Edexcel History

GCSE Paper 1: Thematic Study and historic environment.

1 hour 15 minutes written exam
52 marks 30% of the GCSE

Crime and Punishment in Britain, C1000—present.

Whitechapel, c1870-1900: Crime, policing and the inner city.

Revision Booklet
## Contents

### Crime and Punishment

#### Crime and Punishment in Medieval England c1000-1500

**Key Focus 1: Nature and Changing definitions of criminal activity.**

* Crimes against the person, property and authority e.g. poaching.
* Changing definitions of crime as a result of the Norman Conquest e.g. the forest laws.

**Key Focus 2: The Nature of law enforcement and punishment.**

* The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement in Anglo-Saxon, Norman and later medieval England e.g. hue and cry.
* The Emphasis on deterrence and retribution e.g. fines and the end of the Wergild.

**Key Focus 3: Case Study.**

* The influence of the Church on crime and punishment in the early 13th Century.

#### Crime and Punishment in early modern England c1500-1700

**Key Focus 1: Nature and Changing definitions of criminal activity.**

* Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority e.g. heresy and treason.
* New definitions of crime in the 16th century e.g. witchcraft and vagabondage.

**Key Focus 2: The Nature of law enforcement and punishment.**

* The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement e.g. watchmen.
* The continued use of corporal and capital punishments.

**Key Focus 3: Case Study.**

* The Gunpowder Plotters, 1605: their crimes and punishments.
* Key individuals: Matthew Hopkins and the Witch-hunts of 1645-47.

#### Crime and Punishment in Hanoverian and Georgian England c1700-1900

**Key Focus 1: Nature and Changing definitions of criminal activity.**

* Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority e.g. highwaymen and smuggling.
* Changing definitions of crime. The end of witchcraft prosecutions and the treatment of the Tolpuddle Martyrs.

**Key Focus 2: The Nature of law enforcement and punishment.**

* The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement e.g. Fielding brothers.
* Changing views on the purpose of punishment e.g. prison reform and the end of the bloody code.

**Key Focus 3: Case Study.**

* Pentonville prison in the mid 19th century.
* Key individuals: Robert Peel.

#### Crime and Punishment in Victorian and modern England c1900-present

**Key Focus 1: Nature and Changing definitions of criminal activity.**

* Continuity and change in the nature of crimes against the person, property and authority e.g. new forms of theft and smuggling.
* Changing definitions of crime e.g. driving offences and race crimes.

**Key Focus 2: The Nature of law enforcement and punishment.**

* The role of the authorities and local communities in law enforcement e.g. neighbourhood watch.
* The abolition of the death penalty and changes to the prison system.

**Key Focus 3: Case Study.**

* The treatment of conscientious objectors in the First and Second World Wars.
* Key individuals: Derek Bentley.

#### Whitechapel c1870-1900: crime, policing and the inner city.

Key focus 1—Whitechapel

Key focus 2—Knowledge sections and use of sources for historical enquiry.
The majority of crimes were minor ones, such as letting animals stray. Theft was by far the most common crime to come before the royal judges and the JPs. Violent crimes made up less than 20% of serious crimes.
The Middle Ages were not nearly as violent as we are led to believe!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crimes</th>
<th>Punishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minor Crimes (e.g. petty theft)</td>
<td>* Fines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stealing</td>
<td>* Cutting off hands or feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slander</td>
<td>* Cutting off tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More serious crimes (murder, arson)</td>
<td>* Execution ( most commonly hanging, but occasionally beheading, burning, stoning or drowning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most serious crimes (treason)</td>
<td>* Execution by beheading, burning or hanging.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An image showing Trial by ordeal in Anglo-Saxon times, which would reveal the judgement of God on the case.

Complete the definitions below.

Blood Feud:

Wergild:

Outlaw:

Tithing:
Norman kings believed that any crime was an insult to the king’s peace. Therefore, the system of wergild ended and was replaced by punishments that were designed to emphasise the power of the king, rather than to give compensation to the victim.

**Main differences between Anglo-Saxon & Norman**
* The power of the King—the role of the king increased.
* Centrality of the Church—religion became even more important.

**The Forest Laws**
30% of England would be protected Royal Forests controlled by the new Forest Laws, which introduced new crimes and punishments for them. These were very harsh and even if deer were eating their crops, it was now a crime for people to kill them.

Other new 'crimes' created by the Forests Laws were:
* Cutting down trees for fuel or building.
* People living in the forests could no longer have bows and arrows and if they had dogs their claws had to be clipped so they could not run after game.

**The Forest Laws were designed to add to the king’s ability to maintain law and order in lawless areas.**

**Crime and the Church**
William I set up the Church courts for moral and religious crimes. These included adultery, sex before marriage, as well as not following all the rites and practices of the Church.

**Did you know?**
The Normans kept trial by ordeal but also introduce trial by combat.

When the Normans’ first conquered England they were greatly outnumbered 300-1.

Then needed to ensure that their authority was accepted in the face of resistance and rebellion!
Crime and Punishment in Medieval England c1000-1500—Norman Conquest

Did you know?
Castles were one of the biggest aids for Norman Crime and Punishment. These castles were strong fortifications which could squash rebellions quickly and allowed criminals to be locked up in the dungeons.

Did you know?
Did you know?

An Increase in Capital Punishments!!!
Harsh punishments were seen as a way to frighten people so that they did not challenge authority.

However, it was not just crimes against Norman authority that received harsh punishments.

Physical punishments such as mutilations and executions became more common as the idea of paying compensation declined.

Hanging in particular was used for a wide range of offences, including theft and arson as well as murder!

Some of the harshest punishments were given to those breaking the new Forest Laws.

Minor crimes remained basically the same as those used in the Anglo-Saxon period—fines, whipping or public humiliation in the stocks or pillory.

Source A: ‘William I did not abolish the Saxon laws, but oversaw their administration. He made a few changes but generally speaking, natives who lived under the conquest died under the same laws into which they had been born. He introduced a new method of proof—the judicial combat. This new ordeal was new to Englishmen and it outlived trial by water or hot iron. The two great changes brought by the conqueror, the introduction of the Forest Laws and Church Courts affected natives and invaders alike. The conqueror and his sons held themselves responsible for seeing that justice was done and they would intervene on behalf of the petitioners but only after a lack of evidence from the shire courts.’

Summarise Source A:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Continuity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laws</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crimes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Punishments</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Crime and Punishment in Medieval England c1000-1500—Law Enforcement

Murder in a medieval village

John the Shepherd's house looked empty. Roger Ryet had already walked past it once, glancing in through the open shutter, just out of curiosity. There wasn't much to see—a well swept-floor, a couple of benches, a table. Hanging over one of the benches was a piece of cloth. ‘Nice piece of cloth’ though Roger, ‘it’ll make a good tunic’. He carried on hoping to find work. Roger did not find work. Roger cursed knowing that he needed money. He walked back past John's house and seeing that it was still open ran inside, grabbed the cloth and started to run away. ‘Thief!’ shouted a mans voice. Roger reeled in shock. The man blocked Roger's path: a woman was running up behind him. Roger hesitated gripping the cloth tightly. He had to move. In his other hand he held a knife. He moved forward, desperate to escape. Seconds later, John lay dead. His wife, Isabel, knelt screaming by his side.

This is a true story from Norfolk in the early 1300's. Use the box below to decide what happened next.

1) The king's judges arrived and Roger went before the court.
2) Roger had to face Trial by Boiling Water.
3) Roger was hanged by order of the judges.
4) Hue and Cry by the local men led by constables.
5) The local sheriff took Roger to prison.
6) The coroner held an enquiry and decided that there was not enough evidence to accuse Roger.
7) Roger paid Isabel the Wergild of 200 shillings.

Use your knowledge to circle the choice you think would have been made in 12th Century England.

Types of court: Royal Courts, Quarter sessions, Private courts, Manor courts, Church Courts, Shire Courts, Hundred Courts

How were criminals tried?

**Trial by Jury:** The jury was made up of men from the local area who probably knew the victim and the accused person. Both the accused and accuser told their version of event to the Jury and the jury made the decision of guilt or innocence.

**Trial by ordeal**

**Trial by hot iron:** Usually taken by a woman. The accused had to carry a piece of red-hot iron for 3 meters. If the wound was healing after 3 days then God was saying she was innocent.

**Trial by Hot Water:** Usually taken by men. The accused put his hand into boiling water to lift an object out. If the wound was healing after 3 days then God was saying he was innocent.

**Trial by Cold Water:** Usually taken by men. The accused was lowered into water (a river) on the end of a rope. If he sank he was innocent because the ‘pure’ water let them below the surface.

**Trial by consecrated bread:** Taken by priests. The priest had to pray that he would be choked on the bread if he lied. If he choked he was guilty because God would not let a sinner eat consecrated bread.

**Trial by ordeal was abolished in 1215 because the Church was against it!**

Complete the definitions

| Hue and Cry — |
| Constables — |
| Coroner — Coroners were first appointed by the king in the 1190s. Their task was to enquire into all unnatural deaths with the help of the local jury. |
| Sheriff and posse — |
| Sanctuary — |
| Royal Courts — |
Crime and Punishment in Medieval England c1000-1500—Deterrence

60 second exam—Explain why William I relied heavily on deterrence. (4)

Did you know?
Wer—Man
Gild/Geld—Money/Debt
Wergild—Paying compensation to another. (the man’s debt for his crime)

The end of the Wergild
The focus on the power of the King and the legal system in England during the Norman era saw the Wergild decline as they did not rely on the ‘kings justice.’

Case Study: The Harrying of the North
In 1069 the Northern English were joined by Danes in Scots in the biggest rebellion the William I faced. William defeated the rebellion, however, defeat was not enough for the king. In the North-East of England, he ordered villages to be destroyed and people to be killed. Herds of animals and crops were burnt. Most people who survived starved to death and there were even stories of people turning to cannibalism. It is estimated 100,000 people starved to death as a result of Williams actions.

Use page 4 to help you identify the rebellions that William faced following 1066.

Definition
Retribution — punishment inflicted on someone as vengeance for a wrong or criminal act.

An image taken from the Bayeux Tapestry showing the Harrying of the North.

Detail in source A that I would follow up:

Question I would ask:

What type of source I could use:

How this might help answer my question:
Crime and Punishment in Medieval England c1000-1500—Case Study

In the medieval period religion played a much bigger part in everyday life than it does today. We have already seen that when a decision of guilt or innocence could not be made the decision was passed over to God in the trial by ordeal.

The Christian church had a direct impact on the people of England. The main impacts were as follows:

BENEFIT OF THE CLERGY The benefit of the clergy was the right that Priests had to have any discretion tried by the Church Courts. The church courts were seen as much less harsh than the King’s court or the manor courts. Over time more and more people claimed the benefit of the clergy, from monks to the church doorkeeper.

SANCTUARY If someone was being perused for committing a crime and they made it to a church they could claim sanctuary. If they claimed sanctuary they would be protected from the law until the county coroner saw them. Upon their confession to the Country Coroner the criminal would be allowed to ‘abjure’ which basically means they would leave the country. A person was not allowed to claim sanctuary if they had committed certain crimes such as heresy. Over time the number of crimes a person was not allowed to claim sanctuary for was increased until Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries in 1536 and sanctuary ended entirely.

‘Neck-Verse’

To prove you were a churchman you had to read aloud this passage from the Bible: ‘Oh loving and kind God, have mercy. Have pity upon my transgressions’ (Psalm 51, Verse 1). This verse became known as the ‘neck-verse’ because reading it saved the necks of many criminals. The theory behind this was that generally the only people who could read were churchmen. However, clever criminals learned the verse by heart even if they could not read.

Explain ONE way in which the Church influenced crime and punishment in the early 13th Century (4)
Crime and Punishment in Medieval England c1000-1500— Example Exam Question

5) 'The role of local communities was the most important factor affecting law enforcement during the Middle Ages.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks) You may use the following in your answer:
• tithings
• trial by ordeal
You must also use information of your own. (Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks extra)

Students must:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students must:</th>
<th>% in GCSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO2 Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second order historical concepts.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO3 Analyse, evaluate and use sources (contemporary to the period) to make substantiated judgements, in the context of historical events.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO4 Analyse, evaluate and make substantiated judgements about interpretations (including how and why interpretations may differ) in the context of historical events studied.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 easy marks—SPAG
If you consistently use punctuation and spell accurately, use the correct grammar and use specialist historical terms e.g. hue and cry, wergild, 'King's justice' you will get 4 marks for SPAG!

Points to support the statement.
* Because there was no formal body to enforce law and order in the middle ages, the unpaid local parish constable became very important.
* Local communities were on the spot and could react quickly in the hue and cry.
* Local communities would know many of the people involved and would be aware of their character and the likelihood of guilt.
* The tithing system made groups of 10 responsible for each other’s behaviour and was therefore a formalised version of local community action.
* Most crimes were petty and public humiliation within their own community of punishments, such as the stocks, was an effective punishment.

Points to counter the statement.
* Ideas about crime and morality in the middle ages were reinforced by religious teachings and therefore the Church played an important role in law enforcement.
* Religious beliefs encouraged the idea that God would indicate someone’s guilt at trial by combat.
* The local community might unite against an outsider and punish him for any crimes committed.

You need to reach a conclusion (judgement).
Level 1 answers do not have a judgement. Level 2 answers give a judgement but do not justify it using evidence. Level 3 answers give limited justification. Level 4 answers give a detailed justification of their judgement by analysing the evidence shown in the points boxes.

How do I answer this question????

You must use [AO1] and [AO2] in all of your explanations. Any answers without [AO2] cannot get any higher than level 1!
Have a go at answering Question 5.
The population was steadily increasing. With more people it was harder for some to find work.

England was becoming wealthier, so some people were getting richer. The majority remained very poor—particularly when bad harvests increased food prices or a fall in trade meant that people lost jobs.

In the early 1600s the views of extreme Protestants began to influence more people. They believed in hard work. They were opposed to many traditional entertainments, especially on Sundays when people should be at church.

Landowners were getting richer. They wanted to protect their property, rights and power against other classes. They wanted to keep the poor in their place.

Governments were in greater need of money for wars and other expenses. As there were no income tax, many other taxes were increased including customs duties on imports.

Better roads helped the development of coaches and so more people were travelling around the country. Horses became cheaper to buy.

Landowners were getting richer. They wanted to protect their property, rights and power against other classes. They wanted to keep the poor in their place.

Business and trade were growing rapidly. London was becoming a major centre for commerce throughout England. Banks and banknotes were new developments.

After the invention of printing in the 15th Century, more books and other printed material such as broadsheets and pamphlets had appeared. Favourite topics for early pamphlets were alarming reports on crime.

In the 1600s England went through a political revolution and a bloody civil war which made many people feel insecure for decades afterwards.

Exam Practice

Describe 2 factors that influenced Crime and Punishment in the period 1500-1700. (4 marks)

Factor 1 __________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

Factor 2: __________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

The English Reformation.

The English Reformation saw Henry VIII remove England from the power of the Catholic Church in Rome. He instead made himself the head of the Protestant Church of England. England remained Protestant until the reign of Henry's daughter Mary I when she attempted to reverse the reforms and return the country to Catholicism. She failed and her sister Elizabeth I eased religious tensions between the Protestants and Catholics during her reign. The Tudor period can be compared to a religious rollercoaster.
Although Edward’s government was tolerant towards Protestants they disliked the more radical Anabaptists. It has been pointed out: “The Anabaptists not only objected to infant baptism, but also denied the divinity of Christ or said that he was not born to the Virgin Mary. They advocated a primitive form of Communism, denouncing private property and urging that all goods should be owned by the people in common.”


Source B: Perotine Massey, Guilmene Gilbert, and Katharine Cawches being burnt at the stake. An

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monarch</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Executed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry VII</td>
<td>1485-1509</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry VIII</td>
<td>1509-1547</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward VI</td>
<td>1547-1553</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>1553-1558</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>1558-1603</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source C: Table showing the amount of people executed for heresy during the Tudor period.

The 6 articles were seen by many protestants as too Catholic. This was passed in parliament May 1593. ‘On 10th June, 1540, Thomas Cromwell arrived slightly late for a meeting of the Privy Council. Thomas Howard, the Duke of Norfolk, shouted out, “Cromwell! Do not sit there! That is no place for you! Traitors do not sit among gentlemen.” The captain of the guard came forward and arrested him. (66) Cromwell was charged with treason and heresy.’


Sources

Your task is to write which source will be the most useful in answering that question. Write the letter of the Source on the label of the Sauce Bottle.

How were heretics executed?

How would you find evidence of the treatment of heretics?

Heresy is any belief or theory that is strongly at variance with established beliefs or customs. A heretic is a proponent of such claims or beliefs.

Remember in the 13th Century Catholicism was the major religion in Europe so Heretics such as John Wycliffe and the Lollards spoke out against the Catholic Church.

Henry VIII made England Protestant when he created the Church of England and his ministers who refused to convert e.g. Thomas More were executed for Heresy.

Mary I tried to turn the country back to Catholicism and burnt Protestants at the stake.

Elizabeth calmed religious tension by allowing Catholics to practice mass in private.

James I was a Protestant and was harsh on the Catholics. This is why the Gunpowder plot was hatched.
Treason was not a common crime but the Tudors—who came to power in 1485—were particularly concerned about it. This was because they had seized power by force and there were people who questioned their right to rule. Tensions increased when Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church. These religious tensions continued through the reigns of Henry’s son and daughters. The most famous act of Treason is the 1605 Gunpowder Plot. In the 18th century, another change of royal family (from the Stuarts to the Hanoverians) led to yet more rebellions and charges of treason. Famous examples are the failed Scots rebellions of 1715 and 1745.

A short history of mutilation for treason.

The best evidence suggests that the sentence of hanging, drawing and quartering began in the 13th century under King Edward I. He was attempting to impose English control on Wales and Scotland. His argument was that he was the rightful ruler of these countries and that anyone who opposed him was not a ‘freedom fighter’ but a ‘traitor’. As a result, Edward used very brutal methods to make his point to those he considered ‘traitors’. From this time onwards, hanging, drawing and quartering became the official punishment for anyone who tried to overthrow the monarch. Since it was believed that God had given power to the king, treason was thought of as a crime against God as well as the king.

Below are the words of the sentence of ‘hanging, drawing and quartering’. These words were used until 1870 for those convicted of treason and sentenced to this terrible death.

‘That you be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution where you shall be hanged by the neck and being alive cut down, your privy members shall be cut off and your bowels taken out and burned before you, your head severed from your body and your body divided into four quarters to be disposed of at the king’s pleasure.’

Did you know?

By the late 18th century the charge of treason became rare. Amazingly, though, the official punishment for treason remained death until 1998. The last person to be executed for treason was William Joyce in 1946 for working for Nazi Germany during Second World War.
Who were the vagabonds?
Vagabonds were beggars, tramps and vagrants who wandered the country without a settled home or job. Some vagabonds were soldiers who had been demobbed, or criminals, but most were unemployed people moving to a new town or village looking for work.

Why did people think vagabonds were a problem?
* People felt that idleness was wrong. Puritan religion taught that everyone should work hard so that they did not have time to be tempted by sin.
* Vagrants were blamed for many crimes such as thefts, assaults and murders. It made sense because it was the only way vagrants could get money.
* Many people were worried about the cost of looking after the poor or idle especially if they came from another village.
* Pamphlets were produced about vagrants which added to people’s fears.

Government Acts
1531—men and women found begging were whipped until their bodies ‘be bloody’ and returned to their birthplace or previous residence.
1547—First Offence—two years slavery. Second Offence—slavery for life or execution.
1550—The 1547 act was repealed for being too severe. The 1531 Act was revived.
1572—First Offence—Whipping and burning off an ear. Second Offence—execution.
1576—House of Correction to be built in every county to punish the unemployed and persistent beggars.
1593—The 1572 Act was repealed for being too severe.
1598—Vagrants were to be whipped and sent home. The JPs could send them to a House of Correction, banish them from the country or execute them.

How were the poor helped?
Each village and town did try to help the genuine poor of their own parish. The aged, the sick and children of poor families received help to buy food, which was paid for out of the poor-rate, a local tax paid by the better-off residents.

Were the laws enforced for Vagrancy justified? (use evidence for each viewpoint to create a balanced argument.)
Yes they were:

No they were not:
Crime and Punishment in Early modern England c1500-1700—Witchcraft

Why women?

In many ways, the laws against witchcraft were just another example of the unequal treatment women suffered during this period. Over 90% of people accused of witchcraft between 1450 and 1750 were women. So why were women targeted?

* According to some historians, many men either feared or even hated women. This hatred is called misogyny.
* Christianity had always portrayed women as morally weaker than men and therefore more likely to be persuaded to do the Devil’s work.
* The puritans in particular tended to see women as temptresses, and objected to the fact that some older women carried out abortions, which was also a capital offence.

Evidence used to convict witches.

Historical records show a variety of evidence used to convict people of witchcraft. Such as:

* Unusual marks on a woman’s body e.g. an extra nipple.
* ‘Pricking’ which was done to locate the devil’s mark on the witches body.
* Neighbours could also provide evidence, for example, if two of them had heard the accused talking to her ‘familiar’.
* The use of ‘possessed’ children who acted as accusers.
* Sometimes women confessed after they had been deprived of sleep for long periods of time.
* ‘Proof’ of guilt: if two ‘proven’ witches would swear that the accused was one too.
* Finally, there was also the ‘swimming test’, based on the medieval practice of trial by ordeal and first introduced officially into witchcraft trials in 1612 under James I.

Top Tip!
The Case study information for Matthew Hopkins—The Witch Hunter General is on page 20

Witchcraft — The Law and Royalty.

In 1542 Henry VIII passed a new law that made ‘witchcraft’ a serious crime in England which carried the death penalty. However, witchcraft persecutions did not really begin until the 1563 law was passed under Elizabeth I. This defined 2 types of witchcraft:

* Major Witchcraft—trying to bring about a death or raise the spirit of the dead. This was punishable by death.
* Minor Witchcraft—when someone used magic and charms. This was punishable by imprisonment or the stocks.

Witch-hunts in England did not become really significant until after the 1604 law passed by James I. James believed in, and feared, witches and had written a book on it in 1597, entitled Demonologie.

A 17th-century woodcut from a pamphlet showing Mother Sutton undergoing the ‘swimming test’ after she was accused of witchcraft.
The Watch
As well as the constables, night watchmen had the job of patrolling the city's streets between 9pm and dawn. Householders became constables by being appointed, or through a rota system in which they took turns at the job. They carried out these duties part-time alongside their regular jobs. During the 18th Century laws were passed in a number of areas of London called Watch Acts, which replaced voluntary constables and watchmen with paid law officers. This was paid for by a special local tax. The job of these men was to prevent crime and arrest suspects. They had regular beats and some of them even wore uniforms.

Thief-Takers
During the 18th century wealthier victims of crime began to offer rewards for the punishment of those who had harmed them and for the return of stole goods. This led to the rise of the 'thief-takers'. They were often close to or actually members of the underworld of criminals. As a result, they hunted out stolen goods to claim the rewards for their return and some actually arrested criminals in order to get the rewards offered by the government. The most effective thief takers played an important role in bringing criminals to justice at the Old Bailey court in London. Without the rewards and the actions of the thief takers, catching criminals would have been much more difficult.

How effective were 'the watch' and 'thief takers'? It is clear that there were some very real problems with the new 18th century policing system. For a start, the watch were low paid and the job was of a low status. As a result they were no more respected or more effective than the volunteer law officers that they had replaced. Also, there were accusations that some of these paid watchmen and constables were too close to the criminals in their areas. Others were thought to be corrupt and open to taking bribes. In a similar way, some thief takers were corrupt and actually encouraged the crimes that they were rewarded for supposedly solving! The most famous of these corrupt thief takers was Jonathan Wild (executed in 1725) and the McDaniel Gang (in 1756), who escaped hanging almost certainly because this would have shown how poorly run the court system was.

60 Second Exam— Explain why the system of policing crime had changed by 1750.
Old Punishments

Whipping.
Fines.
Prisons.

Pillory.
Punishment by the Ducking-Stool.

New Punishments

Bridewell

Many towns built a house of correction in the late 1500s, to punish and reform offenders. The first of these was the Bridewell Palace in London and so all came to be known as Bridewells. Vagrants, unmarried mothers and runaway apprentices were sent to the Bridewell where they were whipped and set to hard work. They were also used as an extra punishment when other punishments or warnings had not worked. The authorities believed that crimes were usually a result of not working hard enough.

Which other punishments have been mentioned so far?

6) ‘The main purpose of punishment during the period c1000–c1700 was to deter people from committing crimes.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:

• corporal punishment
• the introduction of transportation

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks extra)

Students must:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% in GCSE</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO2</td>
<td>Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second order historical concepts.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO3</td>
<td>Analyse, evaluate and use sources (contemporary to the period) to make substantiated judgements, in the context of historical events</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO4</td>
<td>Analyse, evaluate and make substantiated judgements about interpretations (including how and why interpretations may differ) in the context of historical events studied.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 easy marks—SPAG

If you consistently use punctuation and spell accurately, use the correct grammar and use specialist historical terms e.g. hue and cry, wergild, 'King's justice' you will get 4 marks for SPAG!

Level 1 | 1-4 marks
---|---
Level 2 | 5-8 marks
Level 3 | 9-12 marks
Level 4 | 13-16 marks

How do I answer this question????

Points to support the statement

* Punishment was often carried out in the local community, for example putting the offender in the stocks or pillory in order to reinforce the deterrent effect.

* The humiliation of public and corporal punishment supports the idea of deterrence, for example whipping, branding or mutilation.

* Public execution and the way bodies were left hanging provided a continual reminder and deterrent.

* The absence of any organised law-enforcement body meant that deterrence was an important aspect of punishment.

Points to counter the argument

* The use of transportation in the seventeenth century also fulfilled other functions such as the removal of the criminal to protect society, the development of the colonies.

* The use of fines suggests an approach based on retribution and would have affected the criminal directly but the lack of public humiliation might not have had a strong deterrent effect on others.

* There was an attempt to vary the severity of the punishment throughout the period to reflect the crime, from fines, the use of stocks to the death penalty, suggesting that the main purpose was retribution.

* Houses of correction were set up for vagrants in an attempt to rehabilitate them.

You need to reach a conclusion (judgement).

Level 1 answers do not have a judgement.
Level 2 answers give a judgement but do not justify it using evidence.
Level 3 answers give limited justification.
Level 4 answers give a detailed justification of their judgement by analysing the evidence shown in the points boxes.
Have a go at answering Question 6.
Who were the conspirators?
We all know Guy Fawkes but who were the other conspirators involved in the Gunpowder Plot. Robert Catesby, Thomas Percy, John Wright and Thomas and Robert Wintour were the main plotters.

Why was the plot hatched?
King James I was the first Stuart monarch. Following the reign on Elizabeth I England found itself in a period of religious ease. However, James intensified the laws focused on Catholics. The conspirators were Catholics who were unhappy with the kings decision.

What was the plan?
The plotters sought to blow up parliament whilst the King and his ministers were in session. They also sought to kidnap the princess and place her on the throne in the hopes that she would alleviate the strict laws on Catholicism.

What happened to the conspirators?
A mysterious letter sent to Lord Monteagle revealed the plot and was given to Robert Cecil. Guy Fawkes was caught with the gunpowder and arrested. The other conspirators ran to the Midlands where they were quickly caught, some were killed on site and others were taken to London to be Hung, Drawn and Quartered. Guy Fawkes was tortured in the Tower of London in an attempt to extract information. He too was then hung, drawn and quartered to show the strength of the Kings power.

What does the Gunpowder Plot tell us about the links between religion and treason?
Possibly the worst phase of witch-hunt hysteria in England took place in East Anglia during the English Civil Wars (1642-49). At this time there were conflicts over religion, and the control of the authorities was weakened by civil war. Matthew Hopkins helped to create a great panic over witches. Hopkins began his interest in witchcraft as a lawyer in Manningtree in Essex. He accused 36 women of being witches and was able to get 19 of them hanged; another 9 died while they were in gaol. He and his team of ‘investigators’ were responsible for many deaths, and Hopkins became known as ‘The Witchfinder General’. For each witch ‘discovered’ and then executed, Hopkins received a fee. In Essex alone in 1645, there were 36 witch trials. By 1646, Hopkins’s activities were stopped. This was partly because he broke the law and used torture to gain confessions but also because, as the first Civil War came to a close, the authorities were able to reassert control over local areas.

### What does the above table tell you about Matthew Hopkins’ influence? (Remember Hopkins was mainly active in Essex.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Number of accusation 1560-1700</th>
<th>Number of executions 1560-1700</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrey</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hertfordshire</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source A: An illustration from a book by Matthew Hopkins, called *The Discovery of Witches*.

How could you follow up source A to find out more about the ‘evidence’ used to accuse people of witchcraft? (4 marks)

Detail in Source A that I would follow up:

Question I would ask:

What type of Source I could use:

How this might help answer my question:
**What is a highwayman?**

A highwayman is a person who robs travellers on the open road. The term is usually used to describe a criminal who travelled the roads and robbed from horseback. This set them apart from those who carried out their crimes and escaped on foot.

---

**Why did highway robbery grow and then decline?**

Highway robbery grew because of increased travel and increased wealth. The decline was due to a number of changes in society in the early 19th century:

- Turnpike gates made mounted escapes more difficult.
- Banknotes slowly replaced the use of gold and these banknotes were easier to trace if stolen.
- Mounted police patrols in the vicinity of London deterred robbers.
- The coming of the railways reduced the numbers of stagecoaches in use.
- Enclosure of open fields reduced the number of open spaces that highwaymen could use as places in which to carry out their attacks.

---

**Why were there differences in attitudes towards these criminals?**

The highwayman’s demand of: ‘Stand and deliver!’ became associated with a kind of Robin Hood figure who only stole from wealthy members of society.

This attitude was also partly inspired by the robbery taking place from horseback. Mounted robbers were regarded as being socially superior to those who robbed on foot.

The representation of highwaymen as ‘knights of the road’ was added to by tales of mounted pursuits of such robbers and so the excitement of the chase—and the escape from pursuit—further glamorised the image of the highwayman.

---

**Dick Turpin**

Dick Turpin, born in 1705 in Essex, became involved in smuggling before joining a gang of housebreakers famous for their violence. Then he became a highwayman, joining forces with another highwayman, Tom King. The two men worked together so successfully that a reward of £100 was offered for their capture. Turpin was ruthless, robbing women travelling alone and killing at least one man who tried to capture him. In May 1737 Turpin a King were cornered. Turpin escaped by King was killed by a shot from Turpin’s gun. Turpin fled to Yorkshire where he was arrested after an argument over shooting a cockerel. The authorities did not realise who he was but Turpin was caught after his old school teacher recognised his writing on a letter that he had sent from prison. Turpin was executed in York in 1739 for horse-stealing. A poem written 100 years after his death resulted in him becoming the most famous highwayman.

---

This painting is called *The Chase of the Highwayman* and was created in 1790. Do you think the painter had a favourable attitude towards the highwaymen?
Crime and Punishment in Hanoverian and Georgian England c1700-1900—Smuggling

Smuggling: a government-made problem?
Smuggling the 18th and early 19th centuries often seen as a problem made by the government. The decision to raise large amounts of money by taxing goods coming into the country created a situation where huge amounts of money could be made by bringing goods into the country illegally. Smuggling met the huge demand for these goods.

Key changes in smuggling and actions designed to stop it

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event/Change</th>
<th>Date Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Export of wool made illegal.</td>
<td>1660-1690s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mounted Customs officers established.</td>
<td>1690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth of armed smuggling gangs.</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of fighting wars increased</td>
<td>1740s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes on imported goods cut.</td>
<td>1745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excise duty extended.</td>
<td>1759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterguard established with ships to patrol coast.</td>
<td>1792-1815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on tea reduced. Smugglers turned to spirits.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widespread smuggling of French goods.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attitudes towards smuggling

Source A: Samuel Wilson, a Sussex grocer who had received smuggled tea, speaking to a committee of Parliament in the 1740s
"... the generality of the people on the coasts are better friends to the smugglers than they are to the Custom House Officers"

Source B: Abraham Walter, a tea dealer who had been a smuggler, speaking to a committee of parliament in the 1740s
"It is extremely dangerous for the Custom House Officers to attempt to seize [smuggled] goods in the coast counties because smugglers are very numerous there and can assemble a great number whenever they need. 9 persons in 10 would give them assistance and do lend the smugglers their horses."

Source C: The Gentleman's Magazine, 1747
"About 24 smugglers well-armed and laden with smuggled goods rode through Rye, Sussex stopping at the Red Lion to refresh, fired several times to intimidate the inhabitants and observing one, James Marshall, a young man too curious of their behaviour, carried him off."

Source D: John Taylor, the keeper of Newgate Prison, 1747
"The common people of England in general fancy there is nothing in the crime of smuggling ... the poor feel they have a right to shun paying any duty [tax] on their goods."

Source E: A churchman reporting the words of Richard Mills who was hanged for smuggling and murder.
"...as to the charge of smuggling, he owned that he had been concerned in smuggling for a great many years and did not think there was any harm in it"
In the 1700s some of the most unpopular laws were those which banned poaching:

* Only landowners whose land was worth £100 a year could hunt and they could hunt anywhere. £100 was a large sum of money, ten years income for a labourer and more than many doctors, for example, earned in a year.

* Other landowners, with land worth less than £100 could not even hunt on their own land.

* In 1723 the Black Act said that hunting deer, hare or rabbits became a capital crime punishable by death. Anyone armed, disguised or with blackened faces in any hunting area was assumed to be poaching and could be executed.

* Possessing dogs or snares that could be used for hunting was punished by a £5 fine or three months in prison.

**POACHING WAS A MIXTURE OF NEED AND GREED.**

**NEED**
It was recognised at the time as partly the result of poverty. The 18th century enclosure movement meant many small farmers lost their land and became labourers, with no food supply of their own. They saw poaching as a remedy to which they were entitled.

*The majority of people living in the C18th were poor – especially when bad harvests increased food prices or a fall in trade meant they lost their job.

*Poorly paid farm-labourers relied on pheasant or rabbit to feed their families.

**GREED**

*Some poachers were in it for profit, working with organised gangs and supplying food not for themselves but for the black market.*

---

**Did you know?**
Poaching was a ‘social’ crime, which most people did not regard as a crime at all. E.g. like music and video downloads today.

---

**Explain one similarity between the Norman Forest Laws and the 18th Century Black Act?**
Crime and Punishment in Hanoverian and Georgian England c1700-1900—The end of Witchcraft

Why did witch-hunting decline?

* Economic and social change began to slow down, as many people started to become better off and share in the prosperity. This reduced the tensions in villages and so most people became less jealous and suspicious of their neighbours.

* Although many people still believed in witches and the devil, in general, a growing number of people were taking a more rational attitude to what they now saw as superstitious.

* The reign of Charles II from 1660 saw the creation of the Royal Society and a huge increase in scientific experiments and discoveries, which were encouraged by the king. Many things that had been seen as the work of evil spirits and spells began to be explained by science.

Did you know?
The last execution in England for witchcraft was of Alice Molland in Exeter in 1684 and witchcraft continued to be a crime until all laws concerning witchcraft were abolished in 1736.

What do you think the most important factor was in the decline of witch hunting?

The Royal Society is a Fellowship of many of the world’s most eminent scientists and is the oldest scientific academy in existence.

Famous members include:

Christopher Wren
Isaac Newton
Charles Darwin
Albert Einstein
Stephen Hawking
In 1833 a group of farm labourers in the village of Tolpuddle, in Dorset, met in secret. When they were sure they were not being watched the ceremony began. Each man was blindfolded in turn. Then they swore an oath, led by George Loveless, the local Methodist preacher. They swore to keep their union a secret and to work for the aims of the union, the Friendly Society of Agricultural Labourers.

It was not illegal to belong to a union. In 1824 the laws banning unions had been repealed. However, many employers were increasingly worried about the growth of unions. They believed that unions would interfere with their freedom to run their businesses however they liked. They were particularly worried about the Grand National Consolidated Trade Union set up in 1833 which aimed to bring all workers together to fight for better conditions.

The men were caught by the farmers and tried under the naval law of mutiny. Even though what they had done was not illegal they were arrested and charged with taking illegal oaths. Their sentence was 7 years transportation to Australia.

As a result unions were badly hit, the GNCTU broke up and it took another 20 years before unions revived.

Did you know?
The Tolpuddle men did not serve their full sentences. There was a widespread campaign saying that they had been unfairly treated.

They were released and returned to Britain in 1836!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of crimes carrying death penalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1688</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1765</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Later Historians use the phrase 'Bloody Code' to describe the number of crimes carrying the death penalty.

Law-makers were worried about crime.

Law-makers thought that harsh punishments worked to control crime.

Changes in society made it harder to enforce the law.

As rich landowners, law-makers were particularly worried about property crime.

Why did law-makers introduce the Bloody Code?


"The best was to frighten people away from crime is severe punishment. Therefore, as many crime as possible should be punished with execution. We do not need to hang everyone convicted of these crimes, of course; just enough to keep people aware of the danger of committing crimes. The innocent may be hanged now and again but that is the price that must be paid for stopping crime. An innocent man who is hanged is dying for the good of his country."

William Meredith: critic of the Bloody Code.

"The Bloody Code and all the public executions do not deter criminals. If they did, would there be such crowds and laughter at executions? To combat crime it is more important to have effective ways of catching criminals. If we increase their fear of being caught than they will think twice about committing crime. It is also ridiculous to have so many capital crimes which do not lead to executions. It would be better to say that the penalty is transportation when that is the punishment that is usually used in the end."

What do Paley and Meredith agree about?

What do Paley and Meredith disagree about?
Crime and Punishment in Hanoverian and Georgian England c1700-1900—The Fielding Brothers

When the magistrate Henry Fielding established the Bow Street Runners in 1749 to deal with the rise in crime and disorder, this improved crime detection a little. However, they did not patrol so did not contribute to crime prevention.

When after 1754, his brother—John Fielding—established mounted patrols, this gave the force a presence on the streets. Nevertheless, the Bow Street policemen were not present in sufficient numbers to meet the needs of London.

Source A: A cartoon drawn in 1838 by George Cruikshank included in Dickens’ ‘Mudfog Papers’ published in Bentley’s Miscellany. The work suggested that ‘harmless and wholesome recreation for the young noblemen of England’ would be to beat up model policemen. It suggests there was little affection or respect for the police.

How could you follow up source A to find out more about the public’s opinion of the police? (4 marks)

Detail in Source A that I would follow up:

_________________________________________
_________________________________________

Question I would ask:

_________________________________________
_________________________________________

What type of Source I could use:

_________________________________________
_________________________________________

How this might help answer my question:

_________________________________________
_________________________________________
Crime and Punishment in Hanoverian and Georgian England c1700-1900—Prison Reformers

John Howard
John Howard was born in 1726. Appointed High Sheriff of Bedfordshire, he was appalled by the conditions in the county gaol. Howard toured Britain and Europe in the 1770s and 1780s to try to discover better ways of running prisons. He called for prisoners to have Christian teaching, work and decent food, and visits by chaplains and doctors. He wanted prisons to be cleaned and prison guards to be paid. As a result of his work, parliament passed the 1774 Gaol Act, which suggested ways for improving health and sanitation. Although most gaolers ignored this, Howard’s ideas were important because later reformers built on his work and took it forward.

The work of Robert Peel
Robert Peel was Home Secretary during this period. The slow growth in demands for change and the example of Fry’s work persuaded Peel that action was needed. The Gaols Act (1823) paid gaolers. It also provided work for prisoners, women gaolers for women prisoners, inspectors for prisons, visits by chaplains and doctors, and basic education. In the 1830s prisoners were given clean, separate cells and more work. A huge new prison-building project took place. The first was Pentonville, London. By 1877 some 90 new prisons had been built.

Elizabeth Fry
The Quaker Elizabeth Fry was born in 1780 and, like Howard, was motivated by her Christian faith. In Newgate Prison, London, Fry found women and children living in conditions of violence and disease, and she was determined to show God’s love to them and try to reform them. She set up education classes and treated the prisoners with kindness and respect: she suggested rules and the prisoners voted on them. In 1825 Fry published her ideas on how to improve prisons. This spread her ideas and helped to change attitudes.

How successful were the reformers?
Progress was not exactly as Howard or Fry wanted. They wanted rehabilitation/reform. Many in government wanted retribution and deterrence. Changes by government were made to stop prisoners learning criminal skills from one another. The Separate System and the Silent System were introduced in the mid-19th century. Although these systems aimed to reform prisoners, the lack of contact with others drove many of them to commit suicide.

60 Second Exam—Explain how religion influenced the 19th Century prison reformers?
Crime and Punishment in Hanoverian and Georgian England c1700-1900

Who was Transported to Australia?
A typical convict arriving in Australia was a young man of 26 who had been convicted several times for theft, usually of food, clothing, or other goods of a small value. He had grown up in a town but had no skills or a regular job.

80% of convicts sent to Australia were thieves, and most had committed more than one offence. Only 3% had been convicted of violent crimes. Far more men than women were transported, 25000 women were transported with equalled 1/6 of the overall total.

Use one colour for statements for transportation and another for those against it.

By the 1830s, transportation was costing £0.5 million per year. Prisons were more widely used and were cheaper to run. Transportation had been very successful in re-forming convicts. Many lived and worked in Australia afterwards. Crime had not fallen in Britain since transportation to Australia began. It has increased considerably.

The settlers in Australia had set up societies against the ‘dumping’ of convicts in their country. In 1851 gold was discovered in Australia. A gold rush began with thousands of people trying to get to Australia. Transportation was a successful punishment. Courts were quite prepared to use this form of punishment.

Australia was by now clearly part of the British empire. No other country was likely to control Australia. Transportation was seen as an opportunity rather than a punishment. Wages were higher once prisoners were released.

Transportation had been very successful in re-forming convicts. Many lived and worked in Australia afterwards. Transportation was a successful punishment. Courts were quite prepared to use this form of punishment.

Crime had not fallen in Britain since transportation to Australia began. It has increased considerably.

Examples of crime leading to transportation.
ASHWORTH, Joseph 6 April 1841: Transported 10 yrs for stealing 4 pennies.
CLARKE, John 16 Oct 1828: Transported 7 yrs for stealing 2 coats.

Do you think Transportation was a good punishment for the crimes above?

The end of transportation
Transportation was abolished in 1868. In total 160,023 people were sent to Australia. Transportation ended for a number of reasons:
A) Australia no longer had a need for forced labourers and did not want the kinds of people that transportation brought.
B) Since the 1820s an improved prison system in Britain offered an alternative.
C) Some felt it was too expensive and was not a deterrent since it gave criminals the chance of a new life.

No national prison system to house large numbers of criminals.
In 1770, Eastern Australia claimed for Britain. Criminals could provide workers.
Belief that crimes against property deserve heavy punishments to deter criminals.
Increasing petty crime in growing cities.
Lost control of America after 1776.
Tradition since 17th century of transporting criminals to colonies.
By 1780s, British prisons and hulks overcrowded and diseased.
Despite the ‘Bloody Code’ many feel execution is too harsh for petty crime.

Transportation to Australia.

Punch: cartoon on convict transportation, 1864.
The first modern prison, Millbank in London opened in 1816. It had separate cells for 860 prisoners and proved satisfactory for the authorities. This led to the commencement of a prison building programme which was necessary to deal with the rapid increase in prisoners numbers as a result of the ending of capital punishment for many crimes and a steady reduction in the use of transportation. One of these new prisons was Pentonville.

Pentonville was designed in accordance with Jeremy Bentham’s ‘panopticon’ design with a central hall and five wings, all of which were visible to staff positioned at the centre.

It was originally designed to hold 520 prisoners who each had their own cell measuring 13ft long and 7 feet wide. Compared to other prisons the conditions were a vast improvement. Light was admitted by a window filled with strong glass, in the hack wall, and crossed by a wrought-iron bar. There was a water-closet pan and a metal basin, supplied with water, even the service pipe was designed to prevent any transmission of sound. Bedding consisted of a hammock, mattress and a blanket, which was folded up and placed on a shelf during the daytime.

The cost of keeping a prisoner at Pentonville was about 15s. (75p) a week in the 1840s. Prisoners were made to undertake work, such as picking tarred rope and weaving.

In 1902 Pentonville took over responsibility for executions for London and Middlesex. Condemned cells (death row) were added and an execution shed was built to hold Newgate’s gallows which were transferred to it.

People who successfully applied to be added to the Home Office list of executioners attended a one week course at Pentonville where they were taught how to calculate and set the drop, pinion the prisoner and carry out an execution with speed and efficiency using a dummy in place of the prisoner.
Robert Peel was Home Secretary in the government.

He got Parliament to pass a law – **The Gaols Act 1823** – to set up a proper system of prisons run by the government:

* Useful work for prisoners so they could learn a trade
* Separate accommodation for women with female prison officers
* Proper inspections of prisons
* Uniforms
* Visits by doctors and chaplains
* Basic education
* Clean, separate cells

The first policemen, known as 'Peelers' or 'Bobbies', were set up in London in 1829 by Robert Peel, the then Home Secretary, after 'The Metropolitan Police Act' of 1829.

By September of 1829, the first Metropolitan Police were patrolling the streets of London. There were 17 divisions, which had 4 inspectors and 144 constables each. The force headquarters was Scotland Yard, and it answered to the Home Secretary.

The 'Peelers' wore a long blue coats and strengthened tall hats, which protected them from blows to the head and they could use to stand on to look over walls. Their only weapon was a truncheon although they also carried a rattle to raise an alarm.

At first the quality of officers was poor. Of the first 2,800 new policemen, only 600 eventually kept their jobs. The first policeman ever (who was given the number 1), was sacked after only four hours, for drunkenness. Things eventually settled down.

What can you infer from Source A about the public’s opinion of the 'Peelers'? 

Source A: 'Peelers', named after the founder of the police force, Sir Robert Peel, take to London’s streets in 1829.
4) Explain why there were changes in the prison system in the period c1700–c1900.

You may use the following in your answer:
- John Howard
- hard labour

You must also use information of your own. (12 marks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students must:</th>
<th>% in GCSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO2 Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second order historical concepts.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO3 Analyse, evaluate and use sources (contemporary to the period) to make substantiated judgements, in the context of historical events</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO4 Analyse, evaluate and make substantiated judgements about interpretations (including how and why interpretations may differ) in the context of historical events studied.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How do I answer this question????

You must use [AO1] and [AO2] in all of your explanations. Any answers without [AO2] cannot get any higher than level 1!

Relevant points may include:
* Growing demand for alternatives to corporal and capital punishment meant that prisons were no longer used just for debtors or to hold prisoners before trial.

* The influence of John Howard’s views on the purpose of prisons, suggesting that prisoners be given work to do to rehabilitate them and make them able to support themselves after prison rather than use prisons simply for retribution.

* The influence of Elizabeth Fry, who wanted better conditions for women and for them to receive religious instruction and learn a trade to help them reform.

* The influence of Fry’s recommendations that prisoners be segregated to end sexual abuse and also to prevent petty criminals being taught new crimes by experienced criminals.

* The emphasis on reform rather than retribution led to the introduction of the separate system.

* The cost of the separate system led to a return to the emphasis on deterrence and punishment, with the use of hard labour.

Remember that the command words in your question will tell you how to write your answer.

Explain is your command word so you must discuss why these relevant points changed the prison system.

The focus of your question in the Prison System from 1700-1900 so all of your relevant points must relate to this.
Have a go at answering Question 4.
Crime and Punishment in Victorian and modern England c1900-present—How new are the new crimes?

**Possible new crimes and their links to older forms of crime.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selling of poor girls into prostitution was a problem in 19th century cities.</td>
<td>People trafficking. Many people from Eastern Europe and less economically developed countries are illegally brought to the UK and forced to work for low or no wages.</td>
<td>How similar are the methods of smuggling used by criminals in the late 18th century to criminals in 2016?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the 18th Century organised criminal gangs smuggled goods.</td>
<td>Drug smuggling is a multi-million pound industry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impersonating another person to steal their money is an old crime, as is tricking money out of a person.</td>
<td>Computer crime is often used to commit fraud. Identity theft uses new technology to steal personal details.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street robbery and other forms of street crime have been a problem for centuries.</td>
<td>Street crime and anti-social behaviour causes great concern in many towns and cities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The theft of a person’s method of transportation was common place. These would have involved the theft of horses with the best quality horses attracting greater attention from thieves.</td>
<td>Car crime today has increased with the growth of car ownership. 5 in every 100 households were likely to be victims of vehicle-related crime.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of these ‘new crimes’ do you think is the most different from crimes committed in the past? Explain the reasons for your decision.
Crime and Punishment in Victorian and modern England c1900—present—New definitions of crime

**Racist crime has become an issue as Britain has become a multicultural country.**

**Men accused of cowardice were shot in WW1. Some were conscientious objectors who refused to fight.**

**Increased use of cars has led to punishments of those who drive badly. New laws have been created that cover speeding, drink driving and other types of dangerous driving.**

**Changing definitions of crime.**

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### Case Study—The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry

The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry of 1999 highlighted the terrible nature of racist crime. Stephen Lawrence was a young black man brutally murdered in 1993 by a white gang. The inquiry accused the police of ‘institutional racism’ in not putting sufficient effort into catching the murderers and in the way it treated Stephen’s family. In 2012 two men were found guilty of Stephan Lawrence’s murder after new forensic evidence emerged.

Source: Front Page of the Daily Mail on Friday May 7th 2014.

How could you use this source to show how the Stephen Lawrence case changed the public’s opinion of the police?

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### Traffic Crime

Speeding, dangerous driving and using mobile phones while driving are all crimes today but were not before the 20th Century, due to the absence of cars or mobiles. Changes in technology caused this change and changes in society and made it necessary to make drink-driving and dangerous driving socially unacceptable.

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### Race Crime

The Race Relations Act (1968) made it illegal to refuse housing, employment or public services to a person on the grounds of colour, race, ethnic or national origins. Discrimination therefore became illegal. Continued racial abuse and violence towards members of minority groups has meant that ‘racially motivated crime’ is now explicitly punished whereas, before the middle of the 20th century, the racist motivation of such crime would not have been considered seriously.

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### Crime trends since 1900:
- Crime has increased.
- The prison population has increased.
- The % of women in prison has decreased.
- From 1995-2011 the level of recorded crime has fallen year on year.
- Some newspapers, though, give the impression that the level of crime is increasing.

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### Conscientious Objection

In 1916 conscription was introduced that forced men to join the military in WW1. Those who refused became criminals. Once these men refused an order they were court martialled. They could receive sentences of up to 2 years imprisonment.

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### Cowardice in the face of the enemy

Deserting your post has always been a crime in the military, but the terrible effects of WW1 meant that many of those who deserted their posts were suffering from a form of mental illness called shell shock. Today these men would receive mental health care but between 1914 and 1918, 306 ‘deserters’ were executed.
Crime and Punishment in Victorian and modern England c1900–present—Protest from 1700

**Causes of Protest**
- The Right to Vote
- Poverty and Hunger
- Protecting jobs
- Workers’ rights and conditions.

**Dealing with Protests**
- The Army
- National Police
- Local Police

**Punishments for Protestors**
- Execution
- Transportation
- Prison
- Fines

The Luddites 1812

Peterloo 1819

Swing Riots 1830

Tolpuddle Martyrs 1833

Chartists 1839—1848

Rebecca Riots 1839

London Dock Strike 1889

Suffragettes 1897–1913

General Strike 1926

Research the above protests looking for why they were protesting, the methods of protest used, the authorities reactions and the punishments received by the protesters.

How did protest change between 1700 and 1913?
Community Policing

Police officers are just ordinary men and women, but given extraordinary powers. The police must keep the consent and support of the community they serve. This was an issue in the first police forces of the nineteenth century. It remained an issue in the late 20th Century. In his report on the Brixton riots of 1981, Lord Scarman said that one important cause of the riots was that the police had become out of touch with the community and had lost consent. It led them to introduce controversial and insensitive methods of policing.

In the 1990s many measures had been taken to help the police rebuild links with communities: for example, by visiting schools and setting up ‘neighbourhood watches’. Research has shown that crime can be reduced simply by introducing neighbours to one another!

The Neighbourhood Watch scheme in the United Kingdom is a partnership where people come together to make their communities safer. It involves the Police, Community Safety departments of local authorities, other voluntary organisations and individuals and families who want to make their neighbourhoods better places to live. It aims to help people protect themselves and their properties and to reduce the fear of crime by means of improved home security, greater vigilance, accurate reporting of suspicious incidents to the police and by fostering a community spirit.
Changing Role and organisation of the police.

Criminal Investigations Department (CID)
CID deal with serious crimes. These include robberies, burglaries, sexual crimes, fraud, serious assaults and murder. Officers are known as detectives. While detectives have been members of the police since the 19th century, the increased use of forensic science has increased the importance of their role.

Firearms Branch
Every local police force has a number of specialist officers who are trained in the use of firearms. Whilst gun crime is still relatively rare in the UK, increased gun use in some criminal groups has made this specialist force’s work very important.

SOCA
The Serious Organised Crime Agency was created in 2006 with the aim of preventing and detecting serious organised crime. This includes crimes such as drug smuggling and human trafficking. It supports HM Revenue and Customs as well as carrying out undercover work, surveillance, witness protection and financial investigation. SOCA was replaced in 2013 by the NCA (National Crime Agency).

Drugs Squad
Although the NCA deals with large scale drug trafficking, local forces also have drugs squads who tackle drug offences in their own area. They keep a watch on local drug dealers and carry out raids on premises producing or storing drugs.

Economic Crime Unit
This is run by the Metropolitan Police, who work with the City of London Police. It is part of the Serious Fraud Office, which investigates large-scale fraud. As the movement of money becomes ever more complex their work is becoming more important.

E-crime
The Police Central e-crime Unit is jointly paid for by the government Home Office and by the Metropolitan Police. It aims to tackle the most serious incidents of cyber-crime. It also offers advice on internet security.

Special Branch
Each individual force has its own Special Branch. These deal with terrorism and threats to national security. They carry out surveillance work and keep local police officers informed of any threats. They work closely with MI5 to detect and prevent terrorism.

Traffic Department
Traffic officers deal with a wide range of road related incidents such as: road accidents and motorway pile-ups, checking vehicles meet legal safety requirements, speeding, breath testing and dealing with drink/drug driving. Drivers are trained in advanced driving skills.

Royal and diplomatic branch
Police in this very specialised branch are responsible for the protection of members of the royal family. They also protect their homes. In addition they protect foreign embassies and diplomats. These officers are highly trained in the use of firearms, in self-defence and also in advanced driving skills.

Dog Handlers
Using dogs’ senses of smell and hearing to assist with the detection and prevention of crime is the work of the dog handlers. They also work with HM Revenue and Customs, the armed forces, fire and rescue services and the prison services. Dogs help to: search for explosives, weapons and drugs, hunting for missing people and tracking criminals on the run from the police.
Crime and Punishment in Victorian and modern England c1900-present—Police Force

**Weapons**
To distinguish them from soldiers, the first police were not armed. Nowadays, police can be issued with guns when necessary and the number of times this happens is increasing. Police in riot gear not resemble the soldiers they intended to replace in the 1830s. However, ordinary officers are still unarmed.

**Work**
The public still see the police as ‘thief catchers’. Dealing with crime is only one part of police work. A 1993 survey found that only 18% of calls made to the police were crime related. The rest concerned items such as lost property and noisy neighbours.

**Transport**
From the 1930s the car and motorbike improved police speed and effectiveness. In the 1970s the car had greater impact and rapid response teams could quickly be called to a crime. There was a reaction to this and the police reintroduced foot and horse patrols as the public wanted to see more police on the streets.

**Training & Recruitment**
The police try to attract high-quality candidates. Pay is good. A National Police Training College started in 1947. All officers now have at least fourteen weeks’ training before they start work and local forces have their own specialists for continued police training. Women Police Officers were appointed in 1920.

**Communication**
The first murderer to be caught using the new technology of radio communication was Dr Crippen in 1910. In the 1920s Morse Code transmitters were installed in police cars and police telephone boxes. In the 1930s the first two-way radios were introduced in police cars and the 999 emergency system was started.

**Crime Detection**
In 1901 the existence of blood groups was discovered so chemical analysis of blood samples could help in detection. Also in 1901 the first national register of fingerprints was set up to help identify suspects. More recently DNA, Security videos and National TV programmes like Crime Watch have helped identify criminals.

**Organisation**
The number of police officers in Britain has increased to over 100,000 but the number of separate forces has been cut from about 200 to 41. All forces work in a similar way and they work together on many aspects of law and order and crime prevention. Some people want a single police force but this has been opposed.

**Powers**
Basic police powers have changed very little. Questioning—A police officer can ask a suspect to accompany them to the station for questioning. Arrest—Police and ordinary citizens can arrest offenders. Reporting—police can not arrest someone for minor offences but hey can impose on the spot fines. Search—police need a warrant to search private property.

**Specialisation**
Since 1945 the major crime prevention work has been dealt with by specialist national squads such as the Fraud Squad (1946), the Anti-Terrorist Squad (1971) and the Special Patrol Group (1965; since 1987 renamed the Metropolitan Patrol Group) which deals with inner-city riots, disturbances and threats to public order.

**Computer Records**
Computers have improved local police record-keeping. There is also a centralised National Computer Record including a database of fingerprints, motor vehicle details, and information about missing persons. This is a service that can be used by all local police forces.

The impact of technology on fighting crime

- **Fingerprinting:** Everyone’s fingerprints are different. The fingerprint department of New Scotland Yard was set up in 1901.
- **DNA Evidence:** can be discovered from tiny quantities of hair, skin and blood. This can be used to identify both victims and criminals. In 1995 the DNA National Database Library was set up.
- **Radios:** Modern communication makes it easier to report issues and call for back up. The police first used radios in 1910.
- **Cars & Motorbikes:** greater mobility allows police to get to crime scenes faster.
- **Computers:** Sorting information, finding patterns and matching evidence saves a huge amount of police time and can spot information the police might miss. The Police National Computer was introduced in 1980 and holds records on 25 million people.
- **CCTV:** allows people’s behaviour on the streets to be checked. First used by the police during the IRA bombing campaign of the 1970s. They can also record events for evidence.
Crime and Punishment in Victorian and modern England c1900-present—Abolition of the Death Penalty

Interesting Fact
The last Public execution in France took place the same year as the Star Wars: A New Hope premier (1977)

Timeline of events leading to the abolition of capital punishment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>People under 16 no longer hanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Timothy Evans executed for murdering his wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Ruth Ellis, the last woman hanged in the UK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Capital punishment for murder cases suspended for five years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>People under 18 no longer hanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Derek Bentley hanged at Wandsworth prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Last executions: Peter Anthony Allen &amp; Gwynne Owen Evans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Abolition of capital punishment for murder.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source A: James Callaghan, Labour Government Home Secretary, in a speech to parliament on 16th December 1969, in the debate on the final abolition of capital punishment

"These figures show that the murder rate is not soaring as a result of the abolition of capital punishment but remains remarkably stable."

Source B: The Conservative Opposition Spokesman on Home Affairs, Quintin Hogg, in the same debate. He believed that murders had happened because violent criminals no longer feared being hanged for murder.

"There are people dead today [because of murderers] who might have been alive if the law had been different."

Do you agree with Callaghan or Hogg?

Ruth Ellis
Ruth suffered violent abuse from the boyfriend she shot. As the killing was planned the jury had no choice but to find her guilty. The case made people unhappy that no other sentence seemed available and she was the last woman to be hanged in the UK.

Timothy Evans
Evans was hanged for killing his wife and baby. Later evidence revealed that Mrs Evans and the least 5 other women had been murdered by a man named Christie. Evans was posthumously pardoned in 1966.

In 1957 a change in the law limited the death sentence to five types of murder.

In 1965 another change in the law abolished capital punishment but allowed another vote on it 5 years later. However, treason, piracy with violence and arson in the royal dockyards remained capital crimes.

In December 1969 parliament confirmed the abolition of capital punishment for murder.

In 1971 arson in the royal dockyards stopped being a capital offence. In 1998 high treason and piracy with violence stopped being capital crimes.

In 1999 the Home Secretary, Jack Straw, signed the 6th protocol of the European Convention on Human Rights formally abolishing the death penalty in the UK.
Crime and Punishment in Victorian and modern England c1900-present—Changes in the Prison system

20th Century changes to prisons.
* 1896 Broadmoor Hospital opened for mentally-ill prisoners.
* 1902 Hard labour on the crank and treadwheel was abandoned.
* 1922 solitary confinement ended. Prisoners allowed to associated with each other.
* 1922 onwards, diet, heating and conditions in cells improved gradually. Teachers were employed in prisons.
* 1934 the first open prison was opened with more relaxed rules including allowing the prisoners to leave to work.

How did the prison service come under strain after 1947?
There were more prisoners.
The average length of sentences was rising.
The proportion of offenders sent to crimes such as theft and drink driving increased significantly.
The numbers of people in prison awaiting trial increased.

Overcrowding became a serious problem in the 1980s. Leeds prison was designed to hold 624 prisoners but in 1981 it housed 1200. These poor conditions and mounting tensions led to serious riots such as the 1990 Strangeways prison riot in Manchester which caused millions of pounds worth of damage.

The government decided to build more prisons including prison ships and private prisons. They housed mainly low risk offenders.

Why did it change?
* Crime and fear of crime reduced so there was less pressure on prisons to be harsh.
* Between 1910-1930 the prison population halved because of people being placed on probation.
* 1914 people given longer to pay fines.
* 80% of prisoners were on short sentences.
* Criminals were regarded as ordinary people who had the misfortune to be brought up in poverty, or who had families and friends who had led them astray.
* Many people including Alexander Patterson did not believe that prison deterred people from crime. In his opinions the most important factor in deterring people from crime was the certainty of arrest, trial and punishment.


Source B: The world's largest prison ship in NYC.

Women in Prisons
Recent years have seen a dramatic rise in the number of women being sent to prison, but there are still more male than female prisoners. About 6% of the prison population is female and often the crimes that send women to prison are connected to poverty, drug dependence and mental health problems. There are a large number of self harm incidents in women's prisons. Currently there are 14 women's prisons in England with 4 female juvenile units and 7 'mother and baby units'. Women get different health services to men and get to spend more time with their children.

Children in Prisons
In 1908 prisons called borstals were set up to hold young criminals, reflecting a recognition that young people should have separate prisons to stop them being influenced by older criminals. Concentrating on good work and education they were initially quite successful in reducing the number of re-offenders. However in recent years Young Offenders Institutes in the UK have recorded rising levels of violent behaviour.
The UK government locks up more children that any other European country, and at younger ages than most.

Alternatives to Prison
Due to changing attitudes, modern courts often use reform or rehabilitation rather than prison. Community sentences include attending drug or alcohol treatment programmes, work on community projects or charity work. This may involve some criminals having to meet their victims. These programmes aim to make offenders understand the effect of their crimes. They are often combined with measures to tackle issues such as illiteracy, unemployment or homelessness.

How has the prison system in England changed since the era of the prison reformers?
Crime and Punishment in Victorian and modern England c1900–present—Conscientious Objectors

What is conscientious objection?

Conscientious objectors are people who have religious, moral or political objections either to all wars or, less commonly, to a particular war.

Religious

Some religious groups, most famously the Quakers, are opposed to all war. Such Christian groups point out that the Ten Commandments in the Bible include the phrase "thou shalt not kill", and that Jesus Christ advised his followers to ‘turn the other cheek’.

Moral

People who believe that all war is morally wrong are called pacifists. They believe that war never solves problems, but, in fact, creates new ones leading to yet another war.

Political

There are also people who object to particular wars for political reasons; for instance, many socialists and communists see most wars as being fought to protect or increase the wealth of big companies, so they refuse to fight in such wars.

Why did conscientious objectors become a problem?

Opposition to war became a serious political and criminal issue in Britain in the 20th century with the introduction of conscription for both the First and Second World Wars.

Both of these wars were ‘total’ wars. They were so big that the government felt it necessary to involve the whole society in the war effort. This meant that the state introduced a new law which said that everyone within a certain age group who was fit and healthy and not working in a job that was essential to running the country was legally obliged to fight in one of the armed forces.

The introduction of compulsory military service raised a series of legal and moral questions. On the one hand, it can be argued that a democratically elected government passes laws for the good of the people as a whole, in which case everyone should obey the law even if they object.

However, there is also the question of individual conscience. What if the law goes against some fundamental moral, political or religious belief held by the individual?

Source A: The comic postcard depicted conscientious objectors in a less than favourable light. It was mailed from London to Bexhill-on-Sea in October 1916 - three months after the start of the Somme offensive.

How could you follow up source A to find out more about the publics opinion of conscientious objectors? (4 marks)

Detail in Source A that I would follow up:

_________________________________________

_________________________________________

Question I would ask:

_________________________________________

_________________________________________

What type of Source I could use:

_________________________________________

_________________________________________

How this might help answer my question:

_________________________________________

_________________________________________
Derek Bentley (aged 19) and Christopher Craig (aged 16) broke into a London warehouse in 1952. Craig shot and killed a policeman. Derek had serious learning difficulties and a mental age of 11. Both men were found guilty of murder but only Bentley was executed as Craig was under 18 years old.

The case was controversial because Bentley did not shoot the gun, was under arrest when Craig fired and did not use violence. He denied saying ‘let him have it’ to Craig. Bentley was posthumously pardoned in 1998.

Source A: Extract from the hangman’s account.

"When you go to hang a boy of 19 years old, it does not matter that he is tall and broad-shouldered, for at nine o’clock on the morning he is to die, he still looks only a boy..."

In Context
Derek Bentley’s family began a campaign to clear his name. His sister, Iris, claimed her brother had learning difficulties and had a mental age of an 11-year-old and was also an epileptic, unable to read or write.
For years she kept his case in the public eye, writing letters to politicians, giving interviews and talks and writing a book.
In 1991 a film Let Him Have It was made of Bentley’s story highlighting the injustice of the case.
Eventually, in 1993 the then Home Secretary Michael Howard granted Bentley a partial pardon, saying it was clear he should never have been hanged but he remained guilty of taking part in the murder.
In 1998 the Appeal Court quashed Bentley’s conviction on the grounds the original trial judge was biased against the defendants and misdirected the jury on points of law.
Scientific evidence also showed the three police officers who testified about Bentley shouting “Let him have it” had lied under oath.
Iris Bentley died in 1997 before the case was referred back to the Appeal Court.
Craig served 10 years before being released.

What does Derek Bentley’s case tell us:

1) About the publics changing opinions towards public execution?

2) About the reliability of eye witnesses in a case?

3) About the changes in the legal system since 1952?
3) Explain one way in which smuggling in Britain during the eighteenth century was similar to smuggling during the twentieth century (4 marks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students must:</th>
<th>% in GCSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO2 Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second order historical concepts.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO3 Analyse, evaluate and use sources (contemporary to the period) to make substantiated judgements, in the context of historical events</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO4 Analyse, evaluate and make substantiated judgements about interpretations (including how and why interpretations may differ) in the context of historical events studied.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Level 1 1-2 marks

Level 2 3-4 marks

How do I answer this question???

You must use [AO1] and [AO2] in all of your explanations. Any answers without [AO2] cannot get any higher than level 1!

Relevant points may include:

* Smuggled goods were often 'luxury' goods such as tea, brandy, or silk in the eighteenth century and cigarettes and alcohol in the twentieth century.

* Smuggling was often carried out by organised gangs who had a distribution network to sell the goods in both periods.

You will need to analyse features of each time period to explain any similarities in smuggling.

This will allow you to show good knowledge and understanding of the time periods which are necessary to reach Level 2.