

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

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

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

Early Modern Crime		
1	Petty theft	In Early Modern England 75% of all crime was theft of small items e.g. food, livestock.
2	Heresy – not following the religion of the monarch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1534 - Act of Supremacy. English law that made Henry VIII the “Supreme Head of the Church of England.” Edward VI made protestant changes Mary I : Bloody Mary, executes nearly 300 Catholics. 1559 Elizabethan Settlement. Heresy convictions decline as religious tolerance increased 1640s. Cromwell replaced heresy laws with crime of blasphemy.
3	Treason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1534 - Act of Supremacy. English law that made Henry VIII the “Supreme Head of the Church of England.”. Anyone who does not recognise his marriage to Anne Boleyn was executed for treason. Elizabeth executes catholic Plotters e.g., Duke of Norfolk, for treason. 1605. James I increased fines paid by Catholics. Guy Fawkes and Gunpowder Plotters arrested for treason.
4	Witchcraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1597; James I book ‘Demonology’ warns of the dangers of witchcraft 1604: communicating with the devil made punishable by death 1640s: Mathew Hopkins the witch finder general tortures women into confessing to witchcraft.
5	Vagabonds-unemployed and homeless	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1536 Henry VIII closed the monasteries 1567 Thomas Harman published ‘A Warning for Vagabonds’. Spread panic about criminals vagabonds e.g. counterfeit crank pretended to be sick, Tom O’Bedlam pretended to be mad. 1570s very poor harvests led to increased food prices Increased population means more unemployed and hungry
Crime Factors		
6	Religious ideas	
7	Political change	
8	Increased population	
9	Increased taxation	
10	New technology	
11	Increased movement of people	

Early Modern: Law Enforcement		
12	Continuity from Middle Ages	Hue and cry, tithing
13	Watchmen	Unpaid volunteers who patrolled towns at night
14	Town constable	, paid jog, in charge of the watchmen
15	1520	Sanctuary abolished
16	1624	Benefit of clergy abolished
17	Trials continuity	Quarter sessions, trial by jury, royal court
Law Enforcement Factors		
18	Role of local communities	
19	Government spending	
20	Increased population	
21	New technology	

Early Modern: Punishment		
22	Continuity	Humiliation punishments, fines and corporal punishments such as whipping
23	Burning at the stake	Punishment for heresy
24	Hanged drawn and quartered	Punishment for treason. Hanged for a minute, then disemboweled and castrated, Organs were burnt on a fire. Then victim chopped into 4 pieces.
25	1531 Vagabonds Act –	undeserving vagabonds punished by whipping, deserving vagabonds given permission to beg by Justices of the Peace
	1547 – Vagabonds Act	Vagabonds punished by being enslaved for 2 years
26	1601 The Poor Law	Local parishes could raise money by taxes to pay for helping the deserving poor. Undeserving poor e.g. vagabonds were sent to ‘ Houses of Correction ’ and put to work
27	1610 –	Transportation to America. Criminals were transported for 7 years, 14 years or life. Had to complete hard labour on farms or building roads.
28	1688	number of capital crimes increased from 11 to 50 . Start of what Historians refer to as the Bloody Code
29	execution	For serious crimes like murder, witchcraft , treason, counterfeiting money , rape, piracy, arson of a dwelling house or barn with corn in it, highway robbery, stealing from work, horse theft, robbing churches and burglary
Punishment factors		
30	Purpose of punishment: deterrence, retribution or reform?	
31	Fear of Crime	
32	Social change	
33	Role of individuals	

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

Early Modern Crime			Early Modern: Law Enforcement			Early Modern: Punishment		
1	Poaching	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Poaching increased dramatically because of increasing population . Sometimes with poaching gangs working on a large scale. 1 1723 the Black Act made poaching a capital crime. Owning dogs in certain areas was also punishable by death. Many poaching laws were repealed in 1823 	12	Continuity from Early Modern	Watchmen and constables	20	Bloody Code	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1723 - Black Act. Made all cases of poaching a capital crime increasing total to 150 1810 225 capital crimes 1841 end of Bloody Code, 5 capital crimes remain
2	1736-witchcraft laws repealed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> People became better educated and less superstitious. The Royal Society was a group of scientists set up by Charles II. They increased scientific experiments and found scientific explanations for things once considered the w 	13	1749 Bow Street Runners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Set up by the Fielding Brothers who were magistrates at Bow Street Court In the middle of the eighteenth century London’s population increased and there was an increase in crime. The Bow Street patrolled a small area of London. 	21	Transportation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1776 changes to Australia because of American Independence 1857 Transportation abolished
3	Highway Robbery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Highwaymen were armed with pistols and travelled on horseback. They forced carriages to stop and robbed the people inside of their valuables. Famous highwaymen like Dick Turpin were often seen as heroes even though they committed violent crime. This was because highwaymen targeted the rich and their crimes were romanticised in cheap newspapers for the masses. By 1830 highway robbery had disappeared because people began to travel by train. 	14	1829: Metropolitan Police Act	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Home Secretary Robert Peel created the first professional police force to cover the whole of London in 1829 There were economic problems in 1826 that led to an increase in petty crime. The Metropolitan Police constable patrolled a set route, called a beat, several times during his shift. 	22	Prison Reform	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1774 Gaol Act. Influenced by the ideas of John Howard. Improved food and paid prison guards Elizabeth Fry campaigned for improved conditions at Newgate Prison. Trained women in sewing and introduced church services very Sunday. 1823 Gaol Act Robert Peel was influenced by Howard and Fry Separated men, women and children into different prisons and appointed prison inspectors. 1842 Pentonville prison. Built on Howards idea of separate system and useful work. Each prisoner had their own cell and was trained in a job e.g. weaving. 1860. Increased crime led to harsher prisons and the silent system with hard labour. Prisoners silent at all times and completed pointless work like treadmill, the crank and picking oakum.
4	Smuggling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Smugglers brought goods into Britain from abroad without paying tax goods they smuggled were legal but expensive e.g. tea, sugar, brandy and tobacco. For many people smugglers were heroes for providing cheap luxuries. Even though some, like the Hawkhurst Gang were violent criminals. Many people bought goods from smugglers- even MP’s! When taxes were cut in the 1840s smuggling decreased. 	15	1856 Police Act	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compulsory for every city and county in England to set up a professional police force like the Metropolitan Police 	23	1830s	Humiliation and corporal punishments abolished (except in prisons)
5	1834 Tolpuddle Martyrs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1834, in Tolpuddle, Dorset a group of farm workers formed a trade union to protest about low wages. The men were convicted of taking secret oaths and sentenced to 7 years transportation. T hey were mass protests against their treatment and they were pardoned in 1836. 	15	1856 Police Act	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compulsory for every city and county in England to set up a professional police force like the Metropolitan Police 	24	1868	Last public execution
Crime Factors			Law Enforcement Factors			Punishment factors		
6	Religious ideas		Law Enforcement Factors			25	Purpose of punishment: deterrence, retribution or reform?	
7	Political change		16	Role of local communities				
8	Increased population		17	Government spending		26	Fear of Crime	
9	Increased taxation		28	Increased population		27	Social change	
10	New technology		19	New technology		28	Role of individuals	
11	Increased movement of people							

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

Early Modern Crime			Early Modern: Law Enforcement			Early Modern: Punishment			
1	New technology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Car theft Burglary for electronic items e.g laptops. Cybercrime e.g. bullying or theft of personal details such as credit card numbers., hacking. 	11	1902	Fingerprinting used to convict a criminal for the first time	22	Changes to prisons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Open prison High security prison Secure Psychiatric Hospitals e.g. Broadmoor. Young Offenders Institutions e.g. Feltham 	
2	Crimes against the person	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1868 Race Relations Act makes racist discrimination illegal 1970 Equal pay Act makes gender pay discrimination illegal 2006 Incitement to religious hatred Act makes abusive comments about race and religion illegal. 	12	1913	First police car, police no have a range of vehicles including helicopters and boats.	23	New punishments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Community Service ASBOs Electronic Tagging 	
3	Crimes against authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1871 misuse of Drugs Ac classifies illegal drugs. terrorism: extremist groups like the IRA, terror attacks by Islamic extremists, far right and racist groups. Smuggling still similar in some ways to 18th century e.g. boats used to avoid paying tax on legal items like alcohol and tobacco. Smuggling different in many ways as people are trafficked and organised gangs smuggle illegal drugs. 	13	1914	Edith Smith, first female police officer	24	1965 death penalty abolished	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Derek Bentley: unfairly executed Timothy Evans: was hanged for murdering his wife and baby. Later evidence proved he was innocent. Ruth Ellis: was hanged in 1955 for murdering her boyfriend. Her boyfriend was violent and had physically abused her for years. Ruth Ellis had a miscarriage when her boyfriend punched her in the stomach whilst she was pregnant 	
4	New crimes are defined	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To keep up with technological change e.g. speed limits, bans on using mobile phones while driving, drink driving To keep up with social changes; making discrimination by gender, disability or sexuality illegal. To keep up with population changes: making racism and religious hatred illegal 	14	1933	First police radio. Now each officer has a radio and mobile phone.	25	Conscientious Objectors	World War I	World War II
			15	1970s	DNA evidence is used for the first time catch and convict criminal. Colin Pitchfork raped and murdered two girls. Semen samples from both victims led to Pitchfork's prosecution.			About 16,000 men refused to fight	About 60,000 men and women refused to fight or join the armed services.
			16	1990s onwards	Police use computer databases to store information about and catch criminals.			Military courts called tribunals decided if each CO was genuine	Civilian Tribunals decided if a CO was genuine.
			17	PREVENT	Focus on crime prevention through stopping extremism and radicalisation in schools and communities			Only 400 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience	All except about 12,000 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience.
				Neighbourhood Watch	Focus on crime prevention through the local community.			'Alternativists' are prepared to perform some compulsory but socially useful service instead of military duties e. In WWI Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic	Alternativists were given non-combat roles.eg. serving as a medic.
			Law Enforcement Factors					'Absolutists', or 'total resisters', deny the right of the state to impose any compulsory service. In WWI Absolutists were imprisoned, given brutal treatment and hard labour. 10 died in prison, 63 died soon after release and 31 had breakdowns.	Very few absolutists were sent to prison and those that were, were not treated as harshly as in WWI
Crime Factors			18	Role of local communities					
5	Religious ideas		19	Government spending					
6	Political change		20	Increased population		Punishment factors			
7	Increased population		21	New technology		26	Purpose of punishment: deterrence, retribution or reform?		
8	Increased taxation					27	Fear of Crime		
9	New technology					28	Social change		
10	Increased movement of people					29	Role of individuals		