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

Causes and Nature of Crime	Policing and Law enforcement	Punishment and attitudes	Key considerations
For the most part, crimes stayed the same • Theft was still a common crime at 75% of all crime and many convicted of violent crimes (15% of all convictions) **Key causes of crime** Rise in population from 2.9m(1500) to 4.5m (1600) – led poverty and thus to vagrancy Inflation (rising prices) – led to poverty and thus vagrancy Bad harvests – rise in the price of food Monasteries closed by Henry VII from 1530s onwards – monasteries had looked after the poor Religious changes – during the 1500s there were a number of changes in religion. For example, Mary I was Catholic (1553-8) and her sister Elizabeth I was Protestant (1558-1603). This led to heresy as the main religion in the country changed under each ruler and people found themselves following the 'wrong' religion. **New crimes** • **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 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. Elizabeth used Spies and Used by James I (1603-1625) against 1605 Gunpowder Plotters. • **Vagrancy – vagrants were beggars who roamed the country tying to find food and work.** Linked to social and religious developments. Social problems – rich / poor divide; rising population, unemployment, homeless in search of work, • 1495 Vagabonds and Beggars Act; 1547 Vagrancy Act; 1597 Act for Relief of the Poor; 1602 Poor Law Act **Rise of smuggling / poaching begins in the late 1600s, 1671 Game Act. See next sheet.**	**Generally as before:** • Community-based, unpaid. • Villages – hue and cry. • Town Constables and Town Watch. **Developments:** **Justices of the Peace (JP)- role grows** • JP (aka magistrates) - role grows in looking after local policing. Oversees local parish constables. • 1601 has to monitor and control beggers and vagrants (after 1601 Poor Law) • Workload of JP grew considerably **Charleys** • Voluntary watchman no longer effective in London, so 1663 Charles II introduced Charleys- paid watchmen. • Low pay and object of ridicule**, but the first law offices that were paid by public money** • Community based policing still strong, but effectiveness of community-based methods starts to decline, esp. in the growing number of larger towns. People anonymous / lesser sense of close community. • Professional 'thief-takers' e.g. Jonathan Wild.	**Generally as before:** • Fines • Corporal punishment - stocks, pillory, whipping, maiming • Capital punishment – hanging (in public) • Bridewell / House of Correction (including hard labour) for vagabonds. • Purpose: Linked 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 **Heresy punichment e.g under Queen Mary (1553-8)** • Nearly 300 protestants burnt at the stake • 130 executions of Cathcolics under Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603) **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. **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. • Gunpowder Plot links religion to attack on government. **Attitudes** • Still dominated by harsh concepts such as retribution and deterrent and humiliating public punishment. . • Increasing social tension caused by growth in gap between rich and poor. o Hostility of vagabonds. **Science and technology** • Increasing influence of science (e.g. Royal Society, 1662)

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

Causes and Nature of Crime	Policing and Law enforcement	Punishment and attitudes	Key considerations
Causes of crime: • Huge population increase 16m 1800 to 42m in 1900 • High taxation because of increased warfare in this period • Increase in customs and exise duties (led to smuggling) e.g. 70% of the cost of Tea was taxation • Societal and economic changes during the Industrial Revolution (see next page) led to a growth in social and political protest between 1790-1850 e.g. Peterloo Massacre 1819, Chartist Movement 1829-48 **Generally crime was as before:** • Treason – still most serious crime. **New crimes:** **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. **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. **Crimes associated with urbanisation** • As Britain became more urban there was a growth of crimes such as pickpocketing	**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:** **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; 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. • For 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.

Crime and punishment Knowledge Organiser : 3. Industrial period, c.1700 – c.1900. Part 2: shorter 19th century, c.1820-1900.

Causes and Nature of Crime	Policing and Law enforcement	Punishment and attitudes	Key considerations

Crimes generally.
• As above.
Changes:
 	
Political challenge to the ruling classes, e.g. Peterloo Massacre 1819, Chartist Movement 1829-48 and the Tolpuddle Martyrs, 1834:
• Linked to social / economic and political divisions 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: Rebecca Riots 1839-42 – farmers angry about rent increases and road tolls disguised themselves as women and attacked the tollgates and workhouses
	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.
		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 (see above) 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.
			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):
			  ○ Increased wages – better living conditions.
			  ○ Better working conditions.
			  ○ Improved education, especially after 1870.
			  ○ Increased political rights- many urban workers gained right to vote, 1867 / 1884.
			Institutions – government
			• Initially sought to protect <u>ruling class</u> interests (e.g. Tolpuddle Martyrs).
			• Increasing role in society based on:
			  ○ Increased government revenue (government has more money to spend) due to increased national wealth and more taxation, e.g. income tax.
			  ○ Development of moral conscience – govt want to help improve conditions / experience, e.g. prison conditions, working-class education.
			  ○ Political necessity: after 1867 working classes were c.50% of voters – their demands had to be responded to.
			• Evidence of increasing role:
			  ○ Prisons: Gaols Act, 1823 and subsequent laws, etc.
			  ○ Metropolitan Police Act, 1829 and subsequent laws, etc.
			  ○ 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 <u>Robert Peel</u>:
			  ○ Home Secretary and Prime Minister during period 1822-1846. Very effective at persuading government / parliament of need for reform.
			  ○ Influenced by Christian reformers.
			  ○ 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.

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

Causes and Nature of Crime	Policing and Law enforcement	Punishment and attitudes	Key considerations
Causes: • Development of a more multicultural society following mass immigration to the UK post World War II (1945 onwards) – led to more race related crime • Rise in mass-car ownership / use; number of accidents • Development of computers – led to new ways to commit fraud • Less respect for authority from the 1950s onwards- led to football hooliganism and violent crime **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 tolerant multi-cultural society; more liberal social attitudes. **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. • 1983 seatbelts compulsory, 2003 mobile phone use in cars banned **Hooliganism and violent crime** • Happened before 20th Century but not serious (1885 Preston-Aston match – riot) • Peaked in 1970s/1980s - organised gangs e.g. British and Itlaian fans fought at Heysel Stadium Belgium 1985 • Died down because Special Police Force set up dedicated to dealing with hooliganism, fans segregated during and before matches, grounds have seating, CCTV **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. **Terrorism** • Increased threat (though earlier examples include 1605 Gunpowder Plot). • Initial threat in the 20th Century – IRA, 1960s onwards e.g. 1996 bombing of Arndale Centre on Manchester, 200 people injured. Good Friday Agreement (political agreement about N Ireland's future) led to descrease in IRA terrorism. • More recently terrorism linked to Islamist extremism e.g. 7/7 attack -Al Qaeda	**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. • Category A – D prisons – D being 'open prison' and used for non violent offenders • 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 abd Parole introduced • 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:** • C19th young offenders kept in normal prisons. • 1902 first Borstal • Borstals – 1902- 1982, reform schools for juvenile offenders), • 1982 Youth Custody Centres replaced Borstals • Reasons for changes: focus on rehabilitation; avoid negative impact of prison; 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. • 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 Miscarriages of justice / controversial executions 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** **Attitudes:** • Influence of liberal / humanitarian beliefs on definition of crimes, use of prisons / treatment of prisoners and on punishment. • 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 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.