

Crime and Punishment GCSE - Potential questions 3,4,5,6 and 7.

Please note these are not exhaustive (there could be others) and there is no guarantee that any of these will be on the exam paper so revision of all class notes is still essential.

Describe questions.....		
<p><b>Describe the main causes of poverty in the sixteenth century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rising population - 2.9 million in 1500s to 4.3 million by 1600.</li> <li>● Several bad harvests, 1556,1596 and 1597 led to high food prices and threat of starvation.</li> <li>● Dissolution of the monasteries - Henry VIII closed down the monasteries who had until now looked after the poor. Monks, servants and labourers became unemployed and drifted to the towns to find work.</li> <li>● A collapse in cloth trade meant many spinners and weavers became unemployed.</li> <li>● changes in farming methods from growing crops to sheep farming meant less workers were needed.</li> <li>● Costly wars against France and Scotland meant higher taxes. Once these wars were over soldiers and sailors wandered looking for work.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Describe the role of a Tudor Justice of the Peace.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● They were local landowners who could oblige by respect.</li> <li>● Ensured acts passed by the monarch were obeyed.</li> <li>● JPs were introduced in Wales following the 1536 Acts of Union.</li> <li>● They tried minor cases such as petty theft, drunkenness and fighting, often from their own house.</li> <li>● For other minor cases, two or three JPs met at Petty Sessions.</li> <li>● All JPs met four times a year at the Quarter Sessions, to handle cases such as murder and assault.</li> <li>● They administered local government eg issuing vagrants with licences to beg.</li> <li>● Supervised the work of constables in parishes and night watchmen in towns.</li> <li>● Sir Edward Stradling, a Welsh JP, was responsible for issuing summonses against local individuals.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Describe the crime of vagrancy in the sixteenth century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rising poverty at this time led to an increase in unemployed and homeless beggars wandering the country causing problems for authorities.</li> <li>● Known as 'sturdy beggars' or vagabonds many used dubious methods to get money.</li> <li>● Thomas Harman identified 23 different categories of vagabonds including clapper dudgeons who rubbed arsenic on the skin to make it bleed and Dummerers who pretended to be deaf and dumb to encourage people to give them money.</li> <li>● The fear of these vagrants led to the authorities viewing it as a serious crime and they took a tough stance - Vagrants would be sent to Bridewells (prisons), flogged, branded with a letter 'V' with a hot iron. Persistent offenders could be executed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Describe the work of the Fielding brothers in the 18th century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Henry and John Fielding made the first serious attempt to tackle crime in London.</li> <li>● Henry was Chief Magistrate at Bow Street. He kept a record of all criminals and crimes and passed on the</li> </ul>	<p><b>Describe how the growth of large towns in the early 19th century provided more opportunities for crime.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rise in population/growth of large towns leads to a strain on resources such as housing and food -increase in poverty - many turn to stealing in order to survive</li> <li>● Rise in population/growth of</li> </ul>	<p><b>Describe the work of a Tudor Constable.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Appointed annually from among the tradesmen and farmers of the area.</li> <li>● Expected to undertake their role alongside their existing job.</li> <li>● Answerable to the Justice of the Peace who monitored their day to day</li> </ul>

<p>information to the public in a bi-weekly magazine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● He also established the Bow Street Runners, six law officers, as part of a 'preventative policy' to attempt to stop the crime from being committed. They were paid, were small but well organised.</li> <li>● John Fielding carried on the work of the Runners after Henry's death.</li> <li>● He established the Bow Street Horse Patrol of 8 men which was successful in ending highway robbery in London.</li> <li>● He also published the names of criminals every week in 'The Public Hue and Cry'.</li> </ul>	<p>large towns leads to a strain on housing/overcrowding. New housing was built quickly, cheaply and close together (overcrowded, narrow streets)- Made it easier for criminals to commit crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rise in population/growth of large towns places a strain on the medieval unpaid system of policing -No deterrent - Merthyr had a population of 30,000 but was policed by 2 JP's</li> </ul>	<p>activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● General policing duties dealing with unruly behaviour and petty theft. Had the power to make arrests.</li> <li>● Other tasks included the prevention of trespassing and poaching.</li> <li>● Had to place those guilty of petty crimes in the stocks or pillory.</li> <li>● In times of need, they could call on other citizens to help with the hue and cry.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Describe the crime of treason in the sixteenth and seventeenth century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Riots and rebellions were quite common due to religious changes and poverty.</li> <li>● When these betrayed or attempted to overthrow the monarchy/ government, these were said to have committed treason.</li> <li>● Henry VIII introduced new treason laws, punishable by death:</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anyone who said or wrote things against the King and his family or who supported the Pope was guilty of treason.</li> <li>2. Anyone who said the King was using his powers unjustly was guilty of treason.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The most famous example of treason during the period occurred in 1605. James I had ordered all Catholic priests to leave England, so a group of Catholics plotted</li> </ul>	<p><b>Describe how criminals were punished in public in the sixteenth century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Many medieval methods of public punishment continued into the sixteenth century, based on retribution and deterrence.</li> <li>● Corporal punishment - when pain is physically inflicted on the offender. Whipping usually took place on a market day and was used to punish minor offences eg drunkenness and vagrancy. The 1572 Vagabonds Act stated that vagabonds should be punished through whipping and burnt through the gristle of the right ear with a hot iron.</li> <li>● The stocks and pillory - stocks - confined by ankles, pillory - held by neck and wrist. Crows could shout abuse and throw stones or rotten fruit. Drunkards, gamblers etc were likely to be punished this way; to be humiliated.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Describe the crime of heresy in the sixteenth century. Describe the main features of religious crime in the 17th century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Heresy was the crime of believing in a different religion to the official religion of the country, the religion of the King or Queen</li> <li>● Tudors was a time of constant religious change (from Catholicism to Protestantism and back), with the official religion of the country changing with each new King or Queen.</li> <li>● Freedom of religion did not exist at this time. People had to accept and follow the religion chosen by their ruler. Many were reluctant to do so - increase in crime of heresy during this time.</li> <li>● Failure to accept the official religion was treason - punishable by death.</li> <li>● Most popular method was</li> </ul>

<p>to blow up Parliament. Fawkes was hung, drawn and quartered.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ceffyl pren - in Wales, a person accused of domestic violence or assault was carried on a pole of a ladder around the town.</li> <li>● Capital punishment - death by execution. Used for more serious crimes such as murder, treason, arson etc. Heretics were burnt to death, as it was believed their bodies had to be destroyed as they rebelled against God. Rowland Lee considered the Welsh to be lawless and used the death penalty to enforce law and order.</li> </ul>	<p>burning - belief that heretics had rebelled against God and their bodies had to be destroyed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Heresy peaked under Bloody Mary – put to death 280 Protestants due to their Protestant beliefs e.g. IN WALES, RAWLINS WHITE/ROBERT FERRAR, BISHOP OF ST DAVID'S</li> <li>● Elizabeth adopted a 'middle course', she was Protestant, but tolerated Catholics,</li> <li>● Harsh against extreme Catholics and Puritans</li> </ul>
<p><b>Describe the treatment of young offenders in the twentieth century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Until the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century, juveniles were usually treated the same as adults.</li> <li>● Attitude began to change in the 20th century e.g. greater understanding of the development of the brain/children are more suitable for reform</li> <li>● Age of criminal responsibility changed – 1908 – (7 years old) -2017 (10 years old)</li> <li>● Introduction of new methods of punishment (focus on reform)</li> <li>● Borstals – 1902 - experimental school to try to reform repeating offenders aged 15-21 years old (abolished in 1982)</li> <li>● Youth Offenders Institutes - Aim is to remove liberty and freedoms, but also to encourage discipline and develop skills to prepare young offenders for life after prison</li> <li>● Secure Training</li> </ul>	<p><b>Describe the crime of highway robbery in the eighteenth century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Highway robbery - stopping people as they travelled along a road, and stealing using violence or the threat of violence</li> <li>● 2 types - the footpad (attacked victims on foot) and the highwayman (on horseback)</li> <li>● Most famous – Dick Turpin</li> </ul> <p>Increase during the 18<sup>th</sup> century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Better transport links</li> <li>● More mobile society</li> <li>● Unpoliced roads</li> <li>● Demobbed soldiers</li> </ul> <p>Last recorded robbery occurred in 1831</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● London was growing rapidly and some of the most dangerous open spaces were being covered with buildings</li> <li>● London was becoming better policed (Fielding brothers had set up a horse patrol to stop highwaymen)</li> <li>● The spread of turnpike roads and tollgates (hard to</li> </ul>	<p><b>Describe the crime of smuggling in the eighteenth century.</b></p> <p>Smuggling – Secretly importing goods in order to avoid paying customs duties (sold on the black market - made smugglers large amounts of money as they were able to sell these goods much cheaper than shops and market)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The main items smuggled were tea, wine, spirits and lace</li> <li>● Organised by large gangs which employed between 50 and 100 people (Investor/Venturer/The spotsman/lander/tubmen/ Batsmen)</li> <li>● WALES WAS IDEAL FOR SMUGGLING – COAST FULL OF ISOLATED CAVES AND BEACHES E.G. PEMBROKESHIRE/ GOWER</li> </ul> <p>Reasons for the increase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Government increased taxes (excise and customs duty) in order to raise money to fight war which</li> </ul>

<p>Centres/ASBOS/Curfews</p>	<p>getaway)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● JP's refused to licence taverns that were popular with highwaymen.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● increased the prices of many goods</li> <li>● Lack of effective policing to deal with it</li> <li>● Easy to smuggle goods into the country - 7000 miles of unguarded coastline</li> <li>● Not seen as a 'real crime' by many</li> </ul> <p>Decline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hovering Act 1718/Act of Indemnity 1736/increase in Preventative officers by the Customs and Excise Service</li> </ul> <p>End</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ended due to the government reducing duties made smuggling unprofitable</li> <li>● Fear of a French invasion during the Napoleonic Wars - Led to the Martello (watch) towers/Royal Navy blockading French Ports/Coast Guard Service</li> </ul>
<p><b>Describe the crime of terrorism in the twentieth century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Terrorism involves the use of violence and intimidation to obtain political demands</li> <li>● It developed drastically in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and is a common feature of the 21<sup>st</sup> century world</li> <li>● In the 1960s, a Welsh nationalist organisation (MAC) exploded bombs outside Welsh Office buildings in Cardiff. The reason for this attack was due to a Welsh valley being flooded to benefit Liverpool</li> <li>● The 1970s to the 1990s saw a greater threat of terrorism to Britain due to the IRA in Ireland. The IRA wanted British rule to end in Protestant Northern Ireland, and for it to join with the Catholic Republic</li> </ul>	<p><b>Describe the system of law enforcement during the sixteenth and seventeenth century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Local unpaid amateurs maintained the peace and combated crime.</li> <li>● Tudor Justices of the Peace ensured that acts passed by the monarchy were obeyed. They tried minor cases such as petty theft, drunkenness and fighting. They often tried cases from their own houses. They supervised the work of constables in parishes and night watchmen in towns. Their role was very time-consuming and there were complaints about excessive workloads.</li> <li>● Parish constable (rural areas) - helped the JP with day to day policing and were unpaid. They could raise a</li> </ul>	<p><b>Describe the work of Sir Robert Peel in the establishment of the police force in the nineteenth century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● By the 1820s, the population of London was 1.5 million and the crime rate was high.</li> <li>● Home Secretary Sir Robert Peel set about creating a new police force.</li> <li>● The 1829 Metropolitan Police Act set up the metropolitan Police force which covered 7 miles in London. A headquarters was set up at Scotland Yard.</li> <li>● Police officers had to be healthy and literate. They were paid and had to work a seven day week.</li> <li>● Uniforms were blue with a top hat and they carried a</li> </ul>

<p>of Ireland. The IRA assassinated the Queen's cousin and attempted to blow up members of the Cabinet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some terrorist attacks that have impacted Britain were due to international disputes, such as the Lockerbie Bombing in 1988, when an American flight was brought down over Scotland by Libyan terrorists.</li> <li>The late 20<sup>th</sup> century saw the growth in religious fundamentalism, and led to a number of Islamist extremist attacks in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, fuelled by the 9/11 attack in the USA.</li> </ul>	<p>'hue and cry' to summons all able-bodied men in the area to join the search to track down the criminal. However, their search was limited to the parish and could not go beyond it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Town watchman (towns) - The town equivalent of the parish constable. They walked the streets at night, carrying a lantern and a staff, calling out the hours. They had the power to arrest strangers and wrong-doers. Their presence deterred thieves and gave reassurance to the town's people. By the end of this period, this rule was becoming burdensome and ineffective.</li> </ul> <p>In conclusion, all three efforts to combat crime were inefficient to an extent due to the unpaid nature and lack of organisation etc.</p>	<p>wooden truncheon and a whistle to summons assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soon the area was extended to a 15 mile radius and specialist units were developed eg Detective branch.</li> <li>Following the success of this, an Act was passed to enable other towns to set up police forces inc Swansea and Cardiff.</li> <li>From 1856 it was compulsory for all counties to have a police force and crime rates began to reduce.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Describe how attitudes towards the treatment of prisoners changed in the nineteenth century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retribution, deterrence and public punishment remained key principles which influenced attitudes towards punishment in the early 19th century. By 181, 225 crimes had the death penalty.</li> <li>However, it was thought that the Bloody Code was not working. Juries were unwilling to convict people for minor offences that were punishable by death.</li> <li>It was also difficult to keep order during public executions (many mocked the executioner and large crowds attracted pickpockets) therefore the death penalty was abolished for more than 100 offences in the 1820s.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Describe the practise of transportation as punishment in the 18th and 19th centuries.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transportation meant punishing criminals by banishing them overseas.</li> <li>Criminals were sent to British colonies in North America.</li> <li>As prisons were overcrowded and transportation to North America was no longer an option, old warships were turned into 'hulks' – floating prisons. Conditions were poor.</li> <li>It was then decided to transport convicts to Australia. Over 160,000 convicts were transported to New South Wales, with approximately 15 in every 1000 convicts from Wales were transported to Australia, including Lewis Lewis of the Merthyr Rising.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Describe the work of Elizabeth Fry in reforming prisons in the early 19th century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conditions in prisons in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century were extremely poor and overcrowded</li> <li>Elizabeth Fry was a very religious Quaker (Christian)</li> <li>1813 - visited the women's section of Newgate Prison and was horrified and outraged at what she saw.</li> <li>Began to campaign to improve prison conditions for women.</li> <li>Believed prisons needed discipline, education, 'useful' work and religion</li> <li>1817 - formed the Association for the Improvement of Women Prisoners in Newgate Prison - Rules were drawn up for women to</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Many believed that capital and corporal punishments were too brutal and thought that punishments should accurately fit the crime.</li> <li>● Move towards alternative punishments such as banishment, as it reduced crime by removing the criminal and was a strong enough punishment to be a deterrent.</li> <li>● By the 1860s, most serious offenders were sent to prison. However, there was disagreement on the purpose of imprisonment and how to treat offenders. Some believed that prison life should be harsh in order to deter offenders, but other argued that imprisonment should reform, best achieved by solitary confinement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Punishment would be for 7 years, 14 years or life.</li> <li>● Life in the new settlement was very harsh. Farm workers could find themselves on remote farms at the mercy of their master.</li> <li>● An Absolute Pardon meant the sentence was cleared and they could return home.</li> </ul>	<p>follow/Female wardens were appointed/schools were created for women and children, focus on religion/regular 'useful' work, such as needlework or knitting.</p> <p>Conditions in Newgate greatly improved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Travelled the country, gaining as much publicity as possible and created Ladies' Prison Committees carry out changes in other prisons.</li> <li>● Later influenced Robert Peel and the passing of the Gaol Act in 1823</li> </ul>
<p><b>Describe the key features of the silent system used in 19th century prisons.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● These prisons aimed to deter criminals by making life as unpleasant as possible</li> <li>● The focus was on punishment rather than reform</li> <li>● Prisoners were allowed to see each other but were not allowed to talk</li> <li>● Prisoners were set boring, pointless tasks such as the tread-wheel, turning the crank, or unravelling rope from navy ships</li> <li>● This was cheaper than the separate system but led to suicides or 'insanity'</li> </ul>	<p><b>Describe the work of John Howard in reforming prisons in the 19th century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conditions in prisons in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century were extremely poor and overcrowded</li> <li>● Howard was High Sheriff of Bedfordshire.</li> <li>● Shocked by prison conditions - he carried out a survey of the prisons in England and Wales in 1776.</li> <li>● He believed that prisons should reform criminals – regular visits from clergymen/prisoners should be kept in solitary confinement (isolation – remove bad influences/reflect upon their crimes)</li> <li>● Recommended in 1773 to Parliament changes to prisons e.g. salaries for gaolers/training for prisoners to help them reform/clean</li> </ul>	<p><b>Describe the development of the police force in Merthyr after 1841.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Merthyr Rising and Chartist march in Newport worried the middle classes of Merthyr who wanted to protect their property.</li> <li>● Led to the creation of the Glamorgan County Constabulary in 1841.</li> <li>● 12 men were assigned to Merthyr.</li> <li>● A police station was opened in the centre of the town with two additional stations being opened later.</li> <li>● An inspector was placed in charge of each station.</li> <li>● Constables had to have a knowledge of the Welsh language and be literate.</li> <li>● When not on duty, constables had to specify where they would be in case they were needed.</li> <li>● It was difficult to retain</li> </ul>

	<p>and hygienic conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Government did not implement his recommendations – but his suggestions led to Gaol Fever Bill and later influenced Robert Peel and the passing of the Gaol Act in 1823</li> </ul>	<p>good constables who could earn higher wages in the ironworks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Efforts were made to tackle high rates of crime in areas like China.</li> </ul>
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Explain questions....		
<p><b>Explain why the development of transportation as a method of punishment was significant</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Transportation meant punishing criminals by banishing them overseas.</li> <li>● Significant because it fitted in with new attitudes to punishment; that capital punishment was too harsh and public executions had lost their effectiveness.</li> <li>● Significant as it reduced crime by removing the criminal and was a strong enough punishment to be a deterrent.</li> <li>● Significant because it reduced overcrowding in prisons and helped Britain to colonise her empire.</li> <li>● Significant because it aimed to reform the criminal through being forced to work and learn new skills. It was hoped that this would prevent the criminal from committing further offences by making them no longer want to offend.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Explain why changes in technology were significant in the development of policing in the twentieth century</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Police force set up in 1829 - little, if any, technology however there have been huge strides in technology at the start of the 20th century.</li> <li>● 1901 fingerprints dept set up. Significant because a register of fingerprints was set up so it is easier to identify suspects and solve cases. Harry Jackson first criminal convicted of burglary from fingerprints.</li> <li>● Forensic scientists - significant because scene of crime officers can look for evidence left behind which can lead to a successful conviction.</li> <li>● Significant because a DNA database has been set up - DNA can be kept forever and can link to family members - convictions. DNA evidence first used to secure a conviction of murderer Colin Pitchfork in 1988.</li> <li>● Radio communications had improved - significant as police forces can operate more efficiently and reach</li> </ul>	<p><b>Explain why attitudes towards capital punishment changed in the mid-twentieth century</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There has been an increase in the belief that offenders should be punished while also encouraged to change by better treatment and education in prison.</li> <li>● Attitudes to capital punishment also changed as many believe that the wrong person might be executed eg Timothy Evans was wrongly convicted of murder and hanged.</li> <li>● Many also believe that it is barbaric and no one has the right to take a life as it is against the teaching of religions.</li> <li>● Attitudes have also changed as some murderers have mental health problems and therefore capital punishment is not the appropriate punishment, such as in the case of Derek Bentley, who was hanged for shouting 'let him have it' and encouraging a friend to murder. Bentley had a mental age of 11.</li> </ul>

	<p>scenes of crime quicker etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1920s police telephone boxes introduced - significant as it was easier for the public to call in concerns/crimes and for officers to report back to stations.</li> <li>● CCTV - significant as it helps police identify suspects/criminals. Essentially everywhere now and of paramount importance. Also acts as a deterrent so reduces crime.</li> <li>● Police national computer - significant as it holds records of 25 million people. Easier to search for info, link crimes etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Attitudes also changed as many believed that restitution is a more appropriate punishment; allowing the criminal to repair/payback for the damage done.</li> <li>● Many think that young people are suitable for reform as their characters are not yet fixed; with positive influences and a good environment they could be turned away from a life of crime. Therefore capital punishment is frowned upon by some.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Explain why the Criminal or 'Bloody Code' developed during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries</b></p>	<p><b>Explain why urbanisation was significant in causing an increase in crime during the nineteenth century</b></p>	<p><b>Explain why opportunities for crime increased during the second half of the twentieth century</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Retribution, deterrence and public punishment remained key principles which influenced attitudes toward punishment. By 1815, 225 crimes had the death penalty (the 'Bloody Code').</li> <li>● There were fears over the increase in crime rates, fuelled by the press.</li> <li>● There were also new crimes such as highway robbery, which was a major threat to those carrying their money about. They therefore wanted a harsh punishment for criminals. Smuggling was also a new crime.</li> <li>● Also to deal with the increase in protest and unrest eg industrial protest. Also due to landowners having more political power in parliament so they passed laws to protect their wealth eg by making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Great change due to the Industrial and Agricultural Revolutions- lack of demand for farmers and jobs opportunities in factories drove people to towns and cities.</li> <li>● Significant because areas such as Merthyr Tydfil saw the population expand rapidly, which led to overcrowding and squalid living conditions. Life in these areas was very hard and crime became an increasing problem. Many turned to crime such as stealing to feed their families; to get themselves out of poverty. Others turned to crime due to the conditions; narrow alleys that enabled them to slip away quickly.</li> <li>● Significant because some people who moved to the towns weren't happy with their new conditions, such</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There were low conviction rates, which led some criminals to believe that they could get away with their crime.</li> <li>● Changes in technology such as the growth in car ownership has led to new types of crime such as road traffic accidents and driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol.</li> <li>● Growth in the use of drugs - supplying drugs is a criminal offence, as well as using them.</li> <li>● A decline in religious observance arguably provided more opportunities for crime; breakdown in the moral framework and traditional values has led to more people committing crimes.</li> <li>● Developments in communications eg</li> </ul>

<p>poaching punishable by death.</p>	<p>as wage cuts, the truck system (part of the wage being paid in tokens that could only be spent at the company shops). This led to workers falling into debt and therefore turning towards crime. In Merthyr, this led to the Merthyr Rising (1831), where 7,000 protestors marched and demanded change. This was a new type of crime for the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As industrial towns grew so rapidly, the system of maintaining law and order using JPs and parish constables failed to cope with the increase in crime levels. The lack of an organised and effective police force in areas such as Merthyr also led to an increase in crime.</li> </ul>	<p>mobile phones have allowed criminals to disappear after a crime has been committed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poverty has also led to crime, particularly in areas with poor housing and high-rise flats in inner city areas. Financial worries mean that some people turned to crime to make ends meet.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Explain why opportunities for crime increased in the 18th century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the 18th century, the government increased taxes to pay for foreign wars. Taxes on goods such as alcohol, leather, tea etc. There was a demand to buy these goods more cheaply, leading to criminal activity. This led to smuggling of highly taxed goods through areas such as the Gower coast in Wales. This crime also fuelled the criminal black market.</li> <li>Improved transport created more opportunities for crime. Improved roads meant more people travelled by stagecoach and due to banking being limited, people had to carry cash with them. This led to criminal activity such as highway robbery, where mounted robbers were able</li> </ul>	<p><b>Explain why the development of the motor car was a turning point in causing new types of crime in the twentieth century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major turning point in causing new types of crime for a number of reasons. Motoring offences have grown into one of the biggest categories of offending, involving people from all classes.</li> <li>Turning point because there are a number of new crimes such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road traffic offences eg dangerous driving, speeding.</li> <li>Accidents eg failing to stop after hitting someone.</li> <li>It is a crime to drive under the influence of alcohol and drugs and this can often result in accidents.</li> <li>Having no driving licence, tax, MOT, insurance etc are all offences.</li> <li>In-car safety eg wearing a seatbelt is the law and not</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Explain how policing developed in the nineteenth century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Henry and John Fielding made the first serious attempt to develop policing in the nineteenth century. The establishment of the Bow Street Runners, a 6 man police force that was paid, was a major development in policing. They were small but well organised, and succeeded in reducing crime in the area.</li> <li>This later developed into the Bow Street Horse Patrol which was used to end highway robbery in London.</li> <li>Following the success of the Bow Street Runners, government funding was given to other areas of London to develop policing, such as the Thames River Police to</li> </ul>

<p>to attack stagecoaches and travellers on horseback, eg Dick Turpin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Opportunities for crime also developed due to readily-available weapons such as handguns.</li> <li>● Insufficient policing and new types of crime meant that criminal activity was relatively easy.</li> </ul>	<p>wearing one is a crime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Also a turning point because it has given criminals the opportunity to commit more crimes, such as stealing cars and joyriding.</li> </ul>	<p>prevent thefts from the docks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The biggest development in policing in the 19th century was following the Metropolitan Police Act of 1829, when Robert Peel set up the Metropolitan Police force which covered 7 miles of London, with headquarters at Scotland Yard. This was later extended to 15 miles, and the 'Bobbies' dealt with crime, as well as preventing it.</li> <li>● Specialists branches were developed such as the plain-clothed Detective Branch to investigate more serious crimes.</li> <li>● Following the success of the Metropolitan Police in London, other towns set up police forces such as Swansea and Cardiff.</li> <li>● Police became more successful at tackling crime and became accepted as part of the community.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Explain why there were changes to execution as a method of punishment in the 18th and 19th centuries.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Firstly due to execution no longer being an effective method of punishment. Public executions drew large unruly crowds who, far from being in horror of the proceedings, mocked the executioner and laughed at the events. Furthermore, such gatherings were the perfect opportunities for pickpockets, thereby increasing rather than reducing crime.</li> <li>● There were also changes</li> </ul>	<p><b>Explain why the Industrial Revolution was significant in causing crime in the early 19th century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Great change due to the Industrial Revolution- lack of demand for farmers and jobs opportunities in factories drove people to towns and cities.</li> <li>● Significant because areas such as Merthyr Tydfil saw the population expand rapidly, which led to overcrowding and squalid living conditions. Life in these areas was very hard and crime became an increasing problem. Many</li> </ul>	

<p>to execution as a method of punishment due to changes in public perception. Many people were starting to believe that the punishment should fit the crime, and that some people didn't deserve to die for smaller crimes. Some juries were unwilling to convict people for arguably minor offences that were punishable by death, so some criminals were not punished.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other methods of punishment were also proving to be successful, such as transportation, which not only removed the criminal from society, but populated the new colony of Australia.</li> </ul>	<p>turned to crime such as stealing to feed their families; to get themselves out of poverty. Others turned to crime due to the conditions; narrow alleys that enabled them to slip away quickly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant because some people who moved to the towns weren't happy with their new conditions, such as wage cuts, the truck system (part of the wage being paid in tokens that could only be spent at the company shops). This led to workers falling into debt and therefore turning towards crime. In Merthyr, this led to the Merthyr Rising (1831), where 7,000 protestors marched and demanded change. This was a new type of crime for the area.</li> <li>• As industrial towns grew so rapidly, the system of maintaining law and order using JPs and parish constables failed to cope with the increase in crime levels. The lack of an organised and effective police force in areas such as Merthyr also led to an increase in crime.</li> </ul>	
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<b>Essay questions.....</b>		
<b>Has poverty always been the main cause of crime?</b>	<b>How far have causes of crime stayed the same over time?</b>	<b>How far have the nature of crimes stayed the same over time?</b>
<b>What have been the main crimes committed over time?</b>	<b>How far have attempts to enforce law and order changed over time?</b>	<b>Have attempts to enforce law and order always been successful?</b>
<b>Have methods of combating crime always improved?</b>	<b>How far have attitudes towards the treatment of offenders changed over time?</b>	<b>Have methods of punishing criminal offenders always been successful?</b>

<b>How far have methods of punishing offenders changed?</b>		
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