured or elderly	Henry VIII	In 1534, following arguments with the Catholic Church about a divorce, Henry declared himself head of the Church of England. He closed down Catholic monasteries and took their wealth and land. Henry remained a Catholic though he would execute Catholics for not taking the Oath of Supremacy and Protestants for heresy.
Reformation	In 1517, Martin Luther protested against corruption in the Catholic Church. His followers set up Protestantism. They wanted to reform the Catholic Church and were responsible for the Reformation, which included Henry VIII setting up the Church of England. The monarch (and their religion) would influence who could pray and how	Sturdy beggars	Also known as 'vagabonds' and were thought to be considered lazy. From 1531, all beggars divided up into either deserving poor or sturdy beggars with the latter punished.		
Heresy = treason	As the monarch was the head of the Church of England, disobeying the rules of the Church also meant disobeying the King or Queen. This meant heresy was even more important as it was also treason	H, D & Q	Hanged, Drawn and Quartered: Hanged by the neck till almost death. Intestines cut out and burned before you. Head chopped off and body divided into four quarters and taken across the country as a warning to others.		
Smuggling	In 1614, exporting (selling wool abroad) was made illegal and in 1661 it was made punishable by death. Smugglers continued to take wool out illegally. Increased taxes on tea and brandy [alcohol] meant smugglers brought these in illegally from the 17 th century.	Divine Right	Belief that God gave power to kings and queens and therefore breaking the law was challenging God.	Mary I	Strict Catholic who tried to restore the Catholic Church in England and made the Pope head of the England Church. Executed almost 300 people for heresy.
Vagabondage	1495: Beggars put in stocks for three days and then sent back to the village of their birth 1547: Vagrancy Act whipped and branded beggars and sold them into slavery for two years. Later repealed (cancelled) as too harsh. 1601: Poor relief [benefits] given to 'deserving poor', 'undeserving' [those who could work but chose not to] still punished	Hierarchy	Belief that society had a strict ordering with groups of people above, or below, others in terms of their wealth, power and rights.		
Puritan rule	New moral laws were introduced in the 1650s while Oliver Cromwell was Lord Protector after the English Civil War. He banned sports on a Sunday (in order to make it a holy day), banned drinking (as it encouraged 'impure' behaviour) and banned big gatherings on Christmas Day (so people would spend it thinking about Jesus). Cromwell was a Puritan and believed that people should focus on religion and have 'pure' souls.	Heresy	Not following the established religious beliefs of the time (generally disagreements between different types of Christians).	Elizabeth I	Was Protestant but tried to find 'middle ground', to bring Catholics into Church of England. Repealed [took away] harsh heresy laws passed by Mary I.
Rural crimes	Areas of land that had previously been 'common land' (i.e. spaces where everyone could gather wild foods and firewood) were enclosed (fenced off so only landowners could use it). Local people resisted by tearing down new fences and hedges.	Social crime	An activity that, while illegal, most people did not think it was wrong.		
Changes in law enforcement		Capital and corporal	Capital punishment is the death penalty. Corporal punishment include physical punishments such as whipping	Jonathan Wild	Infamous thief taker who secretly led a gang of thieves who claimed rewards when they handed in stolen goods.
Gun Powder Plot, 1605					
Thief Takers		Event	Guy Fawkes and the Catholic plotters planned to kill the Protestant King, James I at the state opening of Parliament on 5 th November 1605. They were hanged, drawn and quartered for high treason. Failed after Lord Monteagle received a letter warning him not to go to parliament then and he warned the King's spy master.		
Night watchman	The government offered large rewards for catching criminals. 'Thief-takers' were people who would try to get these rewards by catching the criminals. However, many were criminals themselves, such as Jonathan Wild.	Reasoning	Catholics in England were being prevented from following their faith following Queen Elizabeth's 'excommunication' [disowning] from the Catholic Church. They were, for example, forced to attend Protestant Churches and those who refused were fined. They wanted to replace James I, who was particularly harsh, with his daughter, Princess Elizabeth.		
Town constables	Increase in cities meant 'the watch' was created. They were unpaid volunteers and would carry a rattle, a lantern and a stick. They were expected to question 'suspicious characters' but the job was ineffective and unpopular.	Trial	Guy Fawkes was tortured using the rack (a wooden frame what would stretch the body, forcing limbs apart at the joints). He finally confessed and he and the other conspirators were sentenced to death by being hanged, drawn and quartered. This was done as a deterrent to others.		
Changes in punishment		Long-term effects	1605 Thanksgiving Act: made events of 5 th November be commemorated [remembered and marked] each year and banned Catholics from entering the legal profession or becoming officers in armed forces 1606: Forced to swear allegiance to the English crown Catholics allowed to vote, become MPs or owned land. Catholics couldn't vote until 1829!		
Use of capital and corporal punishments	Appointed by local people with good standing in the community. Had powers to arrest suspects without a warrant, expected to stop suspected criminals, break up fights and round up study beggars.	Witchcraft			
Beginning of transportation (why?)	-Burning at the stake (e.g. Mary I burnt 283 people at the stake) -Bloody code where the number of crimes that could get you executed increased (e.g. poaching rabbits could get you the death penalty). However, many people were sympathetic to those being executed and juries often didn't find them guilty -Witches hanged (up to 1000 between 1542 and 1736) -Heresy leading to burning at the stake -Treason leading to hanging, drawing and quartering (e.g. gun powder plotters)	Beliefs and the law	-Witches were believed to have magical powers from a pact with the devil including flying and the ability to make people, or farm animals, sicken and die. They were supposedly helped by their 'familiars' (an animal such as a cat, dog or spider -Henry VIII in 1542: witchcraft punished through death; Queen Elizabeth I: witchcraft aimed to kill someone punishable by death		
Early prisons	From the 17 th century until American independence in 1776, convicts were sent to North America to be used as labourers. This continued but Britain sent its criminals to Australia. Between 50,000 and 80,000 sent to North America. Used because: -seen as effective deterrent -England did not have effective prison system -Possibility of rehabilitation (new idea at time)	Why trials increased	-Economic problems and civil war (beginning in 1642) leading to growing tensions (e.g. crop failures blamed on neighbours) -James I's <i>Demonologie</i> : The King wrote a book promoting fear of witches as 'detestable slaves of the devil'. -Religion: people viewed life as a struggle between God and the Devil and this was one way they saw that fight being played out -Matthew Hopkins (Witchfinder General): Witchfinder claimed people were witches if, for example, they had an extra nipples (supposedly used to feed familiars). In Sudbury alone, Hopkins stirred up a panic in which 112 people were executed		
		Punishment and women	Up to 1000 executed for witchcraft between 1542 and 1736 (mostly by hanging). Over 90% were women because: -women were expected to focus on practical domestic duties and those that didn't were treated with suspicion -Many were vulnerable (e.g. were widowed) and many were 'wise women' who would act as doctors and some men did not like women having this respected position		
		Decline	-Matthew Hopkins died in 1647; -Increase in belief in science (e.g. The Royal Society established in 1660 which promoted science as opposed to religion/ magic) ; -End of civil war and improvement in the economy		

Crime and punishment 1700-1900		Key terms		Key figures		
Changes to crime		Smuggling	Bringing goods in or out of the country illegally	John Howard	John Howard was High Sheriff of Bedfordshire. He was concerned about the state of prisons including the fact that prisoners had to pay a 'release fee'. In 1774, he campaigned to end this. Published <i>The State of Prisons in England and Wales</i> which recommended giving decent food and water, useful work, Christian teaching and a wage for gaolers to reform prisons.	
Smuggling	Smuggling continued from the 17 th century into the 18 th . Changes included more goods being smuggled, such as cloth, wine and spirits, as a result of higher taxes. Another change was the development of smuggling gangs such as the Hawkhurst Gang whose leaders were executed in 1748 and 1749. Smuggling was difficult to stop due to number of small coastal coves and support from the public. It was a social crime because many people benefitted from being able to buy goods more cheaply, illegally.	Poaching	Illegally killing an animal			
Highway robbery	Highway robbery had been a problem since the Middle Ages but became more important in 18 th century because: -As trade increased, there was more need to move goods and money around -As more people moved to towns, the countryside was increasingly empty where there would be no witnesses -Roads improved which meant more regular users including stagecoaches which gave highwaymen more opportunities Highway robbery eventually declined after the death penalty was introduced for carrying a weapon and disguise (1772) and more 'mounted patrols' (i.e. law enforcers on horseback)	Treadwheel	Hard labour was used in prisons and this is one example. The treadwheel was where a prisoner would walk up the wheel for ten minutes at a time, for eight hours a day			
Poaching	Poaching continued to be a serious crime. 1723 Black Act was passed to deal with poaching gangs which made it a capital offence. Also meant blackening your face as a disguise in a hunting area was illegal. Only landowners with land worth over £100 a year were allowed to hunt.	Separate system	Prisoners kept apart as much as possible to encourage individual improvement, self-reflection and stop people from communicating as well as deterrence and retribution			
Witchcraft	In 1736, witchcraft was decriminalised as people no longer believed in witches.	Bow Street Runners	First detective force, led by Fielding brothers, who attempted to catch criminals	Elizabeth Fry	After visiting Newgate prison in 1813, Fry was shocked by the conditions. She taught sewing and led bible classes there. Helped set up the Association for the Reformation of Female Prisoners to campaign for better conditions and ensure that female warders are employed to work with female and child prisoners, and the prisoners received an education.	
Tolpuddle Martyrs	Group of farm workers who set up a union to try to stop their wages going down to just six shillings a week. Local farm owners and the government were concerned they might lose control of their workers, especially after the French Revolution of 1789. They used a law from 1797 (the Mutiny Act) against swearing oaths to convict them. They were transported to Australia but after huge protests, including 100,000 people demonstrating in London, the Tolpuddle Martyrs were released in 1836.	Restitution	Compensation to society for committing a crime			
Changes in law enforcement		Transportation	Sending criminals to North America and then Australia as forced labour			
Bow Street Runners		Established by Henry Fielding in 1748. They were initially full-time employed thief-takers who collected rewards from victims. However, after 1785, they were paid by the government and were the first modern detective force. They were very successful and more were set up after the Middlesex Justices Act.		Pentonville Prison		
London's first professional police force		Despite initial opposition from those who were concerned about privacy, effectiveness and expense, in 1829, the Metropolitan Police Act was passed which gave London a full-time, professional uniformed police force. It had more officers and was better organised than the Bow Street Runners. Robert Peel put them in a blue uniform so they wouldn't be seen as similar to the army.		Design	Designed by Joshua Jebb, it could hold 520 prisoners in individual cells. Floor area in each cell was just 4m by 2m. Each cell had its own small basin for washing and basic toilet.	
Developments		Between 1829-56, many places outside London still relied on old system of parish constables. The public were concerned about potential costs and there was no co-operation between areas. In 1856, the Police Act was passed which meant all areas had to have a professional police force who were rewarded financially if they were successful. In 1842, a regular detective branch was created and later, in 1878, the Criminal Investigations Department (CID) was created who focused on finding criminals using new methods of detection.		Living conditions	Highly disciplined with prisoners all separate and isolated. Walls were deliberately thick to stop communication and prisoners had to deliberately boring jobs such as oakum picking (unravelling and cleaning old rope). Prisoners were allowed out for a short period of exercise to go to chapel, but they wore face masks and sat in individual cubicles to stop communication	
Changes in punishment		By 1810, 222 crimes could get you the death penalty. Robert Peel reduced this by 100 crimes in the 1820s. This was the end of the bloody code		Effects	High rates of suicide and criticism from Elizabeth Fry	
Death penalty		As a result of the American War of Independence, convicts could no longer be sent to North America and were sent to Australia instead. About 160,000 people were transported there as Britain's prisons were over-full and prisoners would help to populate the new colony. It ended in 1868 for a number of reasons including many Australians believed British convicts were responsible for crime and lowering wages there. In Britain, many thought the conditions on the ships were inhumane, others thought it was too desirable to be in Australia, it was too expensive and more prisons were built in Britain which meant transportation was unnecessary.		Robert Peel		
Transportation to Australia		Public executions came to an end in 1868. Ended for a number of reasons including drunk and disorderly crowds, few people taking it seriously, people mocking the authorities and treating the criminal as a hero and the large crowds providing opportunity for crimes such as theft and prostitution.		Reforms	Peel was Prime Minister twice and had been home secretary. He focused on rehabilitation rather than deterrent. He made a number of reforms including reducing the number of death by 100 and persuaded Parliament to pass the 1823 Gaols Act which said that prisoners should receive regular visits from chaplains, gaolers should be paid (so they would not need to make money from prisoners), female gaolers for female prisoners and prisoners should not be held in chains or irons.	
End of public executions		Prisons were used more frequently as they were used for rehabilitation, deterrence, removal and restitution. Two reformers included John Howard and Elizabeth Fry (see top left). Reforms included in 1816, gaolers were paid wages. In 1823, prisoners held in separate categories (e.g. violent, non-violent, women, children etc.). However, in the late 19 th century, prisons became harsher. Assistant Director of Prisons, Sur Du Cane, declared prisoners would get, "hard labour, hard fare and hard board"		Metropolitan Police, 1929	Peel was home secretary when he set up the Metropolitan Police. This followed an economic downturn which led to a crime wave and the army having to become involved. Peel believed a full-time police without lethal weapons would be more effective.	
Prison Reform				Criticism and response	The new police force was deeply unpopular at first. They believed they were too expensive, poorly-trained and would take away their freedoms. In response, Peel and his police commissioners drew up clear guidance to all new police recruits including ensuring force is only the last resort and that police should not overstep their authority.	

Crime and punishment 1900-		Key terms	
Changes to crime		Hate crime	A crime motivated by prejudice against the victim's race, gender, disability or sexual orientation
Homophobic crime	Up until 1967, homosexuality was illegal. The Criminal Justice Act (2005) gave courts new powers to issue more severe sentences for hate crime. Hate crimes (such as those directed against homosexuals) are treated more seriously by the authorities.	Injunction	Order issued by a court to forbid a particular action or behavior (such as stopping former partner from coming to a particular home)
Race Crime	As Britain became more multicultural (particularly after wave of immigration in 1950s), new crimes were required to protect minority groups. 1968 Race Relations Act made it illegal to refuse jobs, housing or public services to anyone on the basis of their race, ethnic background or country of origin.	Detection	Detecting, or finding, the criminal responsible.
Domestic violence	New laws have been introduced to protect people from domestic violence. In 19 th century, domestic violence was seen as acceptable and authorities shouldn't 'interfere'. In 20 th century, this has changed including the Domestic Violence Act which gave victims right to an injunction, a law in 1991 which recognised that rape could take place within marriage, and in 2014 a law to make controlling and coercive behaviour towards a partner a crime.	Abolished	Banned or made illegal
Abortion	Until 1967, abortion was illegal except for very strict medical reasons which meant 'backstreet abortions' were common. 1967 Abortion Act legalised abortion in certain cases.	Age of criminal responsibility	The age at which a person is judged to be mature enough to understand their actions. Only once they've reached that age can they be prosecuted and punished.
Social crime changes	Societies attitudes towards what makes up a 'serious' crime can change. For example, drunk driving has been illegal since 1872 where driving a horse-drawn coach while drunk was illegal. However, despite 1967 which gave set limits on the amount a person could drink and drink, it was still seen as a social crime. However, government advertising campaigns since the 1970s has meant more people take it seriously and it is now seen a serious crime. The same goes for speeding.	Conscription	All men of a certain age had to join army
'New' Crimes	Some crimes may appear to be new, but are actually older crimes using different means. E.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Terrorism (Guy Fawkes in 1605 similar to 7.7.2005 when Al-Qaeda attacked London) -People-trafficking: trafficking between countries similar to 'white slave trade' of early 19th century where poor white girls were sold into prostitution -Cyber crime created by the internet but the type crime (e.g. fraud) always existed -Fraud – now done online and via e-mail, whereas previously done in person 	Conscientious Objection	Refusing to join the army on moral grounds
Changes in law enforcement		Derek Bentley	
Policing	-Women first recruited to join police force in 1920s -Greater emphasis on training (e.g. 1947 the Police Training College was set up) -Increased use of science and technology, specialisation and crime prevention (see below)	What happened	1953: Young man found guilty of murder and executed. Hanged for murder of a police officer. He had learning difficulties and low mental age. He had no fired the gun himself but was prosecuted.
Technology	Many examples including: -1901: Fingerprint Branch set up and blood types discovered aiding detection -1909: police on bikes used to allow officers to pursue criminals quicker -1930s: Police cars and radios introduced with 999 telephone number -1960s: First police computers -1980: Police National Computer launched, holding records of 25 million people -1998: First conviction based on DNA samples -1995: National Automatic Fingerprint Identification System and National DNA Database set up to share information used to catch criminals <i>Also consider: CCTV, breathalysers (1967), speed cameras (1992) etc. all used to prevent crime</i>	Public reaction	5000 people outside Wandsworth Prison protesting. Bentley family campaigned for forty years and was eventually pardoned in 1993.
Specialisation	The police have developed specialist departments and units to deal with particular crimes. For example: -Fraud Squad (set up in 1936) and now known as Specialist, Organised and Economic Crime Squad, -Specialist drug-trade units which, led by the National Crime Agency, tackles drug trafficking into the UK -Dog handling units, used to find drugs, explosives, missing persons etc., -Special Branch who work with MI5 on threats to national security such as terrorism	Parliament	1957: significant changes made in Homicide Act meant those with diminished responsibility (i.e. not in control of actions) were given allowances.
Crime prevention	Crime prevention (as opposed to detection) has increasingly been the focus on police. For example: -Police Community Support Officers -Neighbourhood Watch. The Neighbourhood Watch has 3.8 million households who keep an eye on each other's property. The idea was to help the police prevent crime. Set up by Margaret Thatcher in the 1980s as she wanted greater individual responsibility than state responsibility. However, it has been criticised as they tend to be wealthy, older people and not those most likely to be the victims of crime.	Conscientious objection	
Changes in punishment		First World War	From March 1916, all unmarried men aged 18-41 had to join armed forces. By May, upper age limit was 51. Many refused to fight for political or religious reasons. Those who refused to be involved in any way were called absolutists, those who were willing to contribute in other ways were known as alternativists. 16,500 people went to tribunal trying to allow them exemption. Many were treated very harshly and treated as 'traitors'
Death Penalty	1965 - death penalty abolished for most crimes. In 1998, high treason and piracy with violence no longer punishable by death no longer punishable by death. 1999 - Britain signed up to European Convention on Human Rights – formally ending the penalty in Britain. Controversial executions of Timothy Evans (1950) who was innocent, Derek Bentley (1953, see right) and Ruth Ellis (1955) who killed abusive boyfriend.	Second World War	COs were offered alternatives such as farm work. Prison was a last resort rather than standard. Harsh punishments would have been seen as hypocritical after criticisms of Hitler. However, public were still hostile with many verbally abused or sacked.
Prisons	1896- mentally ill prisoners separate (e.g. Broadmoor Hospital), 1902 – Hard labour ended (e.g. no more treadwheels), 1907, alternatives to prisons (probation officers), 1922- increased focused on welfare (e.g. separate system ended), 1933 – new focus on preparing prisoners for life after serving their sentence (First open prison at New Hall, Wakefield).		
Youth	1900 – Borstals (youth prisons) introduced, 1933 – age of criminal responsibility raised to 8, 1948 – Criminal Justice Act included (for young people) detention centres being introduced, attendance centres being introduced), 1982 – Criminal Justice Act abolished the borstal system and replaced them with youth custody centres.		
Reform	New ideas of rehabilitation have been introduced- e.g. Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO), drug and alcohol treatment, community service, restorative justice and electronic tagging		

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			Changes in crime		Deterrence			Anglo-Saxons
Wergild								
Anglo-Saxons			Tithings			Normans		
Normans			Hue and cry					
Later Middle Ages		Trial by community			Late Middle Ages			
		Trial by ordeal						
Role of the King		Benefit of clergy			New law enforcers			
		Right of Sanctuary						
Anglo-Saxon era			Constitutions of clarendon			Late Middle Ages		
Norman rule			Crimes against authority					
Later Middle Ages		Crimes against the person						
		Crimes against property						
Role of the Church in punishment and law enforcement		Role of the local community in punishment and law enforcement		Why was it used and why did it end?				
Anglo-Saxons			Anglo-Saxons			Trial by ordeal		
						Wergild		
Normans			Normans			General trends		
						Anglo-Saxon era		
Late Middle Ages			Late Middle Ages			Normans		
						Later middle ages		

Crime and punishment 1500-1700		Key terms		Key figures	
New crimes		Deserving poor		Henry VIII	
		Sturdy beggars			
		H, D & Q			
Reformation		Divine Right		Mary I	
Heresy = treason					
Smuggling					
Vagabondage		Hierarchy		Elizabeth I	
Puritan rule		Heresy		Jonathan Wild	
Rural crimes		Social crime			
Changes in law enforcement		Gun Powder Plot, 1605			
		Event			
		Reasoning			
		Trial			
		Long-term effects			
Changes in punishment		Witchcraft			
		Beliefs and the law			
		Why trials increased			
		Punishment and women			
		Decline			
Use of capital and corporal punishments					
Beginning of transportation (why?)					
Early prisons					

Crime and punishment 1700-1900		Key terms		Key figures	
		Changes to crime		Smuggling	
		Poaching			
Smuggling		Treadwheel			
Highway robbery		Separate system		Elizabeth Fry	
Poaching		Bow Street Runners			
Witchcraft		Restitution			
Tolpuddle Martyrs		Transportation			
Changes in law enforcement			Pentonville Prison		
Bow Street Runners		Design			
London's first professional police force		Living conditions			
		Effects			
Developments		Robert Peel			
Changes in punishment			Reforms		
Death penalty					
Transportation to Australia		Metropolitan Police, 1929			
End of public executions		Criticism and response			
Prison Reform					

Crime and punishment 1900-		Key terms	
Changes to crime		Hate crime	
Homophobic crime		Injunction	
Race Crime		Detection	
Domestic violence		Abolished	
Abortion		Age of criminal responsibility	
Social crime changes		Conscription	
'New' Crimes		Conscientious Objection	
Changes in law enforcement		Derek Bentley	
Policing		What happened	
Technology		Public reaction	
Specialisation		Parliament	
Crime prevention		Conscientious objection	
Changes in punishment		First World War	
Death Penalty			
Prisons			
Youth		Second World War	
Reform			