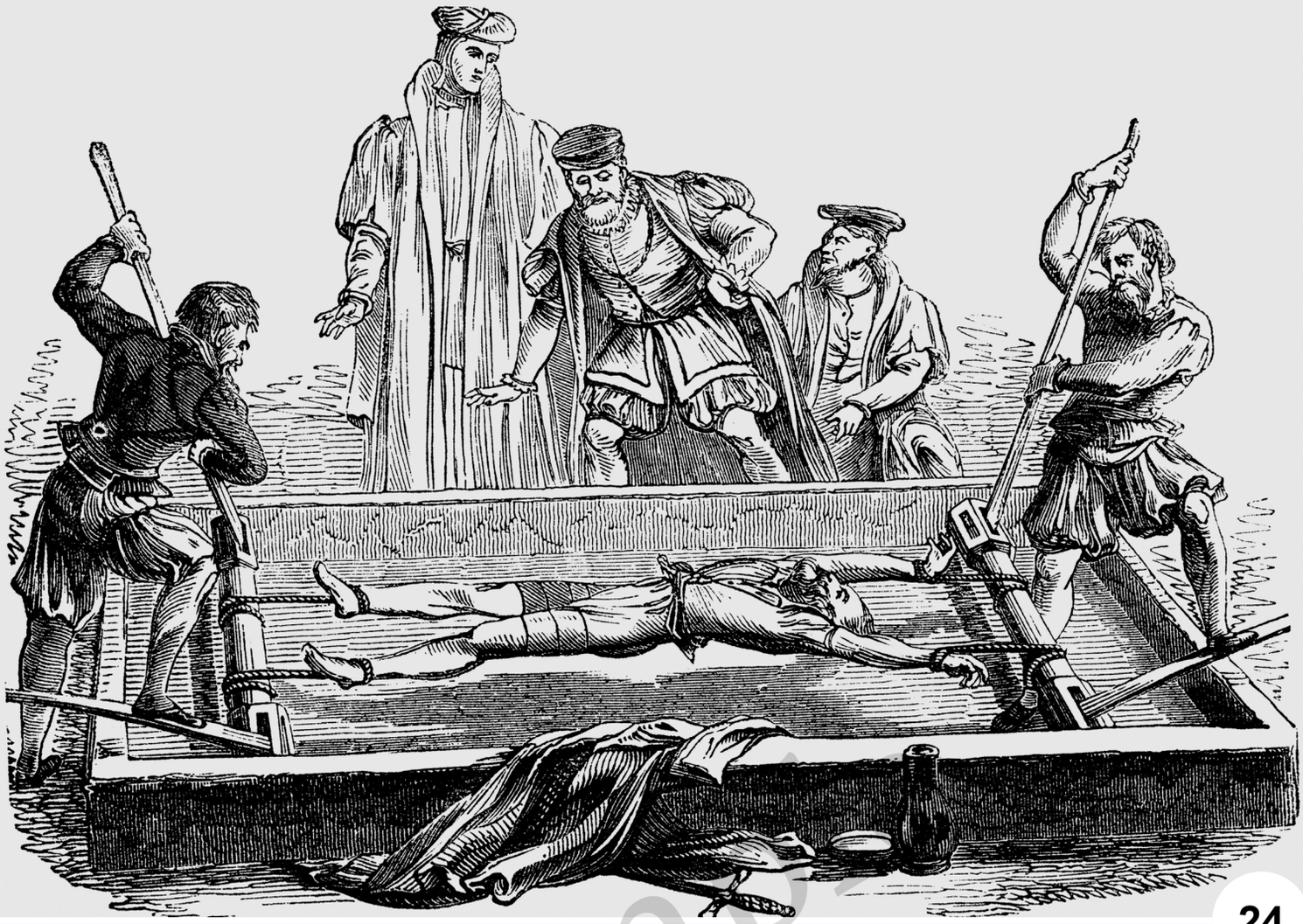

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STUDY GUIDE

Crime and Punishment in Britain, c1000-Present and Whitechapel, c1870-c1900: Crime, Policing and the Inner City

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STUDY GUIDE

Crime and Punishment in Britain, c1000-Present and Whitechapel, c1870-c1900: Crime, Policing and the Inner City

Sample

Edexcel - GCSE

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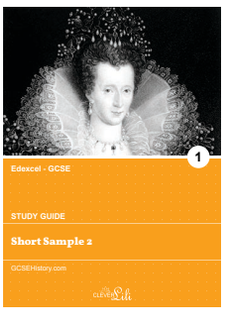

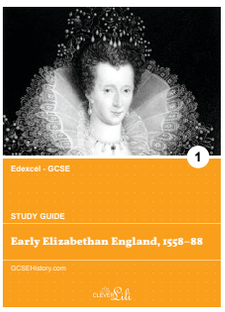

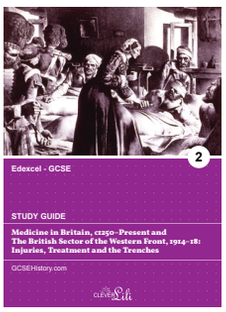

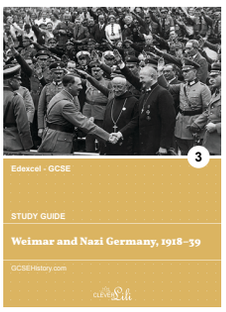

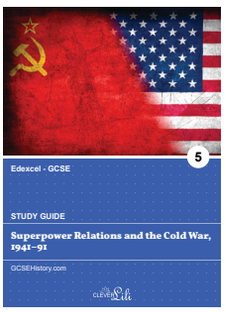

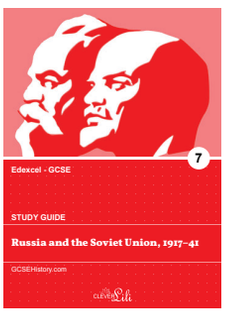

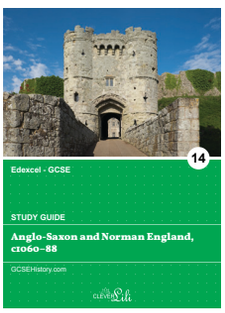

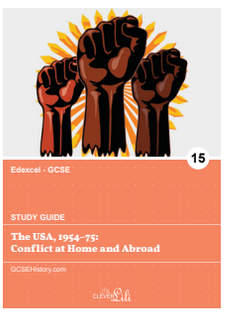

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In this study guide, you will see a series of icons, highlighted words and page references. The key below will help you quickly establish what these mean and where to go for more information.

Icons

WHAT questions cover the key events and themes.

WHO questions cover the key people involved.

WHEN questions cover the timings of key events.

WHERE questions cover the locations of key moments.

WHY questions cover the reasons behind key events.

HOW questions take a closer look at the way in which events, situations and trends occur.

IMPORTANCE questions take a closer look at the significance of events, situations, and recurrent trends and themes.

DECISIONS questions take a closer look at choices made at events and situations during this era.

Highlighted words

Abdicate - occasionally, you will see certain words highlighted within an answer. This means that, if you need it, you'll find an explanation of the word or phrase in the glossary which starts on **page 20**.

Page references

Tudor *(p.7)* - occasionally, a certain subject within an answer is covered in more depth on a different page. If you'd like to learn more about it, you can go directly to the page indicated.

Sample

Crime and Punishment in Britain c1000 - Present is a thematic study that looks at the change and continuity of crime and punishment across a broad sweep of British history. You will look at the main people, events and developments, as well as significant features of the different ages, from medieval to modern times. In studying Whitechapel, you will investigate a historic environment that was significant to crime and punishment and the events and developments that occurred there.

Purpose

In studying this course you will understand the wider themes of societal change and control. You will investigate the conditions that shaped attitudes towards crime and punishment, be able to view the process of change and continuity across time, and make comparisons between different ages. Through the study of Whitechapel, you will develop an understanding of the use of sources in a historical enquiry.

Topics

Crime and Punishment in Britain c1000 - Present is split into five key topics:

- c1000-c1500 looks at change and continuity in crime, punishment and law enforcement from the Anglo-Saxons, through the Norman conquest, and during the late medieval period.
- c1500-c1700 examines the early modern era, from the Tudors to the Enlightenment, considering the impact of the Gunpowder Plot, the witch hunts and the English Civil War.
- c1700-c1900 looks at the industrial age and the way changes to society impacted on crime, punishment and law enforcement. This includes the development of the police, the changing nature of punishment and new definitions of crime.
- c1900-present follows the change and continuity in crime, punishment and law enforcement in the modern age.
- Whitechapel 1870-1900 examines the historic environment of Whitechapel, its conditions, people and society, as well as policing in the area and the response to the case of Jack the Ripper.

Case Studies

Through the course there are a number of case studies that allow you to investigate crime, punishment and law enforcement through the study of a single person, event or institution.

- The crime, punishment and the medieval church case study covers c1000-1500. This covers the influence of the church on crime and punishment, sanctuary, benefit of clergy and the use (and end) of trials by ordeal.
- For 1500-1700 and early modern crime and punishment, the case studies are the Gunpowder Plot of 1604 and the witch hunts of 1645-47.
- In the study of crime and punishment in industrial Britain, 1700-1900, the case studies are Pentonville Prison and the role of Robert Peel.
- In the study of modern crime and punishment 1900-present, the case studies are the Derek Bentley case of 1953, and conscientious objectors.
- Whitechapel 1870-1900 is the largest and most in-depth case study.

Key Individuals

Some of the key individuals studied on this course include:

- William I.
- Henry II and Thomas Becket.
- The Tudor monarchs.
- James I.
- Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plotters.
- Matthew Hopkins.
- John Howard and Elizabeth Fry.
- Robert Peel.
- Jack the Ripper.
- Timothy Evans.
- Derek Bentley.
- Ruth Ellis.

Sample

Key Themes

Some of the key themes you will study on this course include:

- The changing definitions of crime.
- The nature of crimes committed during a particular period or age.
- Law enforcement, including preventing and detecting crime, and catching the criminal.
- The process of determining guilt and criminal trials.
- The changing nature and purpose of punishments.
- The social conditions that influenced these changes.

Assessment

Crime and Punishment in Britain c1000 - Present is assessed by Paper 1 and is worth 30% of your overall grade. The paper is split into two sections.

- Section A focuses on the historical environment of Whitechapel. This consists of a knowledge-based question and a two-part question based on two historical sources.
- Section B contains three questions that assess your knowledge and understanding of the thematic part of the course.

Section A

Section A contains Question 1, a knowledge-based question, and Question 2, a two-part question based on two sources.

- Question 1 is worth 4 marks. It will ask you describe two features of the historical environment of Whitechapel.
- Question 2(a) is worth 8 marks. It will ask you about the usefulness of two sources in reference to a particular historical enquiry. You will be required to refer to both sources and your own knowledge in your answer.
- Question 2(b) is worth 4 marks. It will ask how you would follow up on one of the sources to continue the particular historical enquiry. You will be required to choose a detail from the source to continue your study, to give a question you could ask to find out more, the type of source that you could use for your investigation and to explain how that would help your enquiry.

Section B

Section B contains Question 3, an explanation of similarities between different periods and Question 4, an explanation of change or consequence. You will have a choice of one between Questions 5 and 6, which will give you a historical interpretation to support and challenge.

- Question 3 is worth 4 marks. It will ask you to compare an issue across two different periods of time.

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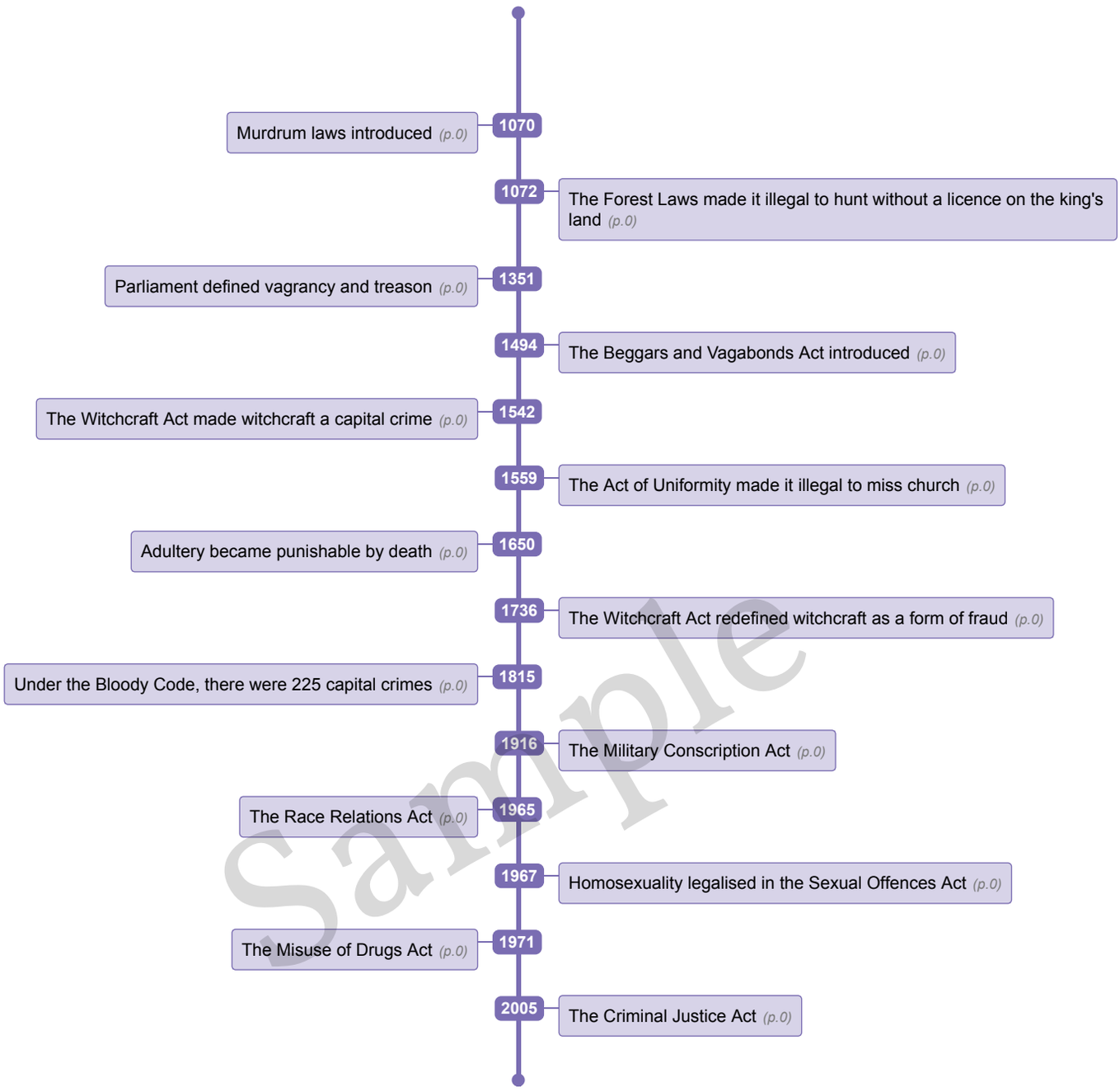
TIMELINE



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TIMELINE

1275 — Hanging was introduced as the punishment for theft of anything worth more than 12d *(p.0)*

1352 — Hanging, drawing and quartering became the official penalty for high treason *(p.0)*

1401 — Burning became the punishment for heretics *(p.0)*

1576 — A law ordered Houses of Correction to be built in all towns *(p.0)*

1688 — ***1688 - 1830s*** - The Bloody Code began in 1688 and meant that, by 1815, 225 crimes would become punishable by death *(p.0)*

1717 — The Transportation Act increases the use of transportation *(p.0)*

1782 — The last criminal was hanged, drawn and quartered using the traditional methods *(p.0)*

1823 — The Judgement of Death Act abolished more than 100 capital offences *(p.0)*

1860 — ***1860s*** - 90% of all criminals were sent to prison *(p.0)*

1865 — The Prisons Act ensured that all prisons follow national rules, and provide 'hard labour, hard fare and hard board' *(p.0)*

1868 — Last public execution in Britain, and last prisoners transported *(p.0)*

1902 — Borstals introduced for young offenders *(p.0)*

1907 — Probation service introduced *(p.0)*

1948 — Corporal punishment abolished *(p.0)*

1965 — Death penalty abolished for nearly all crimes *(p.0)*

Sample

TIMELINE

- **1076** – Archbishop Lanfranc separated Church courts from law courts *(p.0)*
- **1170** – The murder of Thomas Becket prevented Henry II from controlling Church courts *(p.0)*
- **1194** – ***1194-1195*** - Coroners and 'Keepers of the King's Peace' introduced *(p.0)*
- **1215** – Trials by ordeal ended *(p.0)*
- **1361** – Keepers of the King's Peace became Justices of the Peace *(p.0)*
- **1603** – The JPs enforced over 300 laws *(p.0)*
- **1690** – ***1690s*** - 'Revenue Men of the Customs and Excise' introduced to tackle smuggling *(p.0)*
- **1725** – Jonathan Wild, the 'Thief-Taker General', hanged for his crimes *(p.0)*
- **1748** – Bow Street Runners set up by Henry Fielding *(p.0)*
- **1829** – Robert Peel's Metropolitan Police Act *(p.0)*
- **1842** – A regular detective branch, with 16 officers, was set up at Scotland Yard *(p.0)*
- **1856** – The Police Act forced all counties to set up a police force *(p.0)*
- **1883** – Special Branch established *(p.0)*
- **1971** – The Courts Act *(p.0)*
- **1982** – Neighbourhood Watch set up *(p.0)*

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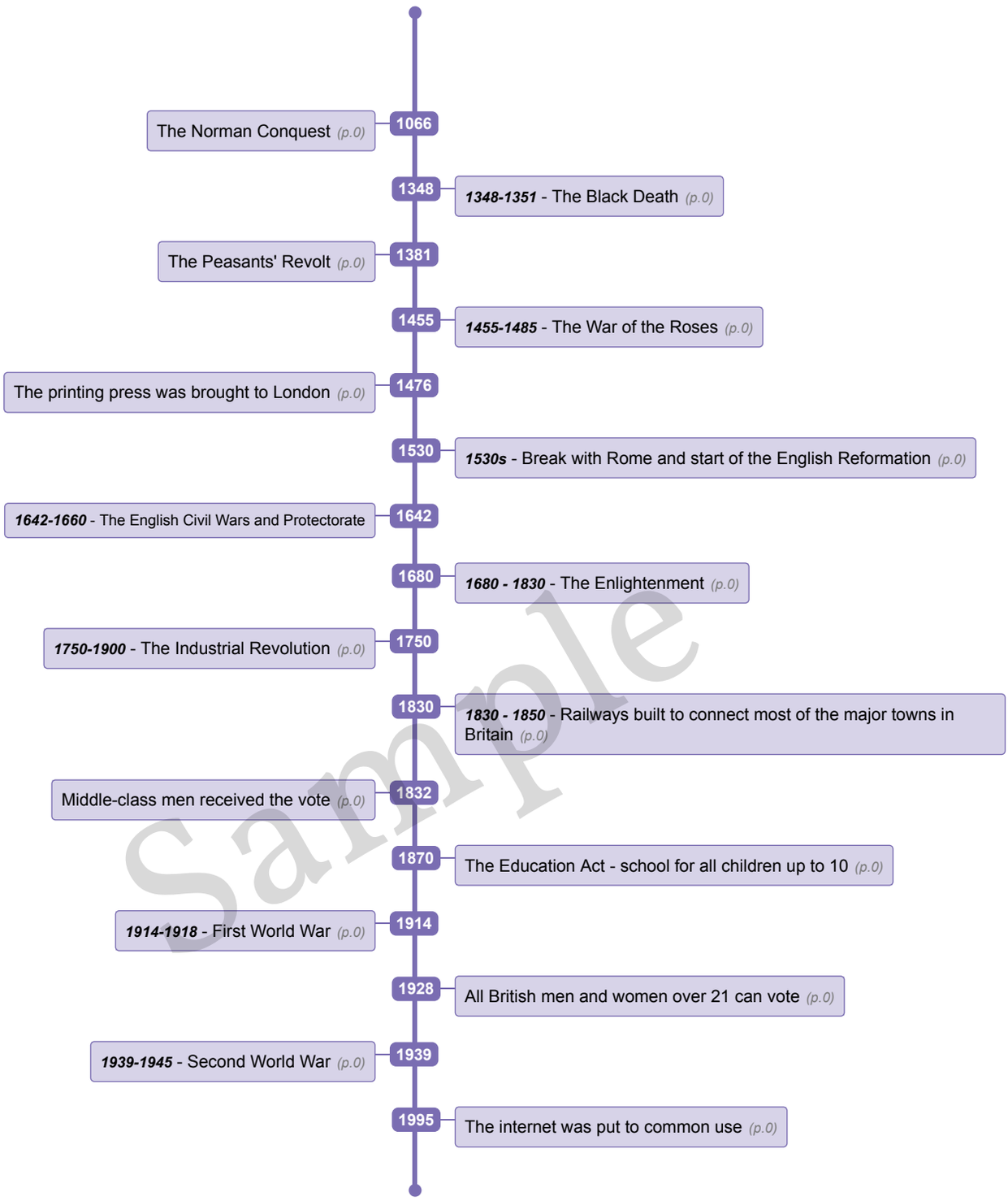
TIMELINE



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DEFINITIONS OF CRIME

'Every society has the criminals that it deserves.' - Havelock Ellis

What is crime?

A crime is an act considered unlawful and punishable by a government or other authority.

How is crime divided?

Criminal activity is divided into 3 different types.

- Crimes against the person, such as murder, assault and rape.
- Crimes against property, such as theft, robbery and smuggling *(p.0)*.
- Crimes against authority, such as heresy *(p.0)* , treason and illegal protest.

What is the definition of social crime?

A social crime is an act most people don't believe is criminal and which they are prepared to commit or ignore.

What is the definition of moral crime?

Moral crimes are actions that don't physically harm anyone or their property, but which don't match society's views of decent behaviour. Examples include having sex outside marriage or not following Church rules.

What sort of crime is a felony?

A felony is a crime considered very serious by society.

What is a petty crime?

'Petty' is the name given to crimes that are seen as minor or less serious.

What is the crime of petty theft?

Petty theft is the stealing of small, low-value items.

What is the crime of treason?

Treason is an action against the government or other rulers.

What is the crime of heresy?

Heresy *(p.0)* is the crime of going against the teachings of the Church. This was strongly enforced at certain times throughout history.

What is the crime of arson?

Arson is to deliberately set fire to a public or private building or property.

What is a crime of public disorder?

Public disorder offences occur when someone's behaviour in public causes - or may cause - distress or harassment to anyone present.

Sample

DID YOU KNOW?

An action is only criminal if someone with the relevant power and authority says so.

In the 1600s, under a Puritan government, crimes included swearing, singing carols at Christmas and playing football on a Sunday!

DEFINITIONS OF PUNISHMENT

'I am told that the proximity of punishment arouses real repentance in the criminal...' - Dostoyevsky

What are punishments?

Punishments are the actions taken in response to crime by the authorities or ruling group in any society.

What are the different sorts of punishment?

There are 5 main methods a society might decide to use to punish its members for crime:

- Capital punishment.
- Corporal punishment.
- Mutilation.
- Imprisonment or incarceration.
- Fines.

What type of punishment is capital punishment?

Capital punishment, also known as the death penalty, is when a criminal is executed, usually for treason or very severe crimes. It is not a legal *(p.0)* punishment in Great Britain today.

What is corporal punishment?

Corporal punishment is the infliction of physical pain on the body.

What is mutilation as a punishment?

Mutilation was a severe form of punishment in the past. It would involve disfiguring parts of the criminal's body, such as cutting off a hand, ear or the nose, or even putting out the eyes.

What is imprisonment as a punishment?

Imprisonment involves holding criminals in captivity and keeping them entirely separate from the rest of the population.

What are fines as a punishment?

Fines are a demand for financial or other form of material payment from the criminal.

What was the purpose of punishment?

Punishments have 5 different purposes.

Sample

- [x] Reform.
- [x] Retribution.
- [x] Deterrence.
- [x] Removal.
- [x] Humiliation.

What is reform as an aim of punishment?

Some punishments aim to reform the criminal, changing the person so they are no longer at risk of committing crime. This is sometimes called rehabilitation.

What is retribution as an aim of punishment?

Retribution is the notion a person should pay for what they did. It is about society having vengeance.

What is deterrence as an aim of punishment?

Historically, some punishments were severe and frightening enough to deter - or prevent - people from committing the same crimes in future.

What is removal as an aim of punishment?

Removal involves taking the criminal out of society so they can no longer cause a nuisance or threat. This might be through a temporary method such as imprisonment or a permanent one like the death penalty.

What is humiliation as an aim of punishment?

Some punishments in history would happen in public. This was to humiliate the offender, shaming them in front of others and ultimately deterring others from committing crimes.

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GLOSSARY

A

Abolish, Abolished - to stop something, or get rid of it.

Abolition - the act of abolishing something, i.e. to stop or get rid of it.

Allegiance - loyalty to a person, group or cause.

Anarchism - the belief all government and organisation of society should be abolished.

Anti-Semitic - to be against, or hostile to, Jews.

Arson - the act of deliberately starting a fire.

Assassination - the act of murdering someone, usually an important person.

B

Beadle, Beadles - guards hired privately by shopkeepers and other businessmen to protect their premises from crime.

Bear-baiting - a blood sport which involves tormenting a captive bear, often by setting dogs to attack it.

Blood group - refers to the type of blood someone has and used to distinguish between different types for blood transfusions.

Bribe, Bribery, Bribes - to dishonestly persuade someone to do something for you in return for money or other inducements.

C

Campaign - a political movement to get something changed; in military terms, it refers to a series of operations to achieve a goal.

Captive, Captivity - to be held in prison or confinement.

Casualties - people who have been injured or killed, such as during a war, accident or catastrophe.

Catholic - a Christian who belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

Civilian - a non-military person.

Claim - someone's assertion of their right to something - for example, a claim to the throne.

Clergy - those ordained for religious duties, especially in the Christian Church.

Collective responsibility - when a group of people is held responsible for an action or outcome, regardless of anyone's individual behaviour or performance.

Colonies, Colony - a country or area controlled by another country and occupied by settlers.

Commune - a place where a group of people live and work together and share resources.

Compurgation - part of the process of oath-taking in medieval courts.

Conscription - mandatory enlistment of people into a state service, usually the military.

Conservative - someone who dislikes change and prefers traditional values. It can also refer to a member of the Conservative Party.

Consolidate - to strengthen a position, often politically, by bringing several things together into a more effective whole.

Cooperate, Cooperation - to work together to achieve a common aim. Frequently used in relation to politics, economics or law.

Corrupt - when someone is willing to act dishonestly for their own personal gain.

Council - an advisory or administrative body set up to manage the affairs of a place or organisation. The Council of the League of Nations contained the organisation's most powerful members.

Counterfeiting - the act of producing a fake or fraudulent imitation of something.

Credit - the ability to borrow money, or use goods or services, on the understanding that it will be paid for later.

Customs taxes - a tax imposed by a government on products and goods coming into its country, making them more expensive.

D

DNA - the common name for deoxyribonucleic acid, a molecule that contains genetic information and instructions about the development, function and growth of every organism.

Decriminalisation, Decriminalise, Decriminalised - to make legal something that was previously illegal.

Demesne - land owned and retained under the direct control of a lord rather than leased out to a sub-tenant.

Deterrent - something that discourages an action or behaviour.

Discriminate, Discrimination - to treat a person or group of people differently and in an unfair way.

Dispute - a disagreement or argument; often used to describe conflict between different countries.

E

Economic - relating to the economy; also used when justifying something in terms of profitability.

Economic depression - a sustained downturn in the economy.

Electorate - a group of people who are eligible to vote.

Empire - a group of states or countries ruled over and controlled by a single monarch.

Estate, Estates - an extensive area of land, usually in the country and including a large house. It tends to be owned by one person, family or organisation.

Evolution - a theory by Charles Darwin suggesting human beings developed slowly from other animals, such as apes.

Excommunicate, Excommunication - to formally expel someone from the Catholic Church. Someone who is excommunicated is forbidden from participating in sacraments and services, and often believes their soul is condemned.

Extreme - furthest from the centre or any given point. If someone

Sample

holds extreme views, they are not moderate and are considered radical.

F

Famine - a severe food shortage resulting in starvation and death, usually the result of bad harvests.

Fasting - to deliberately refrain from eating, and often drinking, for a period of time.

Front - in war, the area where fighting is taking place.

Fyrd - an army that could be raised by the king if needed to fight in Anglo-Saxon England. Every five hides had to provide a man to fight in the fyrd for a maximum of 40 days.

G

Gamekeeper, Gamekeepers - someone employed to manage an area of land, such as an estate or woodland. They will usually breed game and protect it from poachers and predators.

H

Harvest - the process of gathering and collecting crops.

Hide - a measurement of land in Saxon times, equivalent to around 120 acres.

I

Idle - to be lazy and avoid work, having no purpose and preferring to do nothing.

Illiterate - unable to read or write.

Immigrant - someone who moves to another country.

Immigration - the act of coming to a foreign country with the intention of living there permanently.

Import - to bring goods or services into a different country to sell.

Import duty, Import tariffs - a tax imposed by a government on products and goods coming into its country, making them more expensive.

Independence, Independent - to be free of control, often meaning by another country, allowing the people of a nation the ability to govern themselves.

Industrial - related to industry, manufacturing and/or production.

Industry - the part of the economy concerned with turning raw materials into into manufactured goods, for example making furniture from wood.

Inferior - lower in rank, status or quality.

Innovate, Innovation - the introduction and development of new things, such as inventions, methods or ideas.

J

Juries, Jury - a group of people sworn to listen to evidence on a legal case and then deliver an impartial verdict based on what they have heard.

L

Legitimacy, Legitimate - accepted by law or conforming to the rules; can be defended as valid.

Literate - someone who can read and write.

Lord, Lords - a man of high status, wealth and authority.

M

MP - a member of parliament.

Martyr - someone who willingly dies for or is killed due to their beliefs, usually religious.

Mass - an act of worship in the Catholic Church.

Medieval era, Medieval times, Middle Ages - the period from circa 1250 to 1500.

Mercenary - someone who takes action in order to earn money, rather than out of principle.

Middle class - refers to the socio-economic group which includes people who are educated and have professional jobs, such as teachers or lawyers.

Minister - a senior member of government, usually responsible for a particular area such as education or finance.

Miscarriage of justice - the conviction of a person for a crime they did not commit.

Monasteries, Monastery - a religious building occupied by monks.

Morals - a person's set of rules about what they consider right and wrong, used to guide their actions and behaviour.

Mutiny - a rebellion or revolt, in particular by soldiers or sailors against their commanding officers.

N

Nationalism, Nationalist, Nationalistic - identifying with your own nation and supporting its interests, often to the detriment or exclusion of other nations.

Navvy - a labourer involved in building railways, roads or canals.

Nobility - the social class ranked directly below royalty.

O

Oath - a solemn promise with special significance, often relating to future behaviour or actions.

Oath-helper - supporters of the accused in a medieval trial, or members of their local community who would support their oaths of innocence.

P

Parliament - a group of politicians who make the laws of their country, usually elected by the population.

Sample

Penal reform - a change to the law in an attempt to improve the system of legal punishment.

Persecute - to treat someone unfairly because of their race, religion or political beliefs.

Pillory - a device that trapped the neck and arms, used as a humiliating form of punishment. Located outdoors in a public place, criminals were locked into them for days at a time.

Pogrom - an organised attack on a certain group such as Jews in Eastern Europe.

Pope - the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Population - the number of people who live in a specified place.

Poverty - the state of being extremely poor.

Preach, Preaching - to deliver a religious speech or sermon to a group of people.

Predecessor - the person who came before; the previous person to fill a role or position.

Prevent, Preventative, Preventive - steps taken to stop something from happening.

Printing press - a machine that reproduces writing and images by using ink on paper, making many identical copies.

Profit - generally refers to financial gain; the amount of money made after deducting buying, operating or production costs.

Prosecute - to institute or conduct legal proceedings against a person or organisation.

Puritan - a Protestant Christian who followed very strict moral rules.

R

Radical, Radicalism - people who want complete or extensive change, usually politically or socially.

Raid - a quick surprise attack on the enemy.

Rational - when something is based on reason or logic, like science.

Real wages - a person's income in terms of how much they can buy after taking inflation into account.

Rebellion - armed resistance against a government or leader, or resistance to other authority or control.

Rebels - people who rise in opposition or armed resistance against an established government or leader.

Recusancy - the refusal to attend Protestant church services.

Reform, Reforming - change, usually in order to improve an institution or practice.

Reign - a period of power, usually by a monarch.

Relief - something that reduces pressure on people, often through financial or practical support.

Repeal - to revoke or annul a law.

Repressive - a harsh or authoritarian action; usually used to describe governmental abuse of power.

Revolution - the forced overthrow of a government or social system by its own people.

Riots - violent disturbances involving a crowd of people.

Rookeries, Rookery - an area of densely populated housing, of poor quality and packed closely together.

S

Sanctity - the state of being holy or sacred; to have ultimate importance.

Sanitation - conditions relating to public health, such as the sewage system and drinking water supply.

Scandal, Scandalous - something that angers or shocks people because rules or accepted standards of behaviour have been broken.

Scapegoat - someone who is blamed for the wrongdoings or mistakes of others.

Segregation - when people are kept separately from each other - often used in the context of race.

Separate system - a method of running prisons, tested at Pentonville, that involved keeping prisoners apart and alone for as much time as possible.

Sheriff, Sheriffs - an important royal official in medieval England, responsible for running the local court and ensuring tax was paid to the monarch.

Shire - a defined area of land in England during the Saxon and medieval periods, later known as a county.

Sin - in religion, an immoral act against God's laws.

Smog - thick fog caused by pollution, usually in cities.

Socialism - a political and economic system where most resources, such as factories and businesses, are owned by the state or workers with the aim of achieving greater equality between rich and poor.

Socialist - one who believes in the principles of socialism.

Standard of living - level of wealth and goods available to an individual or group.

State, States - an area of land or a territory ruled by one government.

Stocks - a restraining device that trapped the feet and ankles, used as a humiliating form of punishment. Located outdoors in a public place, criminals were locked into them for days at a time.

Strike - a refusal by employees to work as a form of protest, usually to bring about change in their working conditions. It puts pressure on their employer, who cannot run the business without workers.

Superior - better or higher in rank, status or quality.

Supernatural - an unscientific explanation for an event or manifestation unattributable to the laws of nature.

Sample

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T

Tactic - a strategy or method of achieving a goal.

The crown, The throne - phrases used to represent royal power. For example, if someone 'seizes the throne' it means they have taken control. Can also refer to physical objects.

Treason - the crime of betraying one's country, often involving an attempt to overthrow the government or kill the monarch.

V

Vagabond, Vagrancy, Vagrant - someone who wanders from place to place and has neither home nor job.

W

Warrant - a document that allows something to happen legally, such as an arrest, search or administrative act.

Welfare - wellbeing; often refers to money and services given to the poorest people.

Wergild - meaning 'man price', this was the value placed on a man's life in Saxon England and the amount of compensation to be paid for his injury or death.

Workhouse - a place for poor people who were unable to work or support themselves.

Sample

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