

History Paper 1 Revision

(Crime and Punishment)

Specification

[GCSE \(9-1\) History Specification | Pearson qualifications](#) (Page 12-14, Option 10)

Blooket Links

Recommended way to use these quizzes:

- 1) Click on one of the links and log in (school accounts work).
- 2) Choose 'play solo' and select any game mode.
- 3) Above the 'play' button, tick the 'use Mastery Mode' box. This means that questions you get wrong will repeat more often.
- 4) On questions with multiple answers, try to choose different answers each time so you remember more.

They're basically meant to be interactive flashcards.

[1000-1500: Anglo-Saxons + Church](#)

[1000-1500: Normans](#)

[1000-1500: Later Middle Ages](#)

[1500-1700](#)

[1700-1900](#)

[1900-Present](#)

[Whitechapel](#)

Content

Anglo-Saxons (1000-1066)

Factors

- Social hierarchy: **noblemen, freemen, serfs**/peasants
- Most people lived in countryside **villages, easy to identify** people
- **King's Peace**

Crimes

Crimes against the **person**

- Murder
- Assault

Crimes against **property**

- Theft
- Arson

Crimes against **authority**

- Treason

Moral crimes

- Sex outside marriage
- Disobeying the church/**blasphemy**

Punishments

Wergild (Fines)

- **Compensation** to **families/victims** of crimes
- **Payment** amount was based on **social status** of the **victim**
- Prevented blood feuds

Stocks and Pillory

- **Pillory** secured **arms and neck**, **stocks** secured **ankles**
- Placed in **centre of town**, received **verbal** and **physical attacks**

Corporal Punishment

- **Mutilation**
 - Removing hand or foot
 - Deterrent
- **Physical beating**

Capital Punishment

- **Death** such as by hanging
- Punishment for **treason**
- Deterrent

Law Enforcement

Hundredsman and tithingmen

- **Met** with King's **shire reeve**
- **Prevent crime** such as **cattle theft**

Hue and cry

- **Witness** to a crime **yelled** for help
- **Everyone who heard** had to **chase** the suspect
- Collective responsibility

Trial by ordeal

- Held by **Church** if there was **too little evidence**
- Trial by **hot water**
 - Put hand in **boiling water**, **bandage** it
 - If **healed** after **three days**: **innocent**
- Trial by **cold water**
 - **Lowered** into **water**
 - If **floated**: **guilty**

Normans (1066-1154)

Factors

- **Norman Conquest**: **William** the Conqueror became King
 - **Opposition** and rebellions **by Anglo-Saxons**, punished harshly
- **Castles**: for **Norman lords**, kept watch of communities, King's control
- **Feudal system**: every class owed service to the class above them

Continuity

Crimes

- All the Anglo-Saxon ones

Punishments

- Corporal punishment
 - **Cut off fingers** or **blinded** for poaching
- Capital punishment
- Fines

Law Enforcement

- All the Anglo-Saxon ones

Crimes

Forest Laws

- **30%** of England became **royal forests**
- **Illegal** to **collect wood**, **own dogs**, own **bow and arrow**
- **Poaching**: illegal to hunt animals
- Social crime

Punishments

Murdrum

- If a **Norman** was **murdered** and the killer was **not caught**
- The **region** had to **collectively** pay a **large fine**

Wergild **ended**

- Now **finances** were **paid to King's officials**, not the family/victims

Law Enforcement

Trial by **combat**

- Fought until one **surrendered** or was **killed**
- Loser was **guilty** and **hanged**

Manor courts

- Settled crimes between **lords** and **locals**

Later Middle Ages (1154-1500)

Factors

- **1166**: Henry II set up **prisons** to hold people **awaiting trial** for **serious crimes**

Continuity

Crimes

- All the Norman ones

Punishments

- Fines
- Corporal punishment
- Capital punishment
 - **1401**: **burning at stake** for **heresy** introduced

Law Enforcement

- Manor courts
- Church courts
 - Tried **heretics**, if guilty, sent to **secular authorities** for punishment

Crimes

1351: Statute of Labourers

- Introduced **maximum wage**
- **Illegal** to **move away** for better wages

- Passed by **Parliament**

Heresy

- **Defying** or questioning the **Church**

High treason

- Crimes **against the King**, e.g **plotting to kill**

Punishments

Hanged, drawn, and quartered

- For **high treason**
- Form of capital punishment
- Deterrent

Law Enforcement

1163: Royal Court

- Introduced by **Henry II**
- Appointed by King, **travelled country** to deal with **serious crimes**

1194: Coroners

- Introduced by **Richard I**
- Investigated **unnatural deaths**

Justices of the Peace (JPs)

- **1195: appointed knights** to keep the King's Peace
- In areas where keeping **law and order** was **difficult**
- **1327: Edward III** turned them into **JPs**
- Met **4 times a year**, **enforced** the **law**
- **1414:** given power to **arrest heretics**

1215: Trial by ordeal **ended**

- Pope thought it was unreliable

1285: Parish Constables

- Responsible for **keeping peace** in **parish** (small area)
- Held the role for **one year**

Case Study: **Church** (1000-1500)

Sanctuary

- Criminals **could not be arrested** for **40 days**
- Had to either **attend trial** or **leave the country**

Church courts

- Overseen by **local bishop**
- Tried **members of the Church**
- Less harsh, **no capital punishment**

Benefit of Clergy

- Tried **priests/churchmen**
- **Read a verse** from **Psalm 51** in the **Bible**
- **Only priests** and churchmen **could read**

Early Modern (1500-1700)

Factors

- **Population:** more **dense towns**, **landowners** became **richer**, **enclosed farmland**
- **Religious divisions: Reformation**, switching between Catholic and Protestant
- **English Civil War** (1642-49): executed Charles I, **Oliver Cromwell** took over, Puritan
- **Printing:** books, pamphlets

Continuity

Crimes

- Heresy: **increased** due to religious divisions, witchcraft
- Treason: **increased** due to political/religious tensions, Gunpowder Plot
- Poaching: **1671 Game Act**, illegal to **take food from enclosed land**

Punishments

- Corporal punishment: vagabondage
- Capital punishment: Bloody Code

Law Enforcement

- Hue and Cry
- Coroners
- Parish constables: arrest and punish criminals, especially vagabonds

Crimes

Vagabondage

- Wandering **in search of work**, relied on **begging/charity**
- Some **committed crimes** e.g theft and assault
- **1572 Vagabond Act:** vagrants to be **whipped** and have **holes drilled in ears**, **death penalty** if **caught three times**

Witchcraft

- **Increased** influence of **Puritanism**
- Blamed for **poor harvests** and **death of livestock**
- **1563 Act Against Conjurations, Enchantments, and Witchcraft**
 - Witches tried in **common court**, not Church court
 - **Death penalty** if **caused harm**
- **1601 Witchcraft and Conjuratation Act**
 - **Death penalty** for **all witches**

Punishments

Transportation introduced

- Began during **James I's** reign
- Sent to **America** to do **manual labour**

Bloody Code introduced

- Death penalty expanded to **minor crimes** e.g crimes against property (theft)
- **1688: 50** capital offences
- **1765: 160** capital offences
- **1815: 225** capital offences

Law Enforcement

Town Watchmen

- **Citizens, watched** for crimes **at night**, handed criminals to constables

Thief Takers

- **Collected rewards** for finding criminals
- Often corrupt

1679: Habeas Corpus Act

- **Prevented** people being **imprisoned indefinitely**
- Had to **appear in court** within a certain time **or be released**

Restrictions on Church

- Could **no longer claim Benefit of Clergy** for '**unclergyable**' offence (serious crimes e.g murder)
- **1623: Sanctuary abolished**

Case Study: **Gunpowder Plot** (1604-05)

Events

- **1604: Robert Catesby** led a group of **Catholics**, planned to kill James I
- **Guy Fawkes** hid **gunpowder barrels** under **Parliament**, due to blow up James I on **5th November 1605**
- **Lord Monteaagle** sent a **warning** not to attend

- Guy Fawkes and gunpowder **discovered**

Punishments

- **Catesby died** in a fight after authorities tracked them down
- Other **plotters arrested**
- **January 1605**: plotters **hanged, drawn, and quartered**

Case Study: **Matthew Hopkins and Witch-hunts** (1645-47)

Reasons for Witch-hunts

- **Political**: increased power of **authorities**
- **Social**: accused were **mostly women**; widows, spinsters, old, healers
- **Religious**: **Puritans accused Catholics** of witchcraft
- **James I**: published **Daemonologie** in England in **1603**, encouraged hunting witches

Matthew Hopkins

- **Witch finder** in **East Anglia** and **Essex**, **paid** for each prosecution
- **300** people **investigated** for witchcraft
- **Tortured** to get **confessions**, e.g **sleep deprivation** for days
- **Familiars** (cats, mice) and '**Devil's mark**' (boil, birthmark) used as evidence

18th and 19th Century (1700-1900)

Factors

- **Industrial Revolution**: increased **travel**, town and city **populations increased**
- **Royal Society**: **1660**, conducted **scientific research**
- **French Revolution**: rich began to **fear revolution** in England

Continuity

Crimes

- Theft: highway robbery
- Poaching: 1723 Waltham Black Act
- Crimes against authority: Tolpuddle Martyrs

Punishments

- Capital punishment: poaching

Law Enforcement

- Watchmen: **protected private property**
- Parish constables

Crimes

Witchcraft Decriminalised

- **1736: Witchcraft Act**
- Witches seen as **tricksters**, not supernatural
- Punishable by **finer or prison**, not death penalty

Highway Robbery

- 1700s **increase**
 - More trade, **few banks**, people **travelled with valuables**
 - Many were **ex-soldiers** unable to find work
 - Long **rural roads**
- 1800s **decrease**
 - **Turnpike gates**: pay a **toll to pass**, harder to escape
 - **Mounted patrols** on major roads

Poaching

- **1723 Waltham Black Act**: punishable by **death**
- **Repealed in 1823**, but poaching still illegal

Smuggling

- **Increased** due to **high import taxes**
- Social crime (public support), **difficult to monitor coastlines**
- **Hawkhurst Gang**: large-scale smuggling on the **south coast**

Tolpuddle Martyrs

- **1833: Six farm workers**, led by **George Loveless**, formed '**The Friendly Society of Agricultural Labourers**'
- **1834**: Charged under old **naval laws** for swearing an **oath of secrecy**
- Sentenced to **7 years' transportation** to Australia
- **200,000 signed** a **petition** against the sentencing, **100,000** attended a **protest** in **Copenhagen Fields**
- **1836**: Tolpuddle Martyrs **pardoned**

Punishments

End of the Bloody Code and Public Executions

- **1765: 160** capital offences
- **1815: 225** capital offences
- Not a good deterrent: executions seen as **entertainment**, led to **drunkenness** and **more crime**
- Death penalty seen as **inhumane**, juries **unwilling to convict**, led to more criminals going free
- More people believed in **rehabilitation/reform**

End of Transportation

- Changed to **Australia** after **1776** (American War of Independence)

- Held in **hulks** before being transported
- **Settlers concerned** about **high crime rates** due to convicts
- More **expensive** than keeping criminals in prisons in Britain
- Some believed it was **too lenient**, **wages** were **higher** in Australia

Prison Reform

- Prisons used to be for holding prisoners awaiting trial, not punishment, poor conditions
- **John Howard**
 - Visited prisons, **published a report** about problems and recommendations
 - Led to **1774 Gaol Act: Jailer's fees** (had to pay to leave prison after sentence) **abolished**, **cleaner** and **healthier** living conditions
- **Elizabeth Fry**
 - **Quaker**: believed there was good in everyone, believed in rehabilitation
 - Visited **Newgate Prison**, aimed to improve conditions for **female prisoners**
 - **Improved** prison **living conditions**, introduced **female jailers**

Law Enforcement

1749: Bow Street Runners

- Set up by magistrates **Henry** and **John Fielding**
- Organised **patrols**, **tracked down criminals**, and **shared evidence** (crime intelligence network)
- **Initially volunteers**, but were **paid by the government** from **1785**
- Published '**Hue and Cry**' newspaper to share news about suspects and crimes
- Led to more **detective offices** being **set up** in **Middlesex** and **Westminster**

1856 Police Act

- **All areas** must have **professional police forces**
- Government **officials inspected** all forces

1878: Criminal Investigation Department (CID)

- **1842: Detective Branch** of Met Police **formed**
- **1877: Trial of the Detectives: Corruption** amongst **senior detectives** (**accepting bribes** from gangs involved in international gambling fraud)
- Reformed into **Criminal Investigation Department** (CID)
- **Plain-clothed**, **observed** suspects and repeat offenders

Case Study: **Pentonville Prison** (1842)

Reasons

- Based on prison reformers' ideas (John Howard and Elizabeth Fry)
- Aimed to **rehabilitate** prisoners
- **90 other prisons** built based on Pentonville's design, seen as **ineffective**, belief in '**criminal class**' (incapable of changing)

Design

Separate system

- **Isolated** prisoners, **wore masks** when outside, **separate booths** in chapel services
- Aimed to give **time to reflect** and change
- **Prevented influence** from more hardened criminals
- **Less physical illness, more mental illness** and suicide

Cell

- **Hammock, toilet, sink, heating** and **ventilation** systems
- Worked on **repetitive labour**, e.g weaving on looms
- **Lack of education, more expensive** to have individual cells

1865 Prisons Act

- **Silent system: whipped** if not silent at all times
- **Bland** food
- Hard labour for **12 hours** a day
- Slept on **wooden boards**

Case Study: **Robert Peel** (1822-42)

Influence on Bloody Code

- **Reduced** number of **capital offences** by **100**
- Believed in preventing crime and reforming criminals

1823 Gaols Act

- Influenced by Elizabeth Fry
- **Not enforced**, no inspections

Policies

- **Male** and **female** prisoners kept **separate, female jailers** for female prisons
- **Iron restraints banned, fresh water** and **food** required
- **Jailers paid a salary**, prisoners paid **no fees**
- Required to attend **chapel, chaplains available** to help reform prisoners

1829: Metropolitan Police Force

Peelian Principles

- **Earn** the public's **trust** through cooperation
- **Only** use **force when necessary**
- Remain **impartial**, unprejudiced

Opposition

- Concern about oppressive **police states** like other countries, **spying**
- Costs: **taxes** were **raised** to fund it
- Fear that it would be **like an army**

Modern (1900-present)

Factors

- Increased **immigration**: multicultural
- Social change: **feminism, civil rights**
- Technology: more **car usage, internet**

Continuity

Crimes

- Crimes against property (shoplifting, petty theft, drug smuggling)
- People trafficking
- Terrorism (**IRA** between **1970-1998**, Al Qaeda, ISIS)

Punishments

- Prisons (increased inmates, overcrowding)

Law Enforcement

- Local communities (Neighbourhood Watch)

Crimes

Abortion

- **1967** Abortion Act **decriminalised abortion** under **certain conditions**

Hate Crimes

- **1965** Race Relations Act
 - **Public racial discrimination** or **promoting hatred** banned
- **1968** Race Relations Act
 - **Illegal** to **refuse housing, employment, or public services** based on race
- **1967: Homosexuality decriminalised** for **men 21+**
- **2010** Equality Act
 - **Nine protected characteristics**, prevents workplace discrimination
 - **Reasonable adjustments** required for disabled people

Drug Crimes

- **1971 Misuse of Drugs Act** made many drugs illegal, created **three classes** (e.g Class A)
- Belief that drugs led to other crimes e.g gang violence, theft, smuggling

Driving Offences

- **Government campaigns** made speeding and drink-driving taken more seriously
- **1967 Road Safety Act**: **illegal** to drive with a certain **blood alcohol level**
- **2003**: driving while **using** a **mobile phone** became **illegal**

Cybercrime

- Piracy, **copyright theft**, **fraud**, extortion
- **Computer Misuse Act 1990**: illegal to **hack computers**, **spread malware**
- **Difficult to police**: perpetrator could be in **other countries**, **many people** can be **targeted** at once

Punishments

Abolition of the Death Penalty

- No reduction in murders, **not an effective deterrent** (murders were usually spontaneous)
- **1950: Timothy Evans hanged** for killing wife and child, was **innocent**
- **1955: Ruth Ellis hanged** for **killing abusive boyfriend**
- **1965 Murder (Abolition of Death Penalty) Act**: **suspended capital punishment** for **murder**, made **permanent in 1969**
- **1998**: Death penalty officially **abolished for all offences**

Changes to Prisons

- **1933: Open prisons**, prisoners can **leave for work**
- **1948: Hard labour, flogging**, and **separate system abolished**
- Improved **education** and living conditions

Alternatives to Prison

- **1907: Probation**, allowed out with regular **meetings** with a **probation officer**
- **1967: Parole**, leave prison **early** on **certain conditions**
- **1972: Community service orders**, e.g picking up litter
- **2014: Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs)**, uses **electronic tagging** to monitor and control behaviour

Young Offenders

- **1902: Borstals**, kept **young offenders separate** to adults
- **Attendance centres/reformatory schools**: **educate** on literacy, numeracy, and practical skills
- **Juvenile courts**, tried separately
- **1963**: Age of **criminal responsibility** raised from **8 to 10**

Law Enforcement

1982: Neighbourhood Watch

- Locals **share information**, **report incidents** to police
- **Voluntary**, not expected to capture criminals

Science and Technology

- **Communication:** two-way **radios**, **999** emergency number, **1974 Police National Computer**
- **Transport:** police **cars**, **helicopters**
- **Forensics:** **fingerprints** (first conviction in 1902), **blood samples**, **DNA**
- **Equipment:** **CCTV**, **breathalysers**, **speed cameras**, **CS gas** (tear gas)

Specialisation

- **Special Branch:** **national security** and terrorism
- **Dog-Handling Units:** find **missing people**, sniff out **drugs**
- **Drug Squads:** monitor and **prevent drug use/dealing**
- **Fraud Squads:** high-value **business crimes**, e.g art theft

Case Study: **Conscientious Objectors** (1914-1945)

Reasons

- **Political** objections: blamed **ruling classes**
- **Moral** objections: **absolutists** (usually **pacifists**) and **alternativists**
- **Religious** objections: **sanctity of life**

First World War

- Seen as **cowards** and **traitors**, given **white feathers**
- **Tribunals:** judging panel was **mainly ex-soldiers**, chosen by locals
- **Banned** from **voting until 1926**
- **Hard labour** in **prisons**, **over 70 died**

Second World War

- Wanted to **avoid looking hypocritical** by harsh treatment while fighting the Nazis
- **Prison** became a **last resort**
- **Tribunals disallowed ex-soldiers** on judging panel, **more fair**
- **Alternative work** (farms, factories) was offered more often

Case Study: **Derek Bentley** (1953)

Events

- **Chris Craig** (16) shot and **killed** a **police officer**
- **Claim** that **Bentley** (19) said '**Let him have it**'
- **Joint enterprise:** Craig and Bentley both charged for murder

Trial and Punishment

- **Ambiguous** phrase: meaning 'Let him have the gun' or 'Shoot him', Bentley and Craig claimed it wasn't said at all
- Bentley had **learning disabilities**, **mental age of 11**
- **Both** found **guilty**, Craig too young for death penalty, **Bentley hanged**

Impact

- **200 MPs** signed a **petition** to cancel the execution, **refused**
- **5,000 protestors** gathered outside **Wandsworth Prison**
- Increased support for abolishing the death penalty

Whitechapel (1870-1900)

Environment

Rookeries (slum areas)

- **Lodging/doss houses: overcrowded**, had to **work to** earn their **stay**
- **Flower and Dean Street**: bad smells, disease, lack of policing
- **1871 census: 902 lodgers** in Flower and Dean Street

South Grove Workhouse

- Strict rules: **controlled diet, working hours**, waking hours
- **Families separated**, hunger, **poor hygiene, illness**, violence
- **Breaking stones, picking oakum**, working in **kitchens**, cleaning
- Deterrent

The Peabody Estate

- Charity set up by **American banker George Peabody**
- Built **affordable flats, three shillings weekly** for one room
- **1881: 287 flats** built
- Better **ventilation, brick walls**, shared bathrooms and kitchens

Inhabitants

Immigration

- **Irish** migrants: often employed in **docks, railways, or roads**
- **Eastern European & Jewish** migrants: fled **persecution** in **Russia**

Socialism and Anarchism

- Migrants set up **socialist organisations** such as **Working Men's Educational Club**
- Socialist **newspaper: Worker's Friend**

Policing in Whitechapel

Detectives

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H Division

- 1 of **20** Metropolitan Police **divisions**
- **500 beat constables**: prevent crime by **patrolling streets** on routes

Charles Warren

- **Commissioner** of Met Police from **1886**
- **Military background**, introduced policies like **more military drills** and bringing **ex-soldiers into police** force
- **1887: Bloody Sunday**, **police used violence** for a **protest against authoritarianism** (new harsh laws) and unemployment
- **1888: Resigned** after criticism for handling of Jack the Ripper

Difficulties of Policing

- **Slums**: dense, low light
- **Alcohol**: vulnerable, violence, unreliable witnesses
- **Prostitution**: **62 brothels by 1888**, not respected, backstreet abortions
- **Gangs**: such as **Odessians**, protection rackets (took money to protect property, otherwise they would be attacked)
- **Immigration**: anti-Semitism, distrust for police, language barriers

Investigative Policing (Jack the Ripper)

Policing Methods

- Police Code
 - Keep **crime scene clear** of onlookers
 - Keep **evidence undisturbed**
 - **Witness statements** must use **exact wording**
- Photography and sketches
 - Worked with City of London Police who used it often
 - **Detailed sketches** of murder scenes and surrounding areas
- Interviews
 - Visited **houses** and **pubs**
 - Questioned **sailors** and **businesses**
 - **Interviewed over 2000 people**
 - **Soup kitchens** to get information from the poor
- Observation
 - **Post-mortem** showed murderer's **experience in anatomy**
 - Crime scene clues: **missing Annie Chapman's ring**
 - **No forensics** (fingerprints, DNA etc.)

Problems Catching the Murderer

- Rival police forces
 - **City of London Police** was **independent**, not part of Met Police
 - **Charles Warren** ordered for an **anti-Semitic message** to be **removed** from crime scene, but it was **in City of London boundaries**

- Could be to prevent anti-Semitism, could be to give **Met Police** an **advantage** over City of London
- Media
 - Newspapers printed **false sketches, witness statements**, and **exaggerated** victim **numbers**
 - Published **hoax letters** ('Dear Boss' letter led to name 'Jack the Ripper')
 - **Encouraged anti-Semitism** and **racism**
 - **Portrayed police** as **incompetent**, increasing public mistrust
- Whitechapel Vigilance Committee
 - Set up by **George Lusk**
 - **Posters offering a reward** for information about the Ripper
 - Employed **two detectives**
 - **Walked** the **streets** with **hobnailed boots** and **burning planks**