

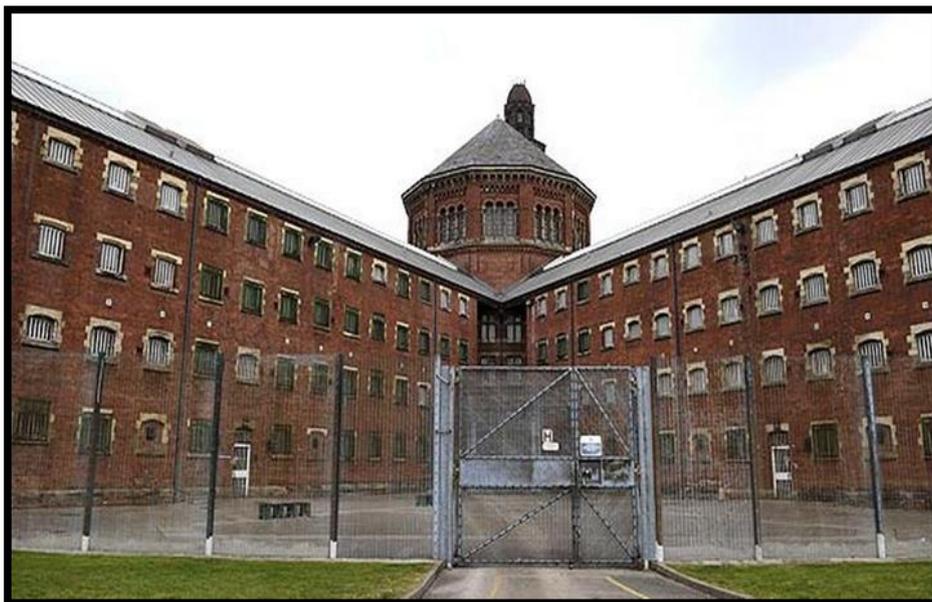
Crime and Punishment

1250-Present



Revision

Booklet



Medieval

1250-1500



Key words

Homicide	Posse
Felony	Manor
Petty crime	Royal
Treason	Gaols
Petition	Deterrence
Counterfeit	Retribution
Outlaw	Rehabilitation
Folville	Approver
Pardon	Sanctuary

Historical Context

Religion is extremely important
 Kings believed they were appointed by God
 The people were in three main groups:
 Clergy
 Lords
 Everyone else

Land was the basis of all power and wealth
 Each shire was placed under the rule of a sheriff.

Communities were small and strangers were easily recognised

Law and Order

Constable (100 and Parish)
 Sheriff
 Coroner
 Hue and Cry
 Justices of the Peace

Royal Court
 Manor Court
 Quarter Sessions
 County Assizes
 Church Court
 Borough Court

Juries
 Local laws

Crimes

Serious Crimes:

Homicide
 Arson
 Rape
 Treason
 Theft over 12d (larceny)
 Receiving stolen goods
 Burglary
 Counterfeiting

Petty Crimes:

Theft less than 12d (petty larceny)
 Debt
 Harm to person
 Harm to property

Punishments

Minor:

Fines

Pillory

Stocks

Confess sins in public

Cucking stool

Whipping

Branding

Severe:

Hanging

Hanging, drawing and quartering

Being burned alive

Local variations:

Thrown from cliffs

Buried alive

Tied to a rock at low tide

Prisons were used for those awaiting trial or in debt

Early Modern

1500-1750



Key words

Puritan	Witchcraft
Localities	Highwayman
Catholic	Smugglers
Protestant	Import duties
Vagrants	Constable
Vagrancy	Assizes
Unemployment	Manorial
Pamphlet	Bridewell
Moral	Pillory
Cromwell	Penance
Witchcraft	Capital

Historical Context

Most people continued to work and live in the countryside.

England became more prosperous, but the nation was divided between rich and poor.

Lots of people moved to towns to look for work.

Towns grew larger and the population was growing. People began to travel up and down the country.

Government increased its power over the people.

State religion changed and the monarch became the head of the Church of England.

Charles I was executed after the English Civil War.

Puritans ruled during the late sixteenth century and their laws focused on religion and leading a 'pure' and simple life as Jesus had done.

More people were able to read and the printing press was created.

This gave people access to more information as well as getting government messages to people.

After the Restoration in 1660, the power of the monarch fell.

The country was ruled by large landowners who became MPs.
Landowners felt their needs were a priority.

They wanted to keep the country stable and protect their property → Bloody Code

Law and Order

Continuities	Changes - Why?
<p>Constable (100 and Parish) Coroner Hue and Cry Justices of the Peace</p> <p>Manor Court Quarter Sessions Assizes Church Court Borough Court</p> <p>Juries</p>	<p>The Sheriff became less important as the government extended the role of the JPs Employed watchmen as towns grew in size. They would patrol streets and arrest drunks and vagabonds.</p> <p>Power of manor court and church court declined after 1660.</p> <p>Petty sessions were used more from 1700s.</p> <p>Assizes became main court for dealing with crime. Judges held court twice a year. The most serious cases/capital offences were tried here.</p>

Crimes

Continuities	Changes - Why?
<p>Homicide Arson Rape Treason Theft over 12d (larceny) Receiving stolen goods Burglary Counterfeiting</p> <p>Petty Crimes: Theft less than 12d (petty larceny) Debt Harm to person Harm to property</p> <p>Scolding Vagrancy Outlaws</p>	<p>Population growth and bad harvests led to unemployment. People now had the freedom to leave their manors. People became very concerned about vagrants and suspected them of being vicious criminals.</p> <p>Puritan power led to moral crimes: Swearing, drinking, sexual immortality etc.</p> <p>Witchcraft became a large concern due to Puritan rule. They were feared to be doing the Devil's work and many were hanged for their 'crime'.</p> <p>Due to an increase in tax many people began smuggling. Smuggling was a social crime and whole communities were involved.</p> <p>Poaching was made a capital offence by law makers who wanted to protect their own property.</p> <p>Highway robbery became a crime as more people were travelling and becoming targets of robbery on long dark roads.</p>

Punishments

Continuities	Changes - Why?
<p>Minor: <u>Fined for:</u> Playing unlawful games, minor assaults or small thefts.</p> <p>Pillory Stocks Confess sins in public Cucking stool</p> <p>Severe: Hanging Hanging, drawing and quartering</p> <p>Prisons were used for those awaiting trial or in debt</p>	<p>Punishments were intended to shame the offender or cause physical pain.</p> <p>Many of the physical punishments became more widespread: Public penance, cucking and pillory, stocks, whipping and branding</p> <p>Ducking stool (first recorded in C17th).</p> <p>Scold's bridle: Unofficial punishment used by manorial and church courts for women who argued with or nagged their husbands.</p> <p>In 1531 the Gaol Act meant JPs had to build a prison where it was needed, resulting in many new prisons. But even by 1750, they still mostly held debtors and people awaiting trial or punishment.</p> <p>Bridewells were built to deal with the problem of vagrancy. Inmates were forced to work hard and would receive physical punishment if they refused.</p> <p>Bridewells were also known as a 'House of Correction'. From 1609 they were built in every county.</p>

Industrial

1750-1900



Key words

Urbanisation	Execution
Industrialisation	Humanitarian
Democracy	Enlightenment
Industrialisation	Transportation
Warehouse	Penal colony
Poverty	Convict
Conservative	Reform
Physical	Humanitarian
Radical	Gaol
Home Secretary	Separate
Restraint	Silent
Metropolitan	Crank

Historical Context

Industrial Revolution meant that new methods of productions were invented.

This transformed the production of textiles and led to enormous factories being built.

Industrialisation and growth of trade meant that Britain was the world's wealthiest nation.

Britain's population rocketed. It grew from 7million to 40 million in under 200 years.

There was a massive movement of the population as they travelled to towns and cities looking for work.

Industrialisation led to increasing class divisions.

Labouring life for the poor in cities could be extremely unhygienic and crowded. Back to back houses and slums were created to house the labourers near the factories.

The government could not provide benefit to those seeking work and it became a struggle to survive.

The Enlightenment meant that people began to think more humanely.
By 1900 Britain ruled 1/5 of the world's land.

Railways improved transport of people and of goods.

1870 Education Act provided schools for children under the age of ten.

More and more men could vote as the century progressed.

Increased alcohol consumption led to increased violence.

Law and Order

Continuities	Changes - Why?
<p>Watchmen Unpaid parish constables and other office holders in their spare time.</p> <p>Justices of the Peace</p> <p>Assizes Quarter sessions</p> <p>Petty sessions: minor offences</p> <p>Juries</p>	<p>Bow Street Runners were set up in 1749. They were part time constables who were paid to patrol the streets each evening until midnight. By 1800, 63 men formed the Bow St. Patrol.</p> <p>1829: Robert Peel creates the Metropolitan Police Force. The first professional paid police force.</p> <p>London was policed by 3000 men and was paid for by taxes. Officers were nicknamed 'bobbies' or 'peelers'. At first there was a lot of opposition to the Met, but as the century progressed people began to accept them.</p> <p>Further laws led to police forces being introduced across the whole country. The most important role of the police was to prevent crime.</p> <p>Lawyers began to act as prosecution and defence at trials. Trials became longer and more formal.</p>

Crimes

Continuities	Changes - Why?
<p>Crimes are similar to Early Modern Period.</p> <p>As much as up to 80% of crime was petty theft.</p> <p>Violent crime was rare. Murder rate was low.</p> <p>Most crime was unplanned and committed by first time offenders. There were professional criminals who planned burglaries and committed more than one offence.</p> <p>Three in four offenders were male. Women were rarely involved in crime and were most commonly charged with prostitution</p>	<p>There was a rise in crime in the first half of the 19th Century.</p> <p>There were many explanations for this such as: Population growth meant that there were more offenders and potential victims. Growth of industry and trade meant that there were more goods to steal. Growing towns and cities helped to create an environment which increased criminal activity.</p> <p>City centres, filled with shops and pubs was often the scene of assaults and thefts. Overcrowded lodgings meant that people's possessions could be stole easily. Crowded side streets and alleyways of poor urban neighbourhoods were difficult to police and could hide criminal activity.</p> <p>Poverty and the distress of poor people being unemployed led to an increase in crime.</p> <p>Returning soldiers from the Napoleonic Wars meant there was a lack of jobs. War time production had ended and workers were laid off.</p> <p>1815-1822 wages fell by a third and the price of bread increased. Hardship caused the desperate to resort to crime.</p>

Punishments

Continuities	Changes - Why?
<p>Fines Hanging Corporal punishment</p>	<p>Transportation → A new punishment for those who did not deserve the death penalty. Hard Labour miles from home.</p> <p>End of public executions → Concerns about rowdy crowds at public executions. Murder and attempted murder were the only capital offences. Public executions were illegal from 1868.</p> <p>Late 18thC: New Drop → More humane punishment - allowed the person to fall through a trap door and die more quickly</p> <p>Start of 19thC: Fewer executions → Humanitarian views led to a drop in the number of executions. Questions if death sentence was wrong</p> <p>Late 19th C: Long Drop → more humane yet again: this calculated how much rope was needed to break the neck instantly. This was gradually introduced in prisons across Britain.</p> <p>Prisons became the most important form of punishment. John Howard and Elizabeth Fry both reformed prison conditions in order to reform the criminal so they could become good citizens.</p> <p>JH: clean water, own cells EF: small school and female wardens. However due to crime surge: Prisons became harsher: silent and separate system. Use of treadmill/crank/shot drill. Prisoners were whipped for misbehaviour</p>

Modern

1900-Present



Key words

Urbanisation	Organisation
Technology	Recruitment
Diversity	Specialisation
Migration	Organisation
Hooliganism	Recruitment
Hate crime	Specialisation
Cyber	Communication

Historical Context

80% of the population live in cities and towns.

Britain is a consumer society.

By 2000, fewer than 10% of the population stated they went to church.
Sociologists study societies and what causes human behaviour.

By 1928, every adult in the country could vote and governments did more and more to provide for needs in all areas of life.

Advances in science have been extraordinary: biological sciences have given antibiotics and surgeons work with sophisticated equipment which can save lives.

Dramatic improvements in transport and communication.

Homes have radios, televisions, telephones and computers.

Mass migration throughout the century.

After WW2 Britain called for migrants to come and work in hospitals and in public transport.

1973 → Britain joined the European Union

Changes in education meant that more people attended university.

Women had limited rights in 1900, but it gradually became accepted that women could have their own careers.

Single parent families and same sex relationships became more accepted.

Law and Order

Continuities	Changes - Why?
<p>Metropolitan Police Force</p> <p>Assizes</p>	<p>Developments: Organisation (43 forces across Britain) Recruitment (37, 000 women in 2008) Specialist forces, community policing, police on the beat do not carry firearms. Recording and writing reports on each incident.</p> <p>New technology to identify criminals: DNA testing, fingerprints and blood groups.</p> <p>Communication and Storage: Radio systems in cars, mobile phones, computer storage of data.</p> <p>Surveillance: CCTV and monitoring of emails</p> <p>Courts → Local courts replaced by crown court in 90 different locations across Britain. Judges hear serious cases whilst magistrates hear minor cases. Juvenile courts for 7-16 year olds. No property restriction on juries Crown Prosecution Service is responsible for bringing criminals to trial.</p>

Crimes

Continuities	Changes - Why?
<p>Homicide Arson Rape Theft Receiving stolen goods Burglary Counterfeiting Harm to person Harm to property</p> <p>Crime continued as it had before 1900.</p>	<p>More crime being reported and recorded. In the 1920/30s Britain faced economic problems and crime began to rise.</p> <p>WW2 → Crime dropped as men who committed crimes went to fight. However, bombed homes/shops were looted. Black Market due to rationing.</p> <p>New crimes: Car crime → speeding, drink driving, failing to wear seat belts. Football hooliganism → Crowds, riots and violence Race, religion and hate crime → Immigrants facing hostility and physical violence Illegal drugs → Sweeping ban imposed on drugs - classifications introduced (AB C) Cyber crime → Downloading illegal material, hacking and 'phishing'</p>

Punishments

Continuities	Changes - Why?
<p>Fines Hanging Corporal punishment</p>	<p>Corporal Punishment → Whipping benches used for offenders in prisons → birch block 1933: ended for young offenders 1948: ended as punishment for all offenders 1962: ended as punishment for prisoners for misbehaviour</p> <p>Capital Punishment → 1957: Ended for all murders except where a police officer was the victim 1965: Abolition of the Death Penalty Act 1969: Parliament permanently abolished the death penalty for all murders.</p> <p>Prisons → 1902: Offenders under 21 went to their own type of prison → Borstals 1908: Age of responsibility is set at age 7 From 1922, prisoners no longer have to stay silent, to have their heads shaved or wear arrows on their uniforms. Prisoners did more educational work and more meaningful work and were paid a small sum. The aim is to rehabilitate. Problems: short sentences, fines cannot be paid and courts cannot keep up with the case load. Overcrowding in prison led to a riot. Suicide rates are high. Alternatives → Probation Service, Parole system and community service.</p>

