Paper 1
Crime and Punishment and Whitechapel

Paper 1: 1 hour 15 minutes

Section A– Whitechapel (Sources)

4 marker
Describe
(5 minutes)
AO1

One paragraph with 2 points and supporting detail
- One feature of……..
- For example…
- Another feature of….
- For example…

8 marker
How useful
(12 minutes)
AO1 + AO2 + AO3

Use details from the sources to explain which gives the best overview of the topic
- SE/INF- In Source A it says/I can see…… This could refer to….
- PROV- The source is/not useful because… (Nature/Origin/Purpose)
- CONT- From my own knowledge, I know that…
- ATBQ- Therefore Source A is/not useful because…

- On the other hand, Source B says/shows… (repeat above steps)

4 marker
How could you follow up
(5 minutes)
AO1 + AO2 + AO3

Use the source and your own knowledge to investigate the topic further
- In the source its says/I can see…
- A question I might ask is…
- To answer this question I might look at sources like… (be specific)
- This would answer my question because…

Section B– Crime and Punishment

4 marker
Explain one way in which X was similar/different to Y
(5 minutes)
AO1 + AO2

One paragraph with 1 reason, evidence and explanation (1x PEE)
- One similarity/difference between X and Y could be
- For example…
- This meant that…
- In comparison/contrast…
(Remember to use a factor which explains the similarity or difference)

12 marker
Explain why
(18 minutes)
AO1 + AO2

Use the two bullet points provided and extra OK = 3x PEE
1. One reason why…
   - For example…..
   - This meant that…
   - Furthermore…
2. Another reason why…
   - For example…..
   - This led to…
   - As a result…
3. In addition…
   - For example……
   - Consequently…
   - This also meant…

16 marker (+4 SPaG)
How far do you agree
(25 minutes)
AO1 + AO2

Use the two bullet points provided and extra OK = 3x PEE and conclusion
- Overall I agree/disagree with the statement because… (short intro)
1. I think that that…
   - For example…..
   - This meant that…
   - Furthermore…
2. On the other hand…
   - For example…
   - This led to…
   - As a result…
3. In addition…
   - For example……
   - Consequently…
   - This also meant…

- In conclusion the most important reason why… This is because…

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	Level 7	Level 8
AO1 Contextual Knowledge	Few keywords. Struggles to retell stories	Some relevant key words. Retell simple stories	Range of relevant key words. Creates simple stories without detail	Confident use of key terms. Detailed narratives which lack structure	Period specific key terms and detailed narratives with some structure	Depth of key terms and mostly accurate, organised narratives	Consistent use of relevant key terms and with accurate, well organised narratives	Confident use of new language in context and analytical narratives linked to concepts
AO2 Explanation/ Causation	Pupils struggle to describe how and why historical events occur.	Pupils show that things happen in the past for more than one reason.	Pupils understand a number of causes of historical events.	Pupils can identify a number of causes and are beginning to categorise these into factors	Pupils can categorise causes with some confidence and are beginning to recognise that these link together	Pupils can link categories of causes to form a simple causal picture and begin to explain why something happened in history.	Pupils are becoming confident in forming a causal picture using information they are given They may be starting to prioritise some causes as more important.	Pupils can confidently explain a causal argument using historical knowledge. They are secure in prioritizing some causes/factors as more important
AO3 Evaluation of sources	Only one version of events	History comes from sources but does not need interpretation	Pupils may suggest that some sources tell 'the truth' and some sources are 'lying.	Pupils comment on the reliability of sources ('biased' may be a catch all term).	Pupils can distinguish between information about the past and evidence that needs evaluating	Pupils make simple inferences from sources and use sources to build an argument	Pupils make supported inferences from sources and use sources to build an argument using brief comments on provenance.	Pupils make supported inferences from sources and use sources to build an argument using developed comments on provenance.
AO4 Interpretations	Struggle to pick out differences between interpretations	Pupils can decide what they think about the past but cannot link this idea to the way that history is constructed	Pupils can pick out simple differences in interpretations but think that one account is 'true' whilst others must be 'false'.	Pupils recognise that there are different versions of the past but still want to find out which one is most true.	Pupils can select and describe the key features of an historical interpretation and begin to talk about the message it might send to those viewing it.	Pupils understand that some interpretations are created with a purpose (inform vs entertain) but rely on simple statements to do so.	Pupils have a broad understanding of explanations behind different stories about the past. They may still see these as right vs wrong.	Pupils can explain how and why an interpretation may have been constructed using purpose/viewpoint/background/source availability and selection. This may remain quite deterministic.

Laws and Crimes

Saxon period, c.1000 – 1066.

- Crimes against the person, e.g. assault / murder

- Crimes against property, e.g. theft

- Crimes against authority, e.g. treason

- Moral crimes (links to Church / religion), e.g. drunkenness, adultery, etc.

Normans, 1066 - c.1200, continuity and change.

- William generally retained Edward the Confessor's laws.
  Continuity: stressed continuity and that William was Edward's true heir

- Murdrum law - Saxon community collectively responsible for murder of a Norman: catch murderer or face fine.
  Change: Normans a tiny minority (7000 among 2m Saxons); deterrent through community pressure; placed responsibility for order on whole community.

- Forest Laws – banned hunting / collection of firewood / grazing of animals in forests; heavy punishments included blinding and execution for repeat offence.
  Change: to protect William's hunting which he loved. Seen as unfair 'social crime'

- Wergild abolished; replaced by concept of the 'King's Peace'.
  Change: crimes were against king so compensation paid direct to the king.

Later Medieval, c.1200 – c.1500, continuity and change.

- Murdrum fine abolished c.1350.
  Change: Social/racial differences between Normans and Saxons faded over time

- Heresy Laws introduced from 1382 to deal with challenges to Church beliefs.
  Change: increasing challenges to the Church in England (Lollards) and over Europe. Increased focus on treason

- Statute of labourers 1351: Maximum wage introduced for workers and movement to other towns or villages.
  Change: After the Black Death epidemic in 1348, peasants could demand higher wages so the ruling classes were worried about losing money.

Policing – community based:

Saxon period, c.1000 – 1066.

- Hue and cry – witnesses/whole village expected to chase suspect; fines if failed to do so: no organised police force

- Tithings – all males over 12 in a group of 10 – responsible for each other's behaviour.

Normans, 1066 - c.1200, continuity

- Very little change after Norman Conquest (1066). Constables voluntarily organised
  Continuity: system cheap and reasonably effective.

- Introduction of voluntary constable to organise Hue and Cry.
  Change: To organise hue and cry

Later Medieval, c.1200 – c.1500, continuity and change

- Sherriff and Posse- take over hunt for criminals when the hue and cry failed
  Change: increased power of Shire-Reeve to bring criminals to court and 1190

- Coroners- identify cause of death and report back to Sheriff or JP
  Change: Increased use of Trial by Jury meant more evidence was required to secure a just verdict

- 1195 Justice of the Peace- Richard I appoints knights and barons to rule over lawless/rebellious areas
  Change: Tighter control on England required whilst on the Crusade and reconquering lands in Europe.

- 1285, Parish Constable introduced (2 constables in every country).
  Change: link with county Sheriff for more important crimes / crimes outside village boundaries

- Tithings fade out by the 1400s.
  Change: looser feudal ties of peasants after Black Death (1348/50)

Trials - community-based plus religious influence:

Saxon period, c.1000 – 1066.

- Local manor courts for most cases; King's Court in London existed for most serious cases

- Local jury (knew accused); made judgement based on witnesses / evidence and their knowledge of the character of accused / accuser

- Religious influence:
  - accused / accuser / witnesses / jurors took oath to ensure honesty
  - Trial by ordeal (hot / cold water, iron, consecrated bread): where jury could not reach verdict: 'God decides'.
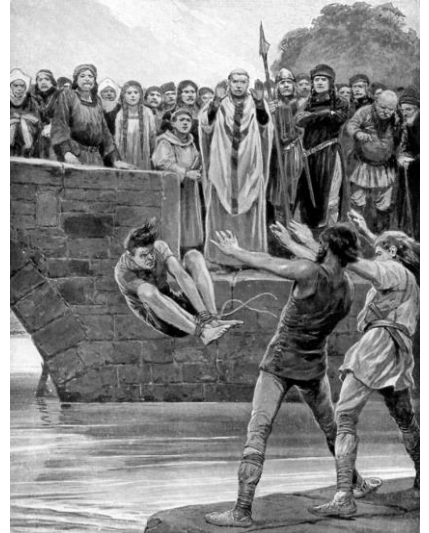
Normans, 1066 - c.1200, continuity and change

- Trials essentially as before including trial by ordeal:
  Continuity: court / jury system effective; trial by ordeal due to Normans' deep religious beliefs

- Addition of trial by combat to 'trial by ordeal'. Accuser to fight criminal
  Reason for change: linked to traditional warlike Norman customs

Later Medieval, c.1200 – c.1500, continuity and change.

- 1166 creation of Assize / Circuit courts where Royal judges tried more serious crimes
  Change: Population growth in larger towns and cities leads to more crime

- 1215 abolition by the Pope of Trial by Ordeal
  Change: considered irrational by governments across Europe who wanted more authority

- 1361, Justices of the Peace Act – centrally appointed local judges (magistrates) to serve justice on behalf of the King.
  Change: Kings needed to concentrate on Crusades and re-conquering Europe

Punishments

Saxon period, c.1000 – 1066.

- *Early-Saxon Blood Feud - where victim's family took revenge - replaced by following punishments*

- Wergild – paid to victim's family; amount varied according to importance of victim; types and extent of damage done = compensation

- Corporal punishment - stocks, pillory, whipping, maiming = retribution/deterrent

- Capital punishment – hanging. Used mainly for treason = retribution/deterrent
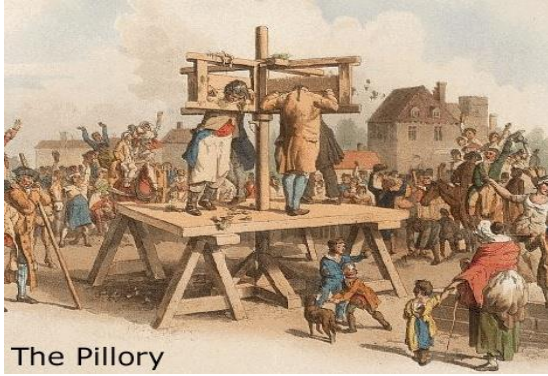
The Pillory

**Wergild 'Blood Price'**

Relatives of a victim could claim compensation called wergild.

The value of wergild depended upon the status of the victim

If a freeman is killed, 100 shillings wergild to be paid. 300 shillings for a rich nobleman. Only 20 for a slave. *Ethelbert, King of Kent*

Normans, 1066 - c.1200, continuity and change.
- Wergild abolished.
  Change: fines paid to the king for breach of 'King's Peace'. Raises money for Govt.
- Increase in crimes punishable by death or mutilation (e.g. Forest Laws).
  Change: Normans felt they needed to crush possible lawlessness through fear of rebellion = deterrent
- Outlaws no longer protected by the government e.g. Robin Hood
  Change- those who do not turn up to court are isolated by society and deters others from refusing to surrender to the authorities.
- Assize of Clarendon 1166- Prisons used for debtors and those awaiting trial
  Change: Henry II wanted to reorganise the court system and make it more consistent across England
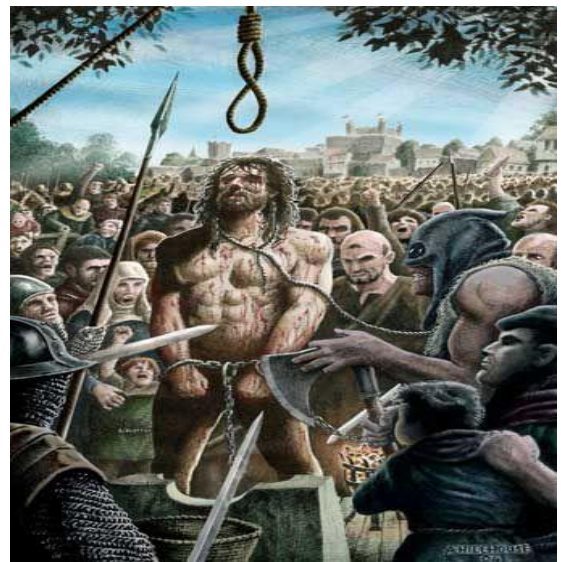
Later Medieval, c.1200 – c.1500, continuity and change.
- 1305, introduction of 'hung, drawn and quartered' punishment for treason. Body parts displayed in town of offender and major castles/towns across the country.
  Change: retribution / deterrent - hideous punishment to stress enormity of crime

Key things to consider

Saxon period, c.1000 – 1066.

Society:

- Agricultural: vast majority lived in small villages. = Massive importance of community in policing, trials and public punishment.

- Growth of towns during Middle Ages reduced effectiveness of community.

- Importance of Church / religion in all areas of life (and death)

Institutions – government

- Saxons – slow growth of royal power.

- Normans, 1066 - . increased harshness of laws and punishments, e.g. brutality (Harrying of the North); Forest Laws; Murdrum Law; castles, etc. Particularly linked to deterrence as Normans a tiny minority of c.7000 among 2m Saxons. Castle built to deter crime and strengthen defensive positions.

- Later Middle Ages: Norman / Saxon divisions faded; development of government institutions seen in courts / coroners, etc.

Institutions – Church / religion

- **Society:** profound belief in God; massive wealth and influence of Church; tension between Church and government (Thomas Becket – Church Courts)

- **Crimes:** Religious influence on moral crimes e.g. drunkenness, adultery, failure to attend church; Heresy – crimes against Church beliefs especially after 1382.

- **Policing:** Sanctuary linked to concept of mercy. Certain holy places left the criminal immune from arrest: had 40 days to decide whether to stand trial or go into exile.

- **Trials:** Oaths to 'prove' honesty of accused / witnesses / jury; Trial by Ordeal – 'God decides' until abolished in 1215; development of 'Church Courts' to try clergy:
    - The so-called 'Benefit of the Clergy' allowed those connected to the Church (or capable of reciting the 'neck verse' to be tried by Church Courts where sentences more lenient and excluded capital punishment.

- **Punishment:** mercy, especially in relation to crimes committed by the clergy.

Individuals
- William the Conqueror – Norman laws, harshness, personal love of hunting.

Attitudes
- Importance of religion for explanations about the world (no science).

- Development of concept of 'social crime' under Normans. Unfair 'crime', e.g. Forest Laws.

Find the keywords from the list below and define them

K	I	N	G	S	P	E	A	C	E	U	Q	W	J	Y
F	X	S	E	S	L	M	K	N	R	C	Z	S	U	M
W	O	F	G	U	G	F	C	O	R	O	N	E	R	Q
N	B	R	A	N	F	S	N	O	X	A	S	N	I	L
X	O	S	E	I	I	E	M	B	Y	H	J	D	E	V
U	L	R	R	S	U	H	L	G	W	U	Q	L	S	I
H	W	E	M	M	T	O	T	O	S	E	Z	I	P	A
U	H	T	N	A	O	L	R	I	S	A	S	G	E	V
S	I	K	Q	D	N	D	A	E	T	N	P	R	C	L
H	T	G	F	G	E	S	D	W	Q	D	T	E	P	Z
V	F	E	P	A	D	A	R	F	S	C	P	W	Y	L
N	U	Z	L	B	I	F	A	Z	Z	R	N	V	T	K
D	Y	R	A	U	T	C	N	A	S	Y	F	V	Q	D
A	T	D	C	C	V	A	D	Z	K	Z	R	O	O	D
M	L	H	E	Y	N	R	K	M	V	L	G	Y	Q	P

Tithings	A group of ten men who are responsible for each other's behaviour
Hue and Cry	
Blood feud	
Wergild	
Juries	
Ordeal	
Sheriff	
Coroner	
Kings Peace	
Forest Laws	
Sanctuary	
Saxons	
Normans	

Strengthen your knowledge

1) What does 'wergild' mean? Why was it used?

2) Describe two ways the community took part in enforcing the law…

3) Give an example of how Nobles and Villeins were punished differently under the Saxons

4) Why did Normans build castles?

5) What legal obligations did peasants have to their Norman lords? Which courts dealt with these matters if these obligations were not met?

6) Why were the forest laws seen as social crimes?

7) How did the statue of labourers restrict peasants

8) What was the job of the Justice of the Peace?

9) When were coroners called upon?

10) Which King brought in coroners and Justices of the Peace?

11) How did church sanctuary work?

12) Why was benefit of the clergy easy to claim if you were not a priest?

Challenge Questions

a) What part did Saxon nobles play in enforcing the law?

b) What role did religion play in trial by ordeal?

c) Give an example of a Saxon punishment which acts both as a deterrent and retribution…

d) Name one aspect of law enforcement which did not change? Why did this stay then same?

e) How was trial by combat different to trial by hot iron?

f) What was the punishment for high treason and what was it's purpose?

g) Give three examples of law enforcement that was more centralised during the later Middle Ages

h) Explain the impact of the Crusades on law and order in England

i) What was the purpose behind most church administered punishments

j) How does Beckett vs Henry demonstrate the struggle for power between church and state?

Exam questions

3. Explain one difference between Anglo-Saxon and policing in the later Medieval period. (4)

One way in Anglo-Saxon policing was different to policing in the later Medieval period is the role of the village community. In the Anglo-Saxon period, the village was solely responsible for catching criminals using systems such as the Hue and Cry or Tithing. In contrast, by the later Medieval period, collective responsibility (the community looking out for each other) was still important but the government took a larger role in policing. For example sheriffs were appointed by the king to pursue criminals if the Hue and Cry failed. This change took place because Kings such as Richard wanted to concentrate on wars in Europe. rather than enforcing the law in England

Try one of these 4 markers for yourself

- 3a) Explain one difference between policing in the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Period (4)

- 3b) Explain one similarity between the role of religion in the Saxon period and the Norman period (4)

- 3c) Explain one similarity between the treatment of criminals in the 14th century and 20th century (4)

4. Explain <u>why</u> William I changed law and order after the Norman Conquest. (12 marks)
You may use:
- Forest Laws
- King's peace
- Own Knowledge (remember the 3rd PEE)

Student uses the wording of the question in their first statement

<u>One change that William brought in was the forest laws</u>. He made it so that people could not hunt in the forests or kill deer. He did this so that he could protect the animals and his land. Before William made this change, people could hunt freely food therefore people were either forced to farm or buy food **<u>which would have benefitted William in the long term with taxes.</u> <u>More importantly William did this because</u>** he wanted to show the people of England that he had full control over their lives by imposing harsh punishments for anyone who broke these laws.

Student uses more causal language to develop their explanation e.g. 'more importantly'

Student uses words like 'because' and 'therefore' to show that they are explaining links

Try one of these 12 markers for yourself- Remember 3x PEE

- 4a) Explain how the church sometimes hindered justice in the period c1000-1500. You may use Trial by Ordeal and Sanctuary (12)

- 4b) Explain the role of the community Saxon law enforcement. You may use Tithings and Juries (12)

- 4c) Explain how Robin Hood is useful evidence about life after the Norman conquest. You may use outlaws and shire reeves (12)

Exam questions- Use the following plans to write conclusions or model answers

5a. The system of law and order became harsher after the Norman conquest. How far do you agree? (16)
You may use
-Public execution
-Benefit of the clergy

The system of law and order WAS harsh	The system of law and order WAS NOT harsh
Death and mutilation replaced the wergild	Benefit of the clergy
People outlawed if they didn't attend court	More use of stocks and fines
More public executions	Trial by ordeal dropped
Harrying of the North	Pregnant women not hanged
Murdrum fines (Normans more valuable)	Rich could buy pardons
	Become king's approvers

5b. Religion played a larger role than government in law enforcement during the period c1000-1500. How far do you agree? (16)
You may use
-Trial by Ordeal
-Hue and Cry

Religion	Government
Trial by Ordeal (inc. combat)	Trial by jury
Sanctuary	Outlaws
Benefit of Clergy (Beckett vs Henry II)	Assize courts, manor courts, royal courts
Church Courts	King's Peace
Oath swearing (tithes)	Hue and Cry

5c. Government law and order saw considerable change after the Norman conquest. How far do you agree? (16 marks)
You may use
-Execution
-Trial by jury

Considerable change	Limited change
William executed rebels and left many innocent people to starve after the Harrying of the North	Rebels were also executed by Anglo-Saxon rulers, just not as frequently
The king gave new Norman nobles land under the feudal system and ensured they were protected	Power was in the hands of the few under the Saxons too e.g. Heads of household
Murdrum fines demonstrate that Normans were more important than Anglo-Saxons	Under the Wergild, damage caused to noblemen or their property incurred larger fines
Constables were brought in to voluntarily lead the Hue and Cry	Heads of the household or local thanes would have led community policing before 1066
Many new courts were introduced to keep law and order e.g. manor courts	The main evidence used in courts would have been witness testimony judged by local juries.

6) The purpose of punishment in the Medieval period was deterrent' How far do you agree? (16 marks)
**You may use:**
- **Wergild**
- **Execution, capital punishment**
- **Your own knowledge**

Before the Norman conquest the purpose of punishment was not deterrent, but compensation. Early Saxon traditions such as the blood feud were unsuccessful in stopping crime and had the potential for petty disputes to turn into violent potentially fatal clashes which would leave villages divided and under populated. The removal of Blood Feuds and the introduction of Wergild's meant that criminals had a duty to compensate their victims to help them get over the impact of the crime. This may have involved sums of money, crops, animals or even voluntary work so that the victims could be supported after the crime. This was important because Saxon communities were built on trust and cooperation.

Under the Saxons, communities were bound by their loyalty to each other and their oath to support each other such as those repaid under the Wergild. Under the Normans, law and order shifted away from the protecting community to the king. William needed to keep the English under submission and introduced more punishments to deter criminals and rebels. After the Harrying of the North, William turned to public executions because he wanted to deter trouble makers for good. This would also deter other criminals or rebels as they would be scared of committing a crime due to the seriousness of the punishment. These executions would also be carried out in public to have maximum effect.

For less serious crimes, William also used mutilation and humiliation to deter criminals. Thieves would have their hands chopped off so that they could not steal again which reminded potential thieves of the punishment they would receive. William also used devices such as pillories and stocks which criminals were placed in. He did this so that the rest of the village could see the criminal and would avoid committing crimes through fear of being humiliated in the same way. Villagers were also encouraged to throw stones or rotten fruit at the criminal. This also acted as a deterrent as criminals would be shunned by their communities and others would be put off being in their situation in the future.

In conclusion, the Saxons used compensation as a focus for their punishment whereas the Normans, particularly William, wanted to deter criminals from breaking the law. Saxons built their communities on collective responsibility and loyalty. In contrast, if William wanted to survive as the king of a foreign land, he needed to keep the locals in line through force. He used harsh punishments to deter criminals in the hope that they would be afraid of committing crimes. William was even harsher with rebels to frighten the English into submission. This shift from compensation to deterrent was necessary for William to stamp his authority on England. He could not rely on the loyalty the Saxons paid each other in order to prevent crime and revolts and therefore attempted to deter potential criminals with execution and other harsh punishments
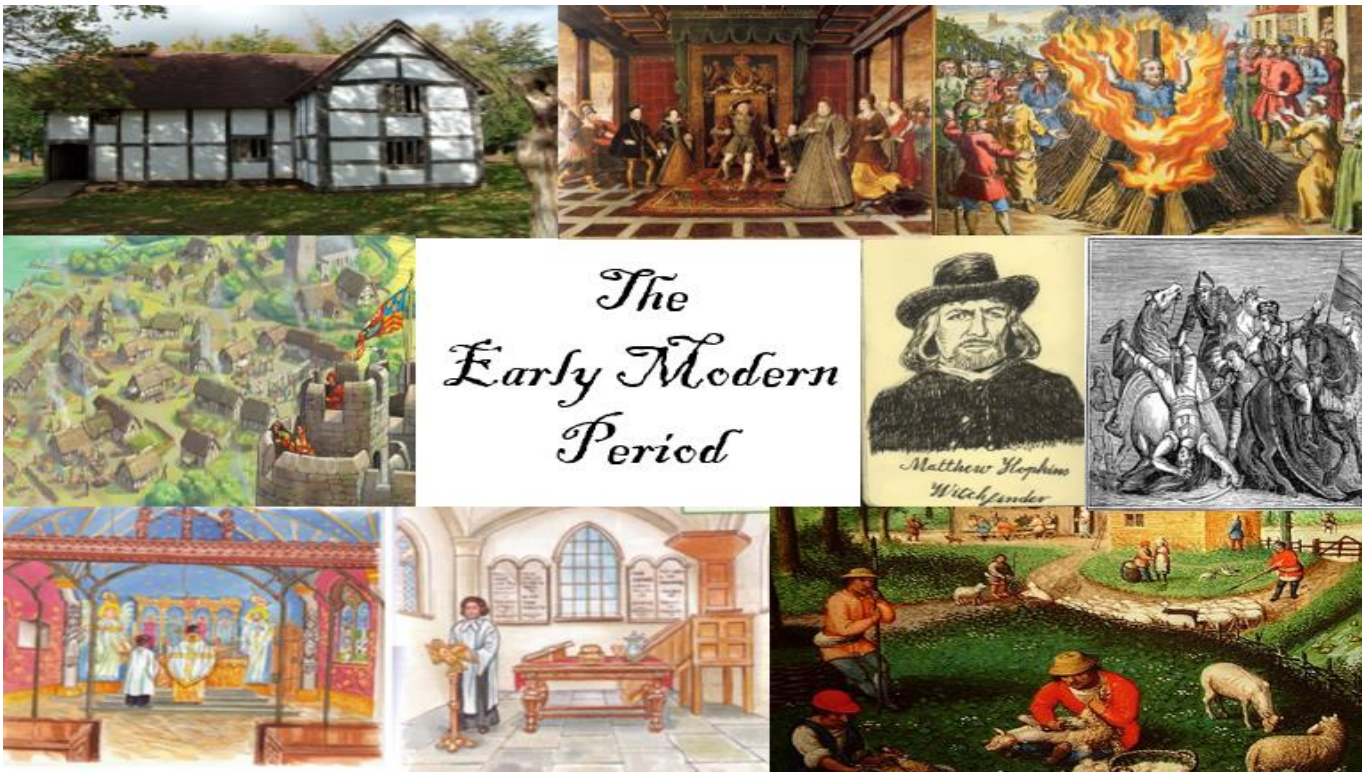
The Early Modern Period

Laws and Crimes

Same as before, and, in addition:

Heresy: even more important in the context of the religious Reformation. Challenges Divine Right of Kings (authority/power)

- Used by Henry VIII, e.g. Anne Askew. Particularly used by Mary (1553-1558) – 283 Protestants burned, e.g. Derrick Carver.

- Not significant after Act of Supremacy 1560 – Elizabeth decrees that all public/church offices swear to her as head of the church.

- Last execution for Heresy in 1612 under James VI

Treason: linked to sense to threat to the state from religious and other opponents. Often linked with **Heresy.**

- Used by Elizabeth (1558-1603) against Catholic priests and Catholic plotters e.g. Babbington

- Used by James I (1603-1625) against 1605 Gunpowder Plotters

Gunpowder Plot, 1605

- Catholic plot aimed to wipe out King James I and ruling class (Church, political and social leaders) and to establish a Catholic monarchy. Linked to depth of religious division – between Protestants and Catholics – caused by Reformation.

- Plotters included Robert Catesby and Guido Fawkes. Aim to blow up Parliament - 36 barrels of gunpowder.

- Plot discovered by Robert Cecil (Monteagle letter). Rumours surrounding Cecil suggest he was responsible for framing the Catholics?

- Captured plotters tortured (rack), tried and found guilty of High Treason. Hideous public execution – hung, drawn and quartered – in London, 1606. Great publicity – including public execution, published drawings, official rejoicing (Act of Thanksgiving- Catholics banned from legal profession, joining army and voting until 1829) and laws against Catholics (Popish Recusants Act, 1606). The severity of punishment, publicity, thanksgiving and repression of Catholics reflected danger of the plot.

Laws and Crimes (continued)

Witchcraft

- Roughly 1000 executed 1542-1736. Rise in witchcraft linked to religious, social and political developments.

- Religious – massive change and division of Reformation; Protestant belief that Devil active in people's lives (including 'familiars'); James I's *Demonologie*, 1597. Lack of science meant people relied on the church for knowledge about the world and God.

- Social – growing rich / poor divide; growing hostility to women: from 'wise women' to witches. 'Inferior' women/widows were easy targets.

- Political – disorder of Civil War period (esp.1640s) – the 'world turned upside-down'. Lack of state authority and suspicion.

- Individuals – James I; Matthew Hopkins in East Anglia, 1645-1647. 300 mainly women accused and 112 executed by hanging.

Key Acts/Laws:

- 1542 Witchcraft Act- Witchcraft becomes a capital offence (Change- more severe than Middle Ages)

- 1604 Witchcraft Act- Witchcraft as a capital offence for any use magic (Change- more severe and church no longer involved)

- 1735 Witchcraft Act- Accusations/Claims of Witchcraft to be fined or imprisoned as confidence tricksters (Change -decline in accusations of witchcraft after 1660s linked to rise in scientific ideas)

Vagabondage:

- Social problems – rich / poor divide; rising population, unemployment, field enclosure, homeless in search of work, belief in links to crime and anti-social behaviour, role of press / pamphlets; costs of Poor Law 1601 onwards.

- Religion – Protestant belief in work / hostility to laziness – 'the Devil makes work for idle hands'. Closure of monasteries leads to an increase in vagrants looking elsewhere for relief.

- Travel- Improvements in transport and quality of roads meant Vagrants/Vagabonds could travel further, more quickly to find work and shelter which increased vagrancy in growing towns and cities.

Key Acts/Laws

- 1531 Vagbonds Act- Vagrants to whipped and sent back to place of birth. 'Impotent' beggars given licence to beg (Change: More lenient)

- 1547 Vagrancy Act- Vagrants sentenced to two years slavery. (Change: More severe= considered too severe in 1550- reverted back to 1531 Vagabonds Act)

- 1601 Poor Law Act- Vagrants sent to House of Correction. Parishes formally responsible for collecting taxes to aid the 'genuine poor' Change: Turning point in sympathy towards vagrants and the poor.

Rise of smuggling / poaching, 1671 Game Act. See next sheet.

Puritan moral laws, 1650s.

- During period of Puritan political control (1649-60) when England a Republic. Sports on Sunday, Church Ale and Christmas were all banned due to their links with sin under Cromwell's Protectorate.

Policing- Generally as before:

Community-based, mostly unpaid.

Villages – hue and cry.

Town Constables and Town Watch.

Developments:

- Town Constable- paid by the parish and has more responsibility e.g. powers od arrest and local administration.
Change: Wealthy householders chose to hire someone else to take over role of Constable. Richer areas joined together to hire guards to protect property and commerce.

- Night Watchmen- patrol towns at night and are equipped with a lamp and a whistle. Later over taken by Old Men due to low wages and unsociable hours. Change: Decline in the effectiveness of community-based methods in the growing number of larger towns. People anonymous / lesser sense of close community.


- Professional 'thief-takers'- hired by victims to catch criminals and deliver them to the constable or straight to court. Some criminals also operated as 'thief-takers' by informing on local gangs for profit. Jonathan Wild 'Thief-Taker General' executed in 1725 for his own criminal activities.
Change- Constables and Watchmen particularly ineffective at hunting criminals. Growth in wealth drives people to find other alternatives.

Punishments: Generally as before:

- Fines
- Corporal punishment - stocks, pillory, whipping, maiming
- Capital punishment – hanging
- Early prisons- no pay for guards, food and clothing were luxuries, still used to house debtors. No segregation led to more crime e.g. rape

Treason punishment: Gunpowder Plot

- Plotters tortured using the rack.
- Hideous public execution – hung, drawn and quartered.
- Great publicity – including public execution, published drawings, etc.
- The severity of punishment reflected extreme aims and danger of plot.

The autographs of Guido Fawkes before and after torture.
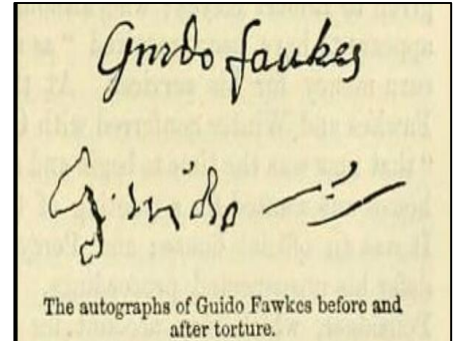
Developments:

- Beginning of the Bloody Code (see post), c.1688. Crimes against property carry the death penalty.
  Change: Rich Landowners make up the electoral (top 3%) and want to protect their investments. Most new crimes defined are against property e.g. cutting down trees

- Bridewell / House of Correction (including hard labour) for vagabonds.
  Change: designed to remove vagabonds from towns and cities whilst providing an opportunity to learn new skills (rehabilitation)

- Transportation – sent to America until 1785 War of Independence then to Australia. Hard labour and fear of unknown. Serious crime = 14 years (not 7 years)
  Change: Linked to concepts of deterrence, retribution, removal and, to an extent, reform / rehabilitation (chance to create new life). Also helped England to populate and secure colonies. James I used transportation to remove vagrant children blamed for spreading disease.
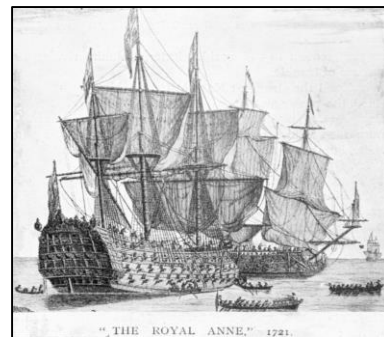
Purpose of punishment:

- Retribution – severity of punishment matched crime (treason – hanged, drawn and quartered; repeat offences maiming, etc.).

- Deterrent – painful / humiliating public punishment (linked to cost and lack of policing).

- Removal – return to parish, Houses of Correction, transportation

- Reform / rehabilitation – to an extent in Houses of Correction and transportation

Key things to consider

Society

- Still mainly agricultural with tight local communities. Growth of towns continued. Growing division between rich and poor.
- Religious change, division and instability of Reformation had an effect over whole period.
- Political instability and division due to the Civil Wars (1642-1651/60) had impact.

Institutions – government

- Led the implementation of religious change under Henry VIII, Edward VI, Elizabeth and James I. Strongly opposed by Queen Mary.
- Close links between the government and the established Church of England. Gunpowder Plot an attack on both.
- Use of treason laws to deal with opponents.
- Low income and low involvement (e.g. absence of prisons, policing, etc.).

Institutions – Church / religion

- Change and instability in Reformation causing Catholic / Protestant division had effect over whole period.
- Use of heresy laws (to c.1558) to deal with opponents.
- Links to attitudes to vagrants.
- Links to attitudes to Witchcraft.
- Gunpowder Plot links religion to attack on government.

Attitudes

- Still dominated by harsh concepts such as retribution and deterrent and humiliating public punishment. Domination of religious division and religious ideas:
    - Catholic / Protestant hostility and suspicion.
    - Belief in active involvement of Devil in society.
- Decreasing respect for women (witchcraft).
- Increasing social tension caused by growth in gap between rich and poor.
    - Hostility of vagabonds.
    - Links to witchcraft.
    - Development of Bloody Code after c.1688.
    - Concepts of 'social crimes' remain, e.g. smuggling / poaching.

Science and technology

Increasing influence of science (e.g. Royal Society, 1662) challenges superstition (e.g. witchcraft).

Individuals

- Gunpowder Plotters. Robert Catesby and Guy Fawkes plan to assassinate James I
- Matthew Hopkins. Witch finder General operating during English Civil War
- Royal Society. National Academy of Science founded by Charles II in 1660

Early Modern Crossword
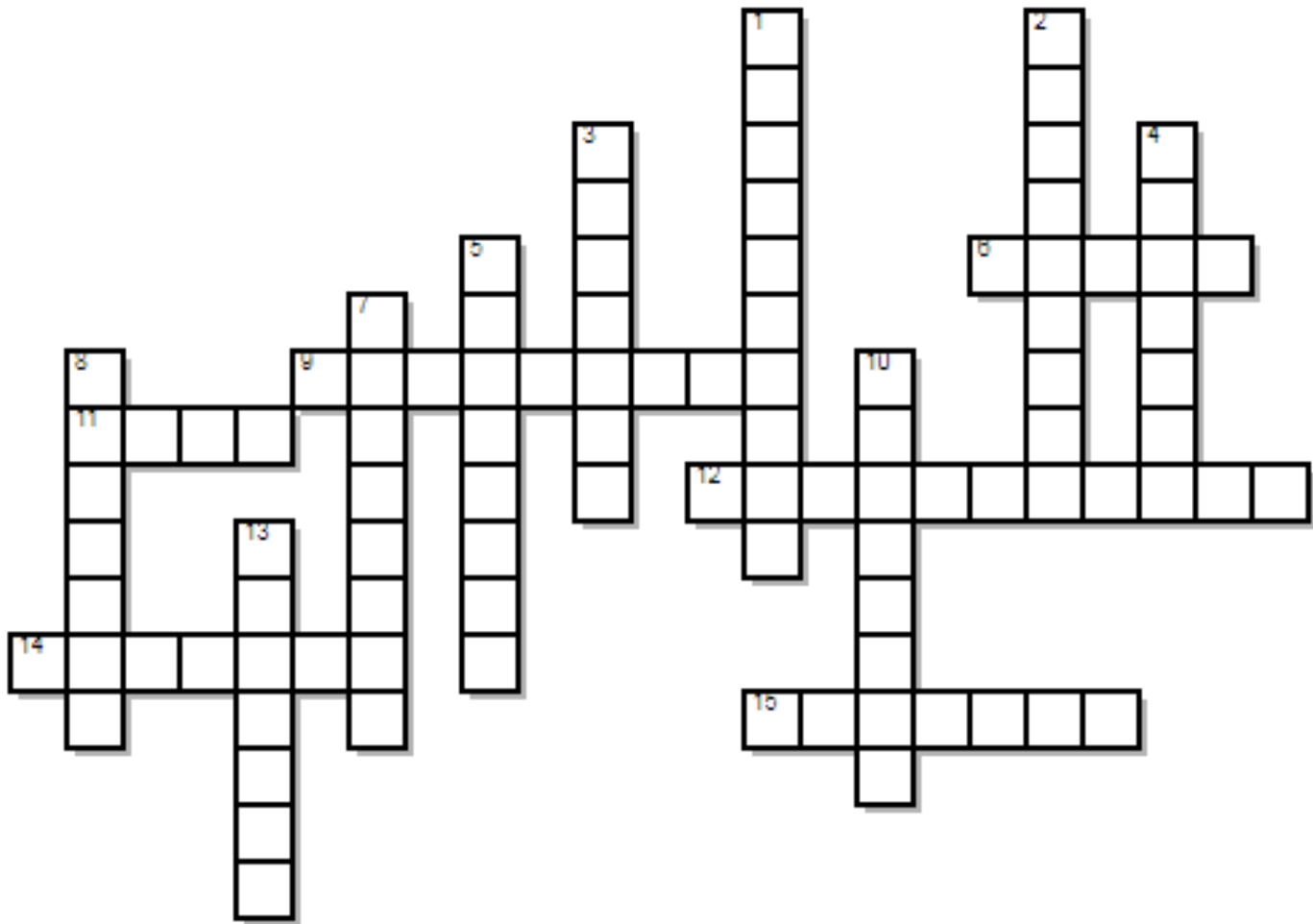
ACROSS

6 King who set up Church of England (5)
9 British colony used for transportation (9)
11 Torture method endured by Fawkes (4)
12 Book written by James I about witches (11)
14 Matthew the Witchfinder General (7)
15 Leader of the Gunpowder plot (7)

DOWN

1 Jonathan Wild's profession (10)
2 House of corrections (9)
3 Someone who is homeless (7)
4 This took place at the stake (7)
5 Old men who patrolled the streets at night (8)
7 Nickname given to vagabonds accused of theft (8)
8 Definition of crimes committed against the crown (7)
10 Rich people's interests protected under Bloody Code (8)
13 Royal society led to a greater understanding of this subject (7)

Strengthen your knowledge

1) Which moral laws were introduced by the Puritans and why?

2) Why did Tudor laws emphasise punishing beggars rather than helping them?

3) Why was is difficult for the authorities to combat poaching?

4) Explain one way in which population growth led to more opportunities for crime...

5) List three problems with early prisons.

6) What were the motives behind the Bloody Code and its definition of crimes?

7) What types of criminals were transported to America?

8) Why were English Catholics upset with James I?

9) Summarise Catesby's Plot to assassinate James I and why it failed?

10) What was the impact of the 1605 Thanksgiving Act?

11) List three types of evidence used to identify witches

12) How were witches punished and why?

13) How did the Civil War increase the number of witchcraft accusations?

Challenge Questions

a) How does the 1601 Poor Law represent a turning point in attitudes towards vagrants?

b) Why did heresy become serious in the Early Modern period?

c) How did transportation serve as a deterrent?

d) How important were economic motives for using transportation as a punishment?

e) Give one example of a change in law enforcement between 1100 and 1700 and a reason for that change...

f) Why did it suit the Protestant authorities to uncover such a serious Catholic-led plot?

g) What punishment were the Gunpowder Plotters given and why was it so gruesome?

h) Why were more women accused of witchcraft than men?

i) How did the growth of the Royal Society lead to a decline in witchcraft accusations?

Exam questions

3. Explain one similarity between the treatment of vagrants in the 16th century and the modern period (c1900-today).

One similarity between the treatment of vagrants in the 16th century and today is the association with anti-social behaviour. In the 16th century, vagrants were often referred to as 'drunkards' or 'cutpurses' as many people were influenced by religion and believed that vagrants chose not to work and were therefore spent their time sinning. Similarly, there is the belief today that homeless people are either drug or alcohol dependant and therefore feed this habit by begging or stealing. One reason factor which explains this similarity could be the media as in both time periods, pamphlets and movies often depict vagrants as criminals or drunks.

Try one of these 4 markers for yourself

3a) Explain one similarity between the treatment of witches and conscientious objectors (4)

3b) Explain one similarity between the role of religion in the Middle Ages and the Tudor period (4)

3c) Explain one difference between law enforcement in the 17th century and 19th century 94)

3d) Explain one difference between the punishment of criminals in the 17th century and 18th century (4)

4. Explain why heresy was such a big problem in the Early Modern period (12 marks)
You may use:
- Divine Right
- Gunpowder Plot
- Own Knowledge

Student uses the wording of the question in their first statement

Heresy was a <u>big problem</u> in the Early Modern Period. The crime of heresy is where someone does not follow the state religion. For example, after the Reformation Henry brought in laws against Catholics who refused to convert to Protestantism. Henry did this <u>because</u> those who defied his religious laws were also seen to be challenging his Divine Right as King and <u>therefore</u> his authority. <u>Consequently</u> this was a problem because any challenges to the monarch's authority could be seen as treason which was a very serious crime. Therefore punishments for heresy were severe, including execution.

Student uses more causal language to develop their explanation e.g. 'consequently'

Student uses words like 'because' and 'therefore' to show that they are explaining links

Try one of these 12 markers for yourself- remember 3x PEE

- 4a) Why were people were afraid of witches in the 16th C. You may use religion and Civil War (12)

- 4b) Explain why vagabonds were treated as criminals in the Tudor period. You may use printing press and cutpurses (12)

- 4c) Explain why the consequences of the Gunpowder plot. You may use execution and Popish Recusants Act (12)

- 4d) Explain why the authorities began to use transportation in the 17th C. You may use North America and hard labour (12)

Exam questions- Use the following plans to write conclusions or model answers

5a. The Tudors were more worried about vagrants than heretics. How far do you agree? (16)
You may use
-Cutpurses
-Mary I

Vagrants were the bigger threat…	Heretics were the bigger threat….
Population growth after 1500, falling wages and rising food prices beyond authorities control.	Believed different religious ideas to the King / Queen. Challenged Divine Right- treason
Referred to as cutpurses and priggers of prancers (horse bandits) in the media	Could divide the country and lead / join rebellions. Ridolfi Plot supported the Pope.
1547 Act declared that Vagrants were to whipped for first offence and executed for second offence. Bridewell and America later used to remove Vagrants from society	Were prepared to die for their beliefs. Edmund Campion refused to inform on others and was burnt alive. Mary burns 285 other heretics in under 5 years

5b. There was very little change in law enforcement between c1000 and c1700. How far do you agree? (16)
You may use
- Role of community
- Thief takers

Very little change	Lots of change
Witnesses to crime are still expected to try and stop suspects or report them to the authorities	Night watchmen/Charlies (at first voluntary and then paid under Charles I) looked out for crime.
Locals from the community are still expected to join the hue and cry. Voluntary constable	Constable paid by merchants to collect taxes and empowered by JP to arrest criminals
Individuals still took on greater roles with crime prevention e.g. coroner, JPs	Individual Thief takers become more popular but were often corrupt e.g. Jonathan Wild

5c. In the period 1500-1700, the main aim of changes to punishments was retribution. How far do you agree? (16)
You may use
-Bloody Code
-Transportation to America

Retribution	Removal
Bloody code- 50+ capital crimes by 1688. Wealthy protecting property from the poor.	Juries/judges usually unwilling to convict and transportation was used instead.
Heresy and treason punished by execution. Guy Fawkes hanged, drawn and quartered in 1605.	America was a new colony and needed hard labour to create infrastructure. Convicts given to 14 years away from family and often remained.
Witches seen as evil and capable of causing harm- burnt at stake for devil worship.	Bridewell built in 1556 to house vagrants and orphans. Hard labour used 'rehabilitate'
Vagrants whipped, sent to slavery or executed for being 'idle' and 'sinning'.	James I uses transportation to remove vagrants. Young males referred to as 'duty boys'

6) The most important factor in explaining witch hunts in the years c1500-1700 was religion. How far do you agree? (16)
You may use
- Demonologie
- English Civil War

Overall I agree that religion was the most important factor in explaining witch hunts in the years c1500-1700. An example of this could be the influence of religious texts such as Demonologie, written by James I. Demonologie and other books such as Malleus Maleficarum, taught people that witches worked for the Devil and used Black Magic to harm people. After the reformation, Henry VIII and his successors placed a great deal of importance on religion and persecuted those who did not follow the state prescribed religion. Therefore, witches (along with heretics) were seen as very serious criminals therefore hunting them down would have been seen as God's work. This message was reinforced by texts such as Demonologie which used religious themes in order to vilify and later identify witches in the hunting process in during the period 1500-1700.

Another factor which explains the witch hunt craze during the period 1500-1700, could be the English Civil War. This war took place between Charles I's Royalists and Cromwell's Parliamentarians. Many people were very frightened during this period as war broke out between neighbours and brothers over who should rule in England. During this time there would have been many unnatural deaths, food shortages and wide scale poverty. Individuals such as Matthew Hopkins used the war to blame these hardships on witches. This made people feel better about their situation and gave them a temporary scapegoat in the form of witches. However religion played a role here too as one reason why the Civil War began was due to religious disagreements between Charles and Cromwell. Furthermore, Hopkins' witch tests were often based on religious texts such as Malleus Maleficarum which is why most people believed him when he claimed to be able to hunt and catch witches. Therefore, even though the Civil War was an important factor, religion still had a larger impact on the witch hunt craze of the 1600s.

Towards the end of the 1600s, witch hunts and accusations rapidly decreased due mainly to the understanding of science. Theories about witches based on religious teachings began to be replaced by scientific rational, such as the findings of the Royal Society in the 1650s. Whereas James I was heavily influenced by religion and endorsed witchcraft as a legitimate problem, Charles II awarded the Royal Society his official support which suggests that there was an increasing demand for a more scientific and objective approach to life. Furthermore, this new thinking led to a higher demand for more concrete evidence during criminal trials. Therefore 'proof' of witchcraft obtained during witch hunts rarely held up in court. In the 1500s priests often testified against witches during trials, whereas now priests were more inclined to help old women rather than incriminate them. If science had not replaced religion as the main source of knowledge, it is very likely that witch hunts would have continued beyond 1716.

Overall I agree that witch hunts were mainly inspired by religion. Association with the Devil was seen as a serious moral crime in the Middle Ages, therefore after the reformation it is no surprise that Henry created the Witchcraft Act of 1542. Books such as Demonology were spread using the printing press and reinforced the idea that Witches needed to be hunted and burnt to protect humanity. Witch accusations were at its height during the English Civil War, as witch finders used religious themes to support their claims that they could successfully identify witches during a period of fear and uncertainty about the world. For many people, religion and the church was their only source of knowledge about the world. Therefore the link between the advent of science and the decline in witch hunts clearly explain that religious teachings were the main reason why so many people were accused of sorcery. When science replaced religion as the source of understanding, witch hunts rapidly declined. Therefore religion, during the height of its influence, was the most important factor explaining the reasons behind witch hunts in the period c1500-1700.

Laws and Crimes

Generally as before:

- Treason – still most serious crime.
  Continuity: After 1668 Glorious revolution, Parliament has more power so treason is widened to acts of rebellion against the state- not just the monarch.

- Witchcraft: Witch finders criminalized as confidence tricksters Witchcraft Act 1735
  Change: no longer seen as crime due to growth of influence of science (e.g. 1662 Royal Society) and Enlightenment ideas end wide belief in witches/supernatural.1716 – last execution;

- Vagabondage: continues to be considered a crime but punishable by House of Corrections and later workhouses under the Poor Laws.
  Continuity- social tensions between rich and poor continue throughout period.

Smuggling:

- Generally luxury goods, e.g. tea, wine, spirits, silk which government important duties made very expensive. Import duties main source of government income. Smuggling seen as crime against authority

- Thousands of smugglers and some violent organised gangs (Hawkhurst Gang). Seen as 'social crime' with cross-class participation. Hard for government to combat due to ineffective customs force, long coast-line, support / alibis for smugglers. Duffers transport goods to towns and cities.

- Decreased after William Pitt (1780s) and Robert Peel, etc. reduced import duties. Smugglers no able to compete with government's low cost goods.

Poaching:

- Long-term laws against poaching (e.g. Forest Laws, 1671 Game Act): consuming game restricted to larger landowners.

- Many poachers did so to survive / supplement meagre diet. Some gangs. Seen as 'social crime' so poachers often protected by public.

- Black Act, 1723 made poaching capital crime. Repealed 1823. Plight of the poor recognised and poaching no longer carried death penalty.

Laws and Crimes (continued)

Highway robbery:

- Rise in late 17th/C18th: most common in this period: linked to increased wealth and solitary travel, ineffective banking, availability of horses and guns, poverty; demobilised soldiers after wars in Europe end. Image: dashing gentlemen who robbed rich (e.g. Dick Turpin): but poor main victims.

- Travel: Improvement of quality of roads by turnpikes led to more trade and travel along roads. New roads connecting towns and cities had tolls therefore people were expected to carry money on their person.

- Fall in early C19th: stagecoaches often with armed guards; increase in travel; growth of towns; controls on inns; mounted patrols around London; effective banking.
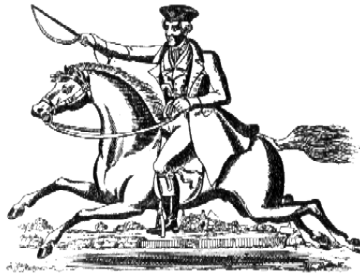
Trade Unions / political challenge to the ruling classes, e.g. the Tolpuddle Martyrs, 1834:

- Linked to social / economic and political divisions. Division between rich and poor; poverty and unemployment after French / Napoleonic Wars (1792-1815); desire of rich to safeguard their property. Political: ruling elite fear of repeat of French Revolution (1789-) in Britain; ruling classes desire to exclude workers from political involvement. Desire of working classes to have a political voice when only 8% of men had vote.

- Robert Owen tries to form Grand National Consolidated Trades Union (1834) to combine the unions underneath one confederation. Initially GNCTU looked like it was going to succeed but did not get support outside of London and eventually collapsed.

- Events: Tolpuddle labourers formed, 1834, Friendly Society (trade union) to campaign for better wages; swore oath of secrecy.

- Trade Unions and secret oath seen as danger / challenge by ruling classes. Members tried (for oath) and sentenced to 7 years transportation. Big press and popular anger including petitions and marches. Many of these marches were led by William Lovett, a supporter of Owen's Grand National. Loveless and his friends freed in 1836, returned 1839.

- Longer-term restrictions on trade unions lifted in 1868. Match Girls Strike 1888 and London Dock Strike 1889 demonstrate turning points as working classes successfully defeat employers to gain more rights and better conditions.

Policing

Initially as before:

- Community-based, unpaid.

- Villages – hue and cry.

- Town Constables and Town Watch. Some towns paid these people but many were unpaid and ineffective.

Developments:

Continued decline in the effectiveness of community-based methods due to growth of towns and cities.

Bow Street Runners, 1748 – early 1800s.

- Henry and John Fielding's small London-based Bow Street police force.

- Sought to deter by increased likelihood of detection. Collected and shared evidence.

- After 1785 Runners paid by government.

- Similar methods used by other forces in the London / Middlesex area.

Attitudes towards a professional police force: many people saw police as expensive and a dangerous government intrusion in people's freedoms.

Policing developments after c.1820:

Metropolitan Police Act, 1829.

- Robert Peel, Home Secretary, persuaded parliament it was necessary: rising crime, controls on police powers, fear of radical protestors.

- Initially a small force wearing non-military blue uniform. Limited equipment including whistle and truncheon. Decentralised – each town / county had own force – this stressed it wasn't central government control.

- Initially some public opinion hostile due to fears of being controlled. Blue uniform contrasted army (red) and tailcoats to show servitude.

Developments:

- 1842 – first detectives.

- 1856 – towns / counties had to have police force.

- 1869 first National Crime Records.

- 1878 CID detectives created.

- Use of fingerprinting and telegraph communication.

Punishments

Initially as before:

- Fines; corporal punishment - stocks, pillory, whipping, maiming; capital punishment – hanging (see Bloody Code, below); Transportation to America until c.1776, later Australia; Houses of Correction, etc. - NOT prison initially.

Developments:

Bloody Code, c.1688-1820s:

- Large rise in number of capital crimes (from 50 in 1688 to 225 by 1810). Linked to increased social divisions and desire of ruling class to secure life and property; influence of press pamphlets, crime scares. Concept strongly linked to deterrence: harshest punishment / public execution (e.g. Tyburn, London).

- Not very effective as victims, witnesses, juries reluctant to support prosecutions; majority of sentences commuted (changed) to other punishment (esp. transportation and prison) - by 1820 on 5% executed; additionally public executions linked to further crime and disorder e.g. pickpocketing and alcoholism.

Transportation to America, c.1620-1776 and Australia, 1787-1868:

- Old punishment but increasingly an alternative to death. After American Independence, 1776, new location needed. Purpose: Initially a strong deterrent due to separation from homeland, use of hulks, long / dangerous voyage and hard / primitive conditions in Australia. Also a more humane alternative to death; removal of criminals; population of new colonies; elements of rehabilitation through new chance.

- 160,000 transported (1/6 women). Sentences usually 7/14 years: convicts earned 'ticket of leave' through good behaviour and hard work- early release.
  Purpose: removal and rehabilitation through hard labour and opportunity for new life.

Early Prisons:

- Historically prison used pre-trial / pre- execution, for debtors and vagabonds (Houses of Correction). Rise in use in C.18th as less harsh alternative to death in era of Bloody Code. Early conditions: crowded mixed cells – violence / abuse and 'schools for crime'; corrupt gaolers; disease 'gaol fever'; rich paid for better food / conditions.

Developments to 1820s:

- Reformers: John Howard's 1770s investigations and writings (*State of Prisons, 1777*) regarding conditions, corruption; emphasis on rehabilitation. Delivered findings to Govt.

- Elizabeth Fry: Quaker (devout protestant) worked with women and children prisoners; emphasis on Christian teaching, humane treatment and useful work. Worked mainly alongside Newgate prison. Fry campaigned for segregation between genders and better living conditions.
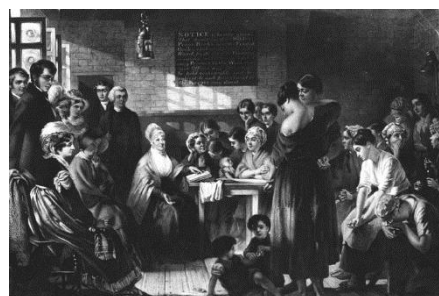
Punishments (continued)

Bloody Code and capital punishment after c.1820:

- Bloody Code dismantled after c.1810 including
    - 1832 Punishment of Death Act – 60 capital crimes;
    - Criminal Law Consolidation Act, 1861 – 4 capital crimes;
    - 1868 abolition of public execution.


Transportation to Australia, from c.1840s-1868:

- **Decline:** hostility in Australia due to links to crime and demeaning nature; cost: c.£500,000 a year; improved conditions / 1851 Gold Rush made Australia desirable location.

Prisons – developments after c.1820.

- Influence of Howard / Fry on government especially Robert Peel (Home Secretary in 1820s) leading to Gaols Act, 1823.

- **Gaols Act, 1823.** Work of Robert Peel influenced by Howard and Fry. Improved prison conditions; paid warders; separated types of criminal; Christian instruction; visits by Prison Inspectors. (But only applied to 130 biggest prisons and sometimes ignored.)

Pentonville Prison, 1842: Separate System, c.1842-1860s/70s.

- Separate System prison – model for 90 others built 1842-77.
Change: belief that criminals reformable but also desire to deter; e.g. to put reform ideas into effect but in a tough way, e.g. teaching, useful work and sanitary conditions with solitary confinement. Each prisoner had own cell including hammock, toilet and basin, often loom. Kept separate from other prisoners at all times – masks worn in exercise yard / chapel. Some prisoners went mad due to separation
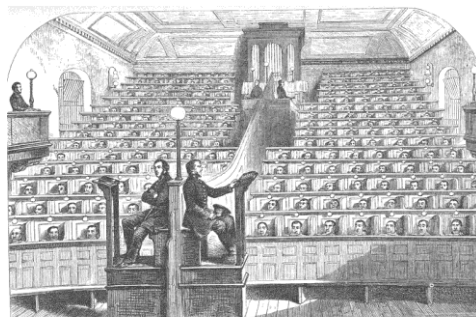
- Reform / rehabilitation through Christian teaching and opportunity for reflection; useful work – learning skills; healthy / sanitary conditions; separation from negative influences. Influenced by reformers (Howard / Fry) regarding conditions, Christian teaching and useful work but Fry criticised the total separation.

Silent System, c.1860s-1902/1922.

- Conditions: Total silence at all times; 'Hard board, hard labour, hard fare'. Strict conditions, dull / monotonous food and deterrence through useless monotonous work, e.g. crank and treadmill

- Cost of Separate System; fears of crime – influence of press, garrotting scares in 1860s; growth of beliefs in separate - less evolved –criminal class which could not be reformed / rehabilitated only deterred from crime; influence of Sir Edmund du Cane, Assistant Director of Prisons in late 19thC.

Key things to consider

Society:
Full impact of industrialisation creating a mainly urban / industrial society – factories, mines, etc.
Great increase in wealth over this period.
Initially deep social division between rich and poor: always evident but less divisive towards 1900.
Improvement of working class experience over the period, especially after 1850s (Mid-Victorian economic boom):
- Increased wages – better living conditions.
- Better working conditions.
- Improved education, especially after 1870.
- Increased political rights:
    Trade Unions legalised, 1868.
    Many urban workers gained right to vote, 1867 / 1884.

Institutions – government
Initially sought to protect ruling class interests (e.g. Tolpuddle Martyrs).
Increasing role in society based on:
- Acceptance of greater government role in French Wars, 1793-1815.
- Increased government revenue due to increased national wealth and more taxation, e.g. income tax.
- Development of moral conscience to help improve conditions / experience, e.g. prison conditions, working-class education.
- Political necessity: after 1867 working classes were c.50% of voters – their demands had to be responded to.

Evidence of increasing role:
- Prisons: Gaols Act, 1823
- Metropolitan Police Act, 1829
- Laws regarding limiting death penalty.

Institutions – Church / religion
Humanitarian / moral influence of Christianity influences, for example, prison conditions and death penalty limits.

Individuals
Continuing influence of Christian-inspired reformers such as Howard and Fry.
Massive influence of Robert Peel:

- Home Secretary and Prime Minister during period 1822-1846. Very effective at persuading Parliament of need for reform.
- Influenced by Christian reformers.
- Impact on prisons (Gaols Act) and policing, etc.

The police are the public and the public are the police; the police being only members of the public who are paid to give full time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence.

Attitudes – see also above.
- Influence of Christianity on reformers, etc. (on prisons, death penalty).
- Initial belief that criminals reformable / could be rehabilitated but later (1860s-) belief in unreformable less evolved criminal class.
- Acceptance of greater role for government; government greater wealth to afford to be involved (e.g. in prison building, creation of police force).
- Increasing belief that government must be involved to improve conditions of the working classes.
- Concept of 'social crimes' continued regarding poaching and smuggling.

Science and technology
- Industrialisation creating national wealth. Impact on transport, etc. Impact of press, etc. in creating crimes scares (e.g. garrotting – 1860s).

Industrial Gap Fill

Smuggling became more common in the 18th century while there profits to be made on goods like ...., tea and rum. However, smugglers could no longer compete when reformers like Robert Peel lowered .... on these goods. Highway Robbery increased as .... soldiers were returning from war. The government tackled this growing problem by employing .... to protect travellers along the roads. The .... Act was passed in 1723 which made poaching a capital crime, but this was later repealed by .... in the 1820s. The case of the Tolpuddle Martyrs showed how attitudes changed towards .... and the working classes. Early 18th century law enforcement used similar methods to the Early Modern Period such as .... The Bow Street Runners were set up in 1748 to investigate criminals and .... crime rather than just apprehending criminals. In 1829 Robert Peel set up the .... Police force in London. Peel also brought in other penal reforms such as the .... in 1823 which declared that prisons such have better living conditions as suggested by .... By 1856 the Police Act enforced that all areas must have a .... police force and 1878 CID was set up to investigate .... crime and other serious offences. During the early part of the 19th century, Bloody Code failed as juries refused to as execution for minor crimes was seen as too harsh. Transportation was seen as a serious deterrent due to fear of the unknown such as the wild .... Transportation was very costly was later replaced by the building of ...., such as Pentonville. Pentonville was designed to keep prisoners .... so that inmates could reflect on their actions. The government also introduced .... as a form of deterrent for prisoners and pointless work such as the .... Reformers such as .... wanted prisoners to receive a religious education to aid their .... However the 1865 Prisons Act ensured a strict regime of punishment in prisons such as the .... system which aimed to .... future criminals rather rehabilitate.

GAOLS ACT	MOUNTED PATROLS	METROPOLITAN	JOHN HOWARD	SUGAR	PREVENT
TAZMANIA	HARD LABOUR	BLACK ACT	CRANK	ORGANISED	PRISONS
DUTIES	PROFESSIONAL	CONVICT	THIEFTAKERS	SILENT	WILLIAM PITT
SEPERATE	LABOURERS	ELIZABETH FRY	DEMOBILISED	REHABILITATION	DETER

Strengthen your knowledge

1)   What crime was the Black Act meant to tackle and why was this crime a problem?

2)   How did the authorities secure a conviction against the Toluddle Martyrs?

3)   Why were the Tolpuddle Martyrs eventually pardoned?

4)   What changes to prisons did Elizabeth Fry campaign for and why did she want to implement them?

5)   Give three reasons why the Bloody Code failed…. What was the most important reason and why?

6)   Why was Robert Peel able to pass the Metropolitan Police Act?

7)   Why did people initially criticise the police force?

8)   Describe the uniform worn by the first police force and its purpose/symbolism…

9)   What was the impact of the 1856 Police Act?

10)   Give three examples of improved technology and their impact on law enforcement…

11)   Why was the public initially hostile towards the Criminal Investigation Department in 1878?

12)   Why did the separate system lead to prisoners suffering from mental illness?

13)   What was the purpose of the crank? Would this have rehabilitated prisoners in reality?

14)   Why was Pentonville seen as a 'model' prison? Why was it criticised by some reformers?

15)   Why was the silent system of the 1860s seen as more severe than the separate system?

Challenge Questions

a)   Why did smuggling grow in popularity and why was it difficult to stop?

b)   Who brought in laws to curb smuggling and why were they successful?

c)   Why was Dick Turpin romanticised by the public?

d)   Why did people fear Tazmania?

e)   In what ways did criticisms of transportation differ in Australia and Britain?

f)   Why was John Howard a significant figure in the history of prison reform?

g)   Why did public executions cease in 1868? Use either humanitarianism or alternative punishments as your answer…

h)   Explain why the shift towards detection rather than deterrence marked an important change in policing.

i)   Why was there a slow rate of change in policing methods during this period?

j)   Why is Robert Peel referred to as the 'Father of Modern Policing'

Exam questions

3. Explain one way in which policing was similar in Tudor England and the early 18th century (4)

One way in which policing was similar in Tudor England and the early 18th century was the role of the Town Constable. In the Tudor period, Town Constables would be employed by the local authorities, usually wealthy merchants, to enforce the law, round up sturdy beggars and turn serious criminals over to the courts. In the early 18th century, Parish Constables still dealt with disorderly behaviour and liaised with the night watchmen to protect the town from crime, particularly looking for out smugglers. It wasn't until the early 19th century where we see start see significant changes in policing with the arrival of Peel's bobbies.

Try one of these 4 markers for yourself

3a) Explain one similarity between prisons in the Middle Ages and the early 19th century (4)

3b) Explain one similarity between the methods used by smugglers in the 18th century and 20th century (4)

3c) Explain one difference methods of policing used in the late 18th century and early 19th century (4)

3d) Explain one difference between attitudes towards capital punishment in the 17th century and 19th century (4)

4. Explain why there was resistance to the Metropolitan Police in 1829 (12)
You may use:
- Loss of civil liberty
- Taxes
-Own knowledge

> Student uses the wording of the question in their first statement

One reason why there was resistance to the Metropolitan Police in 1829 was the fear that people would lose their civil liberties. People were concerned that the government would use the police to oppress its people, similarly to the use of the *Gendarmerie* by the French government following the French Revolution in 1799. The French government were concerned about civil unrest and therefore used its police as a military-style presence to deter potential rioters. As a result, the British public heard these stories and resisted the idea of Robert Peel implementing the police in order to keep the people subdued and restrict their sense of freedom.

> Student uses words like 'because' and 'therefore' to show that they are explaining links

> Student uses more causal language to develop their explanation e.g. 'as a result' and 'in order to'

Try one of these 12 markers for yourself- remember 3x PEE

- 4a) Explain why smuggling was so difficult for the authorities to tackle. You may use coastline and community support (12)

- 4b) Why did the problem of highway robbery decrease in the 19th century. You may use mounted patrols and death penalty (12)

- 4c) Explain why the Tolpuddle Martyrs were pardoned in 1836? You may use ticket of leave and William Lovett (12)

- 4d) Why were public executions stopped in 1868? You may use humanitarianism and opportunities for crime

Exam questions- Use the following plans to write conclusions or model answers

5a. The role of Robert Peel was the main reason for the development of the first police force in 1829. How far do you agree? (16)
You may use
- Home Secretary
- Bow Street Runners
- Own knowledge

Robert Peel	Other factors
Home Secretary in 1822- humanitarian and legal reformer (Gaols Act 1823)- very persuasive	Government and local authorities raised taxes which could have been used to fund police forces.
Used inspiration from Bow Street Runners and Thames Valley River as a template for Metropolitan Police e.g. crime detection and uniform	Success of the Bow Street Runners highlighted that a new crime fighting force was needed to replace ineffective community policing e.g. watchmen
Worked alongside commissioners to draw up basic principles such as 'securing will and co-operation of public' and 'demonstrating impartial service to law'	Fear of protests (post French Revolution) and growing crime rate, especially in London, meant that many people were crying out for change to law enforcement.

5b. Rehabilitation was the driving force behind changes made to punishment in the 19th century. How far do you agree? (16)
You may use
-Elizabeth Fry
-Silent System

Rehabilitation	Deterrence/retribution
Elizabeth Fry (Quaker) at Newgate prison- segregation, education and access to religion	Australia used as hard labour to build colonies and fear of unknown e.g. Tazmania
John Howard- investigated prisons preached importance of better conditions e.g. sanitation. Implemented by Robert Peel (Gaols Act 1823)	Separate system- prisoners forced to wear masks outside and were denied any form or contact. Insanity as unintended deterrent?
Separate System/Pentonville – criminals removed from society and given time to reflect	1860s Silent system introduced. Hard labour, hard board, hard fare – makes prison harsher

5c. The government was more concerned about crimes against authority than crimes against property in the period 1500-1900. How far do you agree? (16)
You may use
-Treason
-Bloody Code
-Own knowledge

Authority	Property
Tudors 1530s-1603. Heresy treated as treason (challenges divine right). Mary I burnt 286 in 5yrs	Poaching- only rich landowners (£100 earnings- £80K today) could hunt- privileged position
Gunpowder 1605. Catesby, Fawkes and co-conspirators hanged, drawn and quartered	Black Act 1723. Poaching carries death penalty and not reduced until 1823
Smuggling carried the death penalty as avoidance of tax was taken very serious.	Bloody Code. 250+ crimes carried death penalty by 1820. E.g. stealing from rabbit warren, etc
Tolpuddle Martyrs 1836. Transported under Mutiny law for making secret oaths.	Authorities made up of rich landowners. Top 5% of population could vote until 1834 Reform Act

6) The police were not successful in gaining public support for most of the 19th century. How far do you agree? (16)
You may use
-Blue Devils
-Police Act 1856
-Own Knowledge

Overall I agree that the police were not successful in gaining public support at the beginning of the 19th century but as time went on their reputation improved for the most part. When Robert Peel launched the Metropolitan Police in 1829, the media did not approve. Constables were depicted as violent brutes whose purpose was to oppress people. These images were born out of the fact that initially the police had very little training and in desperation to recruit quickly, there was no screening process for new policemen. This led to a lack of public support as the policemen were recruited to protect society were just as immoral as the criminals they were supposed to apprehend.

However over the next 30 years, public support began to grow as demonstrated by the Police Act in 1856. In the 1830s Peel combatted this public distrust of the police by releasing statements given to the police. He announced that the primary function of the police was to worked alongside the public, not against them, and that without public support the new police force would not be able to effectively fight crime. In order to make them even more effective, the police received better pay and training which led to more experienced officers and as a result a lower crime rate. This improvement however only took place in London as local governments had the choice over whether to implement these changes to policing. However in 1856, all towns and cities had to have 1 policeman for every 5,000 inhabitants. This shows that the public supported the idea of the police as without this support the government would not have been able to get away with using taxes to fund this change.

Towards the end of the 19th century public support continued to grow as crime rates dropped even more due to a shift in focus towards detection of crime not just deterrence. In 1878 the Criminal Investigation Division was set up. Although initially opposed due to fears of invasion of privacy, the CID employed 200 detectives to patrol the streets in 'plain clothes' and use information gained by Beat Police to anticipate criminal activity. They also worked alongside the National Crime Records who began to collect information on criminals such as mugshots and by 1902 fingerprints were used for the first time. Aside from high profile blunders such as the failure to catch Jack the Ripper in 1888, the police force became more effective in fighting crime. As a result their numbers grew over 40,000 officers across 200 separate police forces which shows that they had enough public support in order for people to enlist in the force.

In conclusion, I disagree with the argument that the police did not have public support for the majority of the 19th century. At first the police had very little support due to the belief that they would be centralised by the government to restrict people's civil liberties. However Robert Peel personally undertook the mission of improving attitudes towards the police. By 1856, the Metropolitan Police had improved their reputation so much that the government put forward the Police Act which made every area have a professional police force. Through developments in technology and better organisation, the police force became better at fighting crime and therefore had earned the trust of the public. Without the police force, the government would not have the trust of the people as even before 1829 there were fears of revolution similar to the one seen in France. Furthermore, a growing fear of crime led to Robert Peel being able to pass the Metropolitan Police Act in 1829, therefore by tackling these fears head on for the next 100 years, the police gained the trust of the public.

Laws and Crimes

Conscientious objectors

- First World War – voluntary recruitment to 1916; Military Service Acts, Jan / May 1916 introduced conscription. Conscription throughout WWII. Moral / religious / political conscience meant some refused to fight / help war effort: Local Military Tribunal to judge cases: much tougher in WWI. 'Alternativists' prepared to do other work; 'Absolutists' no war work at all.

- WWI treatment included prison, hard labour, some sent to front; 'Conchies' ridiculed at home for being unpatriotic and feminine e.g. White feather. Government (feared problems with call-up) and public (anger COs 'escaping' contribution to war effort) very hostile;

- WWII treatment included alternative roles such as farm work or munitions factories. Prison only used as a last resort. Government tribunals were more lenient however British public were still hostile. Portrayed as cowards in the Media.

- Change: WWII government realised that majority would still fight; fighting Nazi Germany – wanted to eliminate any evidence of 'persecution' in Britain. Potential comparisons to treatment of witches in 16th / 17th Cs.

Homosexuality

- Prior to 1967 a crime due to perceived links with immorality- homosexuality, bestiality and necrophilia all covered under Sodomy law. Sexual Offences Act, 1967 legalised homosexuality; Criminal Justice Act, 2005 outlawed homophobia. Acts deemed to be racial or homophobic in nature treated more seriously. E.g Assault= 3 weeks. Aggravated (victim targeted due to racial, sexual, religious orientation) assault= 6 weeks

- Change: decline in religion-based intolerance / prejudice; liberal 1960s attitudes; role of Roy Jenkins (Home Secretary- 'building a civilised society'); greater sexual tolerance in 21stC.

Race

- Prior to 1968, tensions were high between British citizens and immigrants due to conflicts over employment, housing and public services e.g. NHS. Enoch Powell's 'River of Blood' speech criticised impending Race Relations Act and got lots of support from right and working class groups.

- Race Relations Act, 1968 made it illegal to refuse work / housing, etc. on racial grounds; Criminal Justice Act, 2005 stated that racial hatred made another crime worse; Racial and Religious Hatred Act added crime of spreading hatred. 2015 Modern Slavery Act recognised

- Change: mass non-white immigration post-WWII, e.g. West Indians, Pakistanis, etc. Mass European, etc. immigration since 2000; asylum seekers from Afghanistan, Middle East, etc. - hope for tolerant multi-cultural society; more liberal social attitudes.

Abortion

- Illegal before 1967 due to health risks and religious attitudes. Women would have to resort to 'backstreet abortionists' who used primitive tools in unsanitary conditions. Made legal, Abortion Act, 1967- allowed if child's health was at risk or mother's health at risk. Laws begin to relax over time.

- Reasons for change: decline in religious attitudes; rise in feminism – control of bodies / lives; more liberal 1960s attitudes to sex; role of Roy Jenkins.

Domestic violence:

- In past male seen as dominant in family; domestic violence a private concern; low police involvement. Tudor husbands encouraged to beat 'unruly' wives. 1976 Domestic Violence Act gave women more rights; 1991, extended to include rape in marriage; 2014 extended to include controlling behaviour.

- Reasons for change: rise in feminism; women's refusal to be controlled / abused.

Driving offences – speeding / drunk driving:

- In past considered a 'social crime' and ignored / laughed at. Post-1967 limits on alcohol in blood plus government campaigns against drunk driving; old speeding laws much more vigorously enforced.

- Reasons for change: rise in mass-car ownership / use; number of accidents. Developments in technology leads to faster cars and therefore greater risk.

Drugs:

- In past legal but relatively little used; made illegal 1971 Misuse of Drugs Act.

- Reasons for change: increased use in 1960s; harder / more dangerous drugs such as LSD, etc. Drug trade often link to organised crime and other crimes to fund habits.

- Modern debate about freedom to take drugs which don't harm others. Examples taken from countries where sale of drugs is controlled and taxed e.g. Netherlands.

Modern versions of old crimes:

- Terrorism: existed in past (e.g. Gunpowder Plot, 1605). In modern times linked to IRA (Irish Republican Army) in 1970s and 80s and to Al-Qaeda, 'Islamic State' in 2000s / 2010s.

- **People-trafficking:** in past 'white slave trade' lured girls into prostitution. 21stC gangs can control immigrant girls in same way.

- **Cybercrime: use of internet, etc. technology in crime:**

- **Fraud** – pretending to be another to get bank details / money, etc. Existed in past, now on-line.

- **Copyright theft** – stealing rights of artist / writer. In past I
ncluded photocopying, etc. now downloads, etc.

- **Extortion** – using threats / blackmail to make victim pay. Now often refers to online images / data.

Developments in policing:

Organisation:

- Now a small number of large police forces. Over 120,000 officers across 43 divisions across England and Wales.

- 1947, Police Training College. 14 weeks- legal training, fitness, self defence, etc

- First Women Police Constables in 1920s. Women now make up 28% of the force.

Equipment / transport:

- Police bicycles, 1909, Police cars, 1920s/30s, Two-way radio, 1930s, 999 introduced

Technological support

- Fingerprint Branch, 1901. National Fingerprint System. Automatic fingerprint Identification, 1995- used to identify criminals more effectively.

- Blood types discovered, 1901. Progress in forensic science. First DNA conviction, 1988. Biometric screening

- Breathalysers, speed cameras, CCTV / mass surveillance video

- First police computers, 1960s. Police National Computer, 1980 with 25 million records

Specialist units:

- Fraud Squad- identity theft and counterfeiting.

- Specialist drugs units and dog handling units- mainly for drug operations

- Special Branch/ MI5- very serious crime e.g. terrorism.

Crime Prevention:

- 1980s- Neighbourhood Watch. Scheme encouraged by Thatcher's Conservatives so that community takes an active part in solving crime. NWA is completely voluntary and has reduced crime, especially in wealthy areas where they are more common. However economically deprived areas with higher rates of crime are less common. Some criticism that NWA members are just nosy neighbours and that the police should be better funded.

Punishments

Initially as PRISON developments:

From the Silent System to more humane prisons:

- 1902 Hard labour (crank / treadmill) ended. 1922 End of Silent System; abolition of solitary confinement; visits allowed; end of convict crop / arrow uniforms, etc. (Alexander Patterson.)

- 1933 Open Prisons, e.g. New Hall, Wakefield. Rehabilitation - to prepare prisoners for normal life after prison. 1967 Parole – good behaviour led to reduced sentence.

- Reasons for change: return of reform / rehabilitation ideas especially through influence, 1922-47, of Prisons Commissioner Alexander Patterson; sympathetic liberal ideas that there was not a 'criminal type' but that difficult individual experiences (at home / community) could negatively affect individuals.

Alternatives to prison:

- 1907 Probation Officers, 1967 Suspended Sentences, 1972 Community Service Orders, 1990s / 2000s Electronic tagging; drug and alcohol treatment programmes; ASBOs; restorative justice.

- Reasons: cost of prison; (£40,000 PP) belief that prison could have a negative impact on inmates which might make a life of crime more likely; also see above.

Treatment of young offenders:

- 19thC young offenders kept in normal prisons. 1902 first Borstal 1948 Criminal Justice Act created Detention Centres and Attendance Centres

- 1963 / 1969 Children and Young Persons Acts: focus on caring; reduced age of criminal responsibility to 10; 1969 act – focus on caring and probation.

- 1982 Youth Custody Centres replaced Borstals

- Reasons for changes: focus on rehabilitation; avoid negative impact of prison; influence of Alexander Patterson; view that many young offenders victims of negative domestic and social influences; young needed help not punishment; care for drug abusers, etc.

DEATH PENALTY developments:

- In 1900 death penalty available for 4 crimes.
  1908 / 1933 hanging of under 16s/18s ended.

- Miscarriages of justice / controversial executions:
  1953 Derek Bentley- Bentley witnessed the murder if PC Sidney Miles by his friend Cristopher Craig. Bentley shouted 'let him have it' which the judge ruled as joint enterprise and sentenced Bentley to hang. Craig was under 18 and therefore could not be hanged. Bentley had a mental age of 10 and many people including 200 MPs wanted the courts to show mercy. 5,000 protestors confront police outside Wantworth Prison but Bentley is hanged in 1953. The injustice of this case sparked parliamentary debate and in 1957 diminished responsibility was introduced as a defence for murder. In 1969 the death penalty was ended in order to avoid future injustices and on humanitarian grounds. For other contributing cases see also 1950 Timothy Evans; 1956 Ruth Ellis.

- 1957 Homicide Act restrictions.
  1965 Murder Act + 1969 Amendment ends
  use of death penalty; 1998 final abolition.

- Reasons for change: influence of government – changes to the law; changing public opinion linked to 1. Miscarriages of justice / controversial executions, e.g. Derrek Bentley; 2 influence of religion / humanitarianism / liberal attitudes; 3 influence of WWII.

- Purpose of punishment:

- Reform / rehabilitation increasingly seen by government / liberal public opinion as most important purpose. Deterrent still important especially to press and much of public

Key things to consider

Society:

- Mass immigration from 1940s onwards.

- Toleration especially during / after WWII; 1960s; early 21stC.

Institutions – government:

- Changes to laws including on crimes; prisons, alternatives to prison, young offenders; death penalty; etc.

Institutions – Church / religion:

- Continued moral / humanitarian influence of Church, e.g. opposition to death penalty.

- Decline in influence of Christian religion seen in changes to 'moral' crimes such as homosexuality and abortion.

Individuals

- Alexander Patterson, 1922-47: influence on prisons and young offenders; focus on reform / rehabilitation

- Roy Jenkins, Home Secretary 1965-67: reforms including on abortion, homosexuality and death penalty


Attitudes:

- Influence of liberal / humanitarian beliefs on definition of crimes, use of prisons / treatment of prisoners and on punishment.

- Particular influence of Second World War: fighting Nazi persecution / intolerance / repression influenced desire to eliminate such negative influences in Britain.

- Particular influence of tolerant / liberal / humanitarian influences in 1960s linked to eliminating traditional (often Christian religion-based) prejudices and restrictions on behaviour. Also evident in early 21stC regarding race, religion, sexuality, etc.

- Changing attitudes towards sexual behaviour (abortion), sexual orientation (homosexuality) and towards race (racial toleration) leading to changes in 'crimes'.

- Desire to combat intolerance: racism and religious hate crimes; homophobia.

- Concepts of 'social crimes'

- Continuity: small-scale smuggling and poaching. Change: attitudes to drunk driving, speeding.

Science and technology:

TECHNOLOGY AT THE DAWN OF THE 20TH CENTURY

- Links to old crimes being committed in new ways, especially online but also terrorism

- Developments in police equipment, databases, forensic science, etc.

- Developments in alternatives to prison, e.g. electronic tagging, etc.
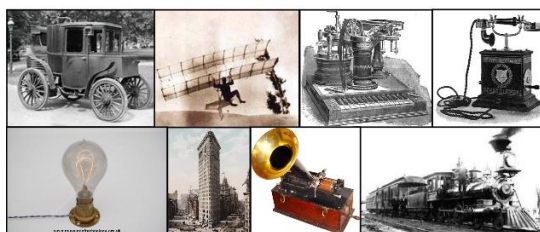
Activity
Complete the table using information from this book and your own knowledge. Then add the laws or events to the timeline below

Event/Law	Date	Description	Event/Law	Date	Description	Event/Law	Date	Description
Sexual Offences Act			Domestic Violence Act					Those over the age of 16 must enlist in WW1
	1901	Criminals details are stored in a data base for future identification.	Neighbourhood Watch Association			Abolition of Silent System	1922	Conscientious objectors refuse on moral grounds
Youth Custody Centres				1947	Institution which makes sure recruits receive formal preparation for the force	Derek Bentley		

1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001

Strengthen your knowledge

1) What is a 'hate' crime and why have these actions been criminalised?

2) Give three examples of cybercrime?

3) What is terrorism?

4) How have improvements in technology benefited crime detection within the police force?

5) What is the role of a forensic investigator?

6) Describe two ways in which the police work alongside local communities to prevent crime…

7) Why was Cristopher Craig imprisoned rather than hanged, in the Derek Bentley case?

8) What punishments other than prisons are used in the present day and what are their purposes?

9) How are open prisons different to standard prisons?

10) Name three punishments received by Conscientious Objectors in World War I

11) What types of work were COs offered by the authorities in the First World War?

12) What was the Peace Pledge Union?

Challenge Questions

a) Describe one way in which changing social attitudes have led to the decriminalisation of a particular activity

b) Why are some 'social crimes' not deemed serious by the general public? Give an example…

c) How have liberal attitudes towards sex and relationships affected definitions of crime?

d) How has technology helped the police force to focus more on crime prevention than detection?

e) Explain why the Neighbourhood Watch Association has drawn criticism from some people in society?

f) How far was the Bentley case significant in bringing about the abolition of the death penalty in 1965?

g) How are young offenders treated differently to other offenders in the 21st century and why?

h) How were COs treated differently in the Second World War and why?

Exam questions

3. Explain one way in which the treatment of witchcraft in the period c1500-1700 was similar to the treatment of conscientious objection in the 20th century. (4)

One way in which the treatment of witchcraft in the period c1500-1700 was similar to the treatment of conscientious objection in the 20th century was that both groups were demonised by the media which encouraged the public to persecute them. Demonology and Hammer of Witches both portrayed witches as Devil Worshippers which encouraged people to hunt them down and burn them at the stake. Similarly, in both WWI and WWII the media ridiculed Conscientious Objectors as cowards and unpatriotic which encouraged the public humiliate them by throwing objects at them in the street and the presentation of white feathers.

Try one of these 4 markers for yourself

3a) Explain one similarity between policing in the 20th century and the Tudor period (4)

3b) Explain one similarity between trials in the 21st century and 14th century (4)

3c) Explain one way in which prisons were different in the mid 19th and late 20th centuries (4)

3d) Explain one way in which attitudes towards women were different in the 17th and 21st centuries (4)

4. Why were there changes in criminal activity in the years c1900 and present day? (12)
You may use:
- social attitudes
- internet

Student uses the wording of the question in their first statement

One reason why there were changes in criminal activity in the years c1900 and the present day could be social attitudes. For example, being controlling and violent towards your partner or spouse was seen as acceptable in the Tudor period right up to end of the 19th century. However after women gained the vote in 1914 and future women's rights movements such as those seen in the 1960s, attitudes towards females began to change. As a result laws such as the Equal Pay Act and the Domestic Violence Act, recognised that women were susceptible towards certain behaviours and needed to be protected by the law. Consequently, employers who discriminated their workers based on gender or husbands who beat their wives were seen as criminals in the eyes of the law. This change in attitudes led to other laws being introduced such as the 1991 law that recognised rape within marriage.

Student uses more causal language to develop their explanation e.g. 'consequently'

Student uses phrases like 'as a result' to show that they are explaining links

Try one of these 12 markers for yourself- remember 3x PEE

- 4a) Explain how the types of crime have not changed since the beginning of the 19th century, only the methods used to commit them. You may use fraud and race crime (12)

- 4b) Explain how the police force has improved their methods of crime detection in the 20th century. You may use fingerprints and CCTV (12)

- 4c) Explain why reforms were made to the treatment of youth offenders in the late 20th century. You may use 1948 Criminal Justice Act and ASBOs (12)

- 4d) Explain why attitudes began to change towards the death penalty in the 20th century. You may use age of Roy Jenkins and controversial executions (12)

Exam questions- Use the following plans to write conclusions or model answers

5a. The impact of science and technology since 1800 has revolutionised crime detection methods. How far do you agree? (16)
You may use
-Biometrics
-CID
-Own knowledge

Science and technology	Organisation
Biometrics	CID
CCTV	Police Training College
Police National Computer (PNC)	Specialist roles

5b. Religion had a bigger impact on the criminal justice system in the 20th century than the 19th century. How far do you agree?
You may use
-Conscientious Objection
-Elizabeth Fry
-Own Knowledge

20th Century	19th Century
Conscientious objection	Elizabeth Fry
Race Relations Act 1968	Separate System
Murder Act 1965	Humanitarianism

5c. Rehabilitation is the main purpose of punishment in the period 1800-present day. How far do you agree?
You may use
-Probation
-Silent System
-Own Knowledge

Rehabilitation	Retribution/deterrence
Probation	Transportation
Separate System	Silent System
Drug and alcohol treatment	Prison
Community Service	Electronic Tag

6) Attitudes in society were the most important factor influencing how criminal activity was dealt with in the period c1500-2000. How far do you agree? (16)
You may use
- laws against poaching
- laws against homosexuality
- Own knowledge

Overall I agree with this statement to an extent as social attitudes were less important in 1500s and became more important towards the end of the period. For example, in the 16th century many people, particularly the poor, so poaching as a 'social crime'. This meant that most people did not believe that hunting or foraging was a serious offence. Despite this the government, influenced by rich landowners, made poaching a capital offence under the Black Act in 1823. Other 'social crimes' also carried the death penalty under what was later known as the Bloody code. It was not until 1823 that William Pitt removed the death penalty for poaching, showing again that the government had the biggest influence over how criminal activity was dealt with.

However, after the extension of the franchise in the mid 19th century and everyone over the age over 30 getting the vote (including women) in 1914 social attitudes began to have a greater influence over law and order. The biggest era of change was in the 1960s where many laws including the decriminalisation of homosexuality in 1967 and the Race Relations Act in 1968 demonstrated that public attitudes needed to be considered within the eyes of the law. A growth in liberal attitudes towards sex and relationships redefined the law on homosexuality so much so that gay men and women were accepted in to society and no longer imprisoned. Furthermore by 2005 the Criminal Justice Act recognised that crimes fuelled by hate for someone's sexual orientation, ethnicity or religion should be dealt with more seriously. Similarly as people began to accept that the concept Witchcraft was ridiculous in the 1700s, public attitudes influenced the law in that, like homosexuals, people should not be treated differently in the eyes of the law

Another example of an influencing factor on how criminal activity was dealt with could be media. For example, in the 1500s pamphlets about criminal activity such as vagrancy spread the views of the government to the general public. The invention of the printing press exaggerated the effects of the media as more documents could be produced cheaper and quicker which led to these views being more widespread. As a result people's fear of crime increased and therefore the government needed to respond by making punishments for such crimes more serious. In comparison, today there are adverts about driving offences which try to convince people that speeding and driving under the influence of alcohol are more dangerous than people. As a result, the government reinforce this message by increasing penalties given at court when these crimes are committed. However, the media only magnifies social attitudes at the time and it still up to the government and law makers to decide how they want to deal with such activities.

Overall I agree that social attitudes had the biggest impact on how criminal activity was dealt with but only towards the end of the period. Between 1500 and 1700, the government (usually the monarch) had the biggest influence of how criminal activity was dealt with as demonstrate by the Bloody Code. It was until the later half of the 19th century where more people were able to vote and therefore the government had to respond to social attitudes in order to gain votes in elections. This is best demonstrated by changes in the law during the 1960s where by attitudes such as equality of the sexes and multiculturalism influenced the government to treat all people fairly in the eyes of the law and punish those who do not. Therefore social attitudes did have the biggest impact on how criminal activity was dealt with but after the widening of democracy in British politics in the 19th century onwards.

Housing

- Population of London at end 19th Century at 4 million led to cheap housing. East London and Whitechapel quickly becomes overcrowded slums or 'rookeries.

- Lodging houses provided temporary accommodation which had terrible conditions. E.g. 3 people using one bed in 8 hour shifts. Flower and Dean Street had over 900 lodgers across 31 'Doss Houses'. No back yard, outside toilet and no indoor plumbing. Board of Works reports show that most of these house were not fit to live in and should be condemned (Source A)

- Census records show number of occupants and their jobs living in one street. No.3 Bucks row shows 2 adults (one low paid labourer), 8 children compared to West End streets like Hedge End where most houses have servants and footmen. (Source B)

- Charles Booth employed 80 researchers to explore the poorest areas of London. Booth and researchers interviewed School Board, local constables and government officials to explore the impact of poverty. Booth produced pamphlets and maps to demonstrate findings. (Source C)

- 1875 Artisans and Dwellings Act aimed to clean up rookeries problem. 11 new blocks of flats financed by George Peabody/ designed by Henry Darbishire. Weekly rent -3 shillings and went up to 6 shillings for bigger rooms. More than 150 families could afford a clean place to live. This Act also made the house owners responsible for keeping their properties in good order and gave local authorities the right to buy and demolish slums if they were not improved.

Employment and workhouses

- Whitechapel heavily industrialised. Overcrowded housing as a result of need for accommodation for workers in factories. Industries such as cotton, metal works and leather tanneries were very common. Low pay, dangerous and unsanitary conditions. Long term employment rarely guaranteed. Many people taken on for one day and sacked the next.

- Sweated trades like were the worst workplaces. Bryant and May's Match factory in Whitechapel paid workers 4 shillings a week. Fines for dropping matches- 2 shillings per offence. Inhalation of chemicals led to bone cancer, aka 'Phossy Jaw', named after yellow phosphorous used to make match tip. Conditions exposed by Annie Besant in *The Link* in 1881. Bryant and May forced to improve conditions after mass protests and strike action taken by workers. (Source D)

- 1834 Poor Law designed to reduce the cost of looking after the **poor** as it stopped money going to poor people except in exceptional circumstances. Now if people wanted help they had to go into a workhouse to get it. Offered food and shelter to old, disabled and homeless. Families split up, manual labour and terrible conditions designed to be worse conditions than what a laborer could pay for. (Source E)

- Casual wards offered temporary accommodation for one night. St Thomas' in Whitechapel housed 400 people, 5 times bigger than most other casual wards in London. Inmates paid for their bed by picking oakum (strands from a rope) for shipbuilding or clean neighbouring workhouses. Jack London, American novelist, described St Thomas' as 'revolting'. (Source F)

- Orphanages were much worse. Dr Barnardo visited the homes of the poor to comfort the dying. He often preached in church about the plight of the poor but few people listen to Undeterred, he opened the East End Juvenile Mission in Stepney – a 'ragged school' where poor children could get a basic education. One night an 11 year old orphan boy was turned away due to lack of room. Two days later the boy was found dead. From then on Barnardo that 'No Destitute Child Should Ever Be Refused Admission'. By 1905 there were 100 Barnardo children's home, each caring for an average of 85 children. (Source G)

Criminal Activity

- Around 75% of all recorded crime in nineteenth century London at this time was petty theft. Violent crimes made up about 10% of recorded crime. The garotting and robbery of Hugh Pilkington MP, in 1862, made all of the London newspapers. A garotter was somebody who half-strangled their victim so that he was easier to rob. (Source H)

- Most middle-class people living in the West End believed that by the mid nineteenth century there was a crime wave that needed to be stopped. This belief had been heightened by the press. Many cheap newspapers ('Penny Dreadfuls') were filled with detailed descriptions of "orrible crimes'. (Source I)

- Impoverished areas such as Bucks Row (first Ripper murder scene) were hot beds of crime. Gangs of racketeers and thieves such as 'The Wild Boys' ruled the streets and instilled fear in the hearts of residents and policemen alike. (Source J)

- Pubs offered workers a chance to escape horrors and depression daily life. Alcoholism led to bust-ups and fights between regulars. Many court cases between residents of Whitechapel contain evidence of drunk and disorderly behaviour. (Source K)

- Pubs also helped prostitutes pick up clients and dark alleyways nearby were convenient areas for them to do business. This made them vulnerable to assault e.g. Mary Kelly, Ripper Victim, operated out of the Ten Bells pub which is the last place she was seen alive. (Source L)

Exam questions and source investigation

1. Describe two features of housing in Whitechapel between 1870 and 1900. (4)

> One feature of housing in Whitechapel was that it was of a very low quality (1). For example, rookeries had lots of lodging houses which were cramped and unsanitary. (1)
>
> Another feature of housing in Whitechapel was the attempts to clear out slums (1). For example after the Dwellings Act in 1875, George Peabody funded the building of new flats which had better ventilation and plumbing. (1)

Try some of these features question to consolidate your knowledge. Remember they are only worth 4 marks so identify a feature and develop. Keep it short and simple- no longer than 5 minutes.

1a. Describe two features of 'sweated trades' (4)
1b. Describe two features of the work of Thomas Barnardo (4)
1c. Describe two features of the effect of alcohol on crime in Whitechapel (4)
1d. Describe two features of the work of Charles Booth (4)

Evaluating the usefulness of sources

2. Study sources A and B. How useful are sources A and B into an enquiry about level of poverty in Whitechapel. Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context.

Source A: From the Board of Works report on sanitary condition of the Whitechapel district 1880.

The houses, 38 in number, contain 143 rooms, and are occupied by 298 persons. 210 adults and 88 children… discovered 4 cases of overcrowding only, 2 in Flower and Dean Street and 2 in Lower Keate street. The interior condition of these houses is not good, they are worn out, and many of the walls and ceilings are dirty and dilapidated. The greater portion of these houses have been condemned.

Source B:
Census records from Bucks Row in Whitechapel. At No. 3, there 2 adults and 8 children sharing a house. Only one of them had a job as a labourer.

SE A- 'dirty and dilapidated'	SE B- '2 adults and 8 children' and only one job
PROV- Government inspection. Based on observations. Designed to be objective/ truthful	PROV- Census only taken once every 10 years. Enumerators often made mistakes - inaccurate.
CONTEXT- Lodging houses overcrowded. 3 people use 1 bed.	CONTEXT- Whitechapel heavily overpopulated. Dwellings Act 1875 necessary to clear out slums.
ATBQ- Reliable source and matches own knowledge = useful	ATBQ- Source matches own knowledge but nature of sources lacks precision = not useful.

Evaluating the usefulness of sources

2. Study sources A and B. How useful are sources A and B into an enquiry about level of poverty in Whitechapel. Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context.

Source A: From the Board of Works report on sanitary condition of the Whitechapel district 1880.

The houses, 38 in number, contain 143 rooms, and are occupied by 298 persons. 210 adults and 88 children... discovered 4 cases of overcrowding only, 2 in Flower and Dean Street and 2 in Lower Keate street. The interior condition of these houses is not good, they are worn out, and many of the walls and ceilings are dirty and dilapidated. The greater portion of these houses have been condemned.


Source B:
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CONTEXT- Lodging houses overcrowded. 3 people use 1 bed.	CONTEXT- Whitechapel heavily overpopulated. Dwellings Act 1875 necessary to clear out slums.
ATBQ- Reliable source and matches own knowledge = useful	ATBQ- Source matches own knowledge but nature of sources lacks precision = not useful.

Source A is useful for an enquiry into an enquiry about poverty in Whitechapel as it shows the conditions poor people lived in. For example, in the source it says that many of the houses are 'dirty and dilapidated' and that some of them were so bad that they should be condemned. The provenance of this source is also valuable as the Board of Works is a government organisation whose purpose is to be observe the sanitation of certain areas and produce a report which objective and truthful. I also know that many of the areas of Whitechapel were equally unsanitary. Many poor people stayed in overcrowded lodging houses or 'rookeries' where 3 people would take it in turns to share the same bed. This often led to the spread of disease. Given its content and provenance, Source A is very useful for an enquiry into conditions of the poor in Whitechapel.

On the other hand, Source B is not as useful into an enquiry about poverty in the Whitechapel area. In the source it says that 3 Bucks Row is home to 2 adults and 8 children, but only the father has a job as a labourer. From this we can infer that this family have a low income but it is not directly stated in the source. The provenance of the source also lacks useful as the census was only taken every ten years which means this is only a snap shot of this family's financial means at that time and the enumerators sometimes made mistakes when recording data. This means that we are not being given an accurate picture of poverty in Whitechapel. Many families did live in overcrowded slums such as the one at No.3 Bucks Row, so much so that the Dwellings Act 1875 gave developers the specific mission of improving conditions in poorer areas. Even though this source matches my own knowledge, source B itself is not as reliable as source A for an enquiry into poverty in Whitechapel due to its provenance.
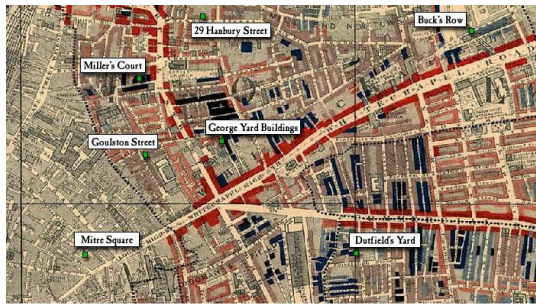
Source C- Charles Booth Map
Strengths- Charles Booth employed 80 researchers to question local residents and beat police- lots of evidence

Weaknesses- Doesn't give any context for why conditions are so bad e.g. are all lower class people semi-criminal?

Potential enquiries to use for-
-Poverty, overcrowding, problems in policing, Jack the Ripper, opinions about crime in East End

Source D- Matchgirls Cartoon
Strengths- Highlights public attitudes towards exploitation of the poor

Weaknesses- Purpose was to draw attention to Bryant and May as horrible employers and gain support for strike.

Potential enquiries to use for-
- Work in Whitechapel, tension between rich and poor, women, growth in socialism (Annie Besant)
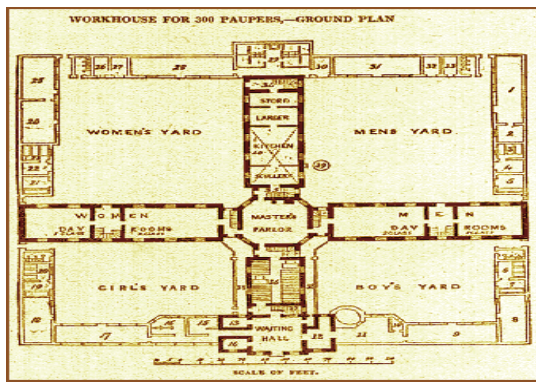
Source E- Floor plan of Workhouse
Strengths- Typical floor plan, designed to inform and instruct, no political bias

Weaknesses- lacks qualitative information about conditions or frequency of use. E.g. How many people stayed there?

Potential enquiries to use for-
- Work in Whitechapel, living conditions, treatment of the poor, family life.

(Describing a Casual Ward)… Some were set to scrubbing and cleaning, others picking Oakum, and eight of us were convoyed across the street to the Whitechapel Infirmary, where we set a scavenger work. This was the method by which we paid for our skilly (watery soup) and canvas (bed), We had the most revolting task but the allotment was the best.

Source F- *People of the Abyss*. Jack London American Novelist.
Strengths- Jack London visited Whitechapel Casual Ward so book is based on first hand experience and observation

Weaknesses- Novel is designed to entertain therefore language chosen could be sensationalised i.e. artistic licence

Potential enquiries to use for-
- Work in Whitechapel, living conditions, treatment of the poor, family life.

Evaluating the usefulness of sources
2a) Study sources C and D. How useful are Sources C and D for an enquiry into tensions between the rich and poor in Whitechapel. Explain your answer, using Sources C and D and your own knowledge of the historical context.

2b) Study Sources E and F. How useful are Sources E and F into an enquiry on conditions in the workhouse. Explain your answer, using Sources E and F and your own knowledge of the historical context.

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY IN LAMBETH
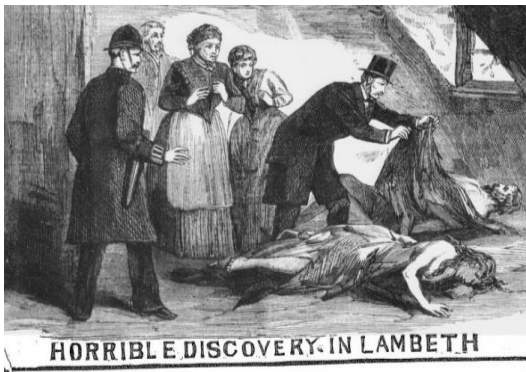
Source G- Penny Dreadfuls e.g. Police News
Strengths- Charles Booth employed 80 researchers to question local residents and beat police- lots of evidence

Weaknesses- Doesn't give any context for why conditions are so bad e.g. are all lower class people semi-criminal?

Potential enquiries to use for-
-Poverty, overcrowding, problems in policing, Jack the Ripper, opinions about crime in East End

---

The Metropolitan Police deny any existence of the so called 'Wild Boys Gang' in the East End of London. It has all been written up by the newspapers; besides it couldn't be. However down Vauxhall way, now, they are a rough lot, if you like.

Source H- H Division Constable's statement to Pall Mall Gazette
Strengths- Constables take notes whilst on the beat so statement is based on observation and first hand experience.

Weaknesses- Police and media had a poor relationship. And Constable may want to shift failings on to another division

Potential enquires to use for-
Violent crime, gangs, relationship between police and media, conflict within the police.
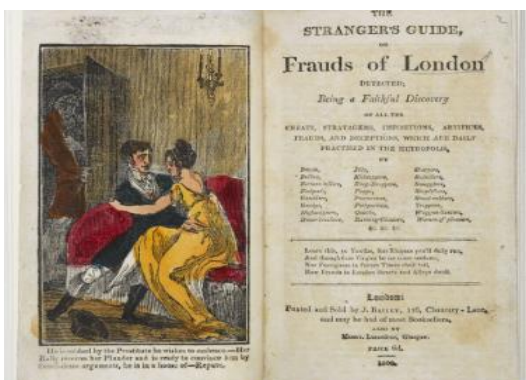

Conrad Jager: I was at a public house (pub) in Fieldgate Street- these three men came at me. Mr Conse fell on me, Mr Eskuchen held me down and Mr Bartels struck with me a key on the head.

PC Patrick Garaghty: When I got to the end of the street there was another row. There we arrested five.

Source I- Court Records of the Central Criminal Court 1862
Strengths- Legal document. Witnesses are under oath therefore testimony should be truthful and accurate

Weaknesses- Victims could lie in order to secure conviction of offender. Eye witness testimony only as good as memory.

Potential enquiries to use for-
Pubs and alcoholism, gangs, violent crime, beat patrol, tensions between immigrants (Jager-German, Bartel- Polish)

Source J- *A Stranger's Guide* defines different types of criminals
Strengths- E.G Andrewes wrote the book in order to inform huis readers (wealthy) about the dangers of inner city Londond

Weaknesses- Book is also designed to thrill readers with horror stories. Dangers of prostitutes, pubs and streets exaggerated?

Potential enquiries to use for-
Pubs and alcoholism, tension between rich and poor, violent crime, prostitution.

Evaluating the usefulness of sources
2a) Study sources G and H. How useful are Sources G and H for an enquiry into violent crime. Explain your answer, using Sources G and H and your own knowledge of the historical context.

2a) Study Sources I and J How useful are Sources E and F into an enquiry into problems associated with pubs. Explain your answer, using Sources E and F and your own knowledge of the historical context.

2b) Study source A. How could you follow up Source a for an enquiry into the effects of poverty on the people of Whitechapel? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use. Complete the table below. (4)

Source A: From the Board of Works report on sanitary condition of the Whitechapel district 1880.

The houses, 38 in number, contain 143 rooms, and are occupied by 298 persons. **210 adults and 88 children...** discovered 4 cases of **overcrowding** only, 2 in **Flower and Dean Street** and 2 in Lower Keate street. The interior condition of these houses is not good, they are worn out, and many of the walls and ceilings are dirty and dilapidated. The greater portion of these houses have been **condemned**.

Step 1. Identify your focus (1)
- Flower and Dean street
- Overcrowding
- Houses condemned
- 210 adults and 88 children

Step 2. Link the question to the detail (1)
- What were other streets like?
- How many people lived in a room?
- What happened to condemned houses?
- What happened when adults couldn't support their children?

Step 3. A source to answer your question (1)
- Charles Booth map (Source C)
- Census Records (Source B)
- Dwellings Act 1875 Home Office Records
- Poor Law Board Records

Step 4. Answer provided by source (1)
- Conditions of Whitechapel e.g. Semi-criminal
- Number occupants and their occupations
- Slums to be demolished and replaced
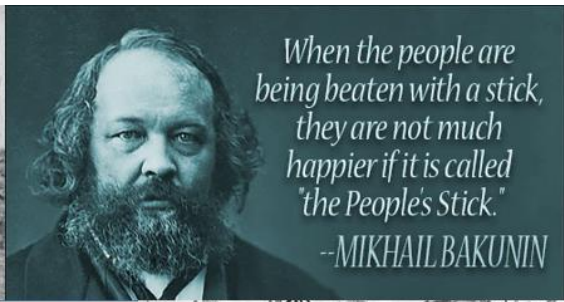- Surveys of conditions inside Workhouse

2B) Study source I. How could you follow up Source a for an enquiry into the problems associated with pubs

Detail in Source C that I would follow up:	
Question I would ask:	
What type of source I could use:	
How might this help answer my question:	

When the people are being beaten with a stick, they are not much happier if it is called "the People's Stick." --MIKHAIL BAKUNIN

Social unrest

THE RIOT IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

AARON KOSMINSKI, HAIRDRESSER

Social Unrest

Jewish Immigration

- Pogroms (similar to Holocaust) in late 19th century forced many Jews out of Eastern Europe. 1901 cenus shows over 95,000 Russian and Polish Jews emigrate to Britain. Jews settled in Whitechapel and East London as it was near the docks. By 1914, 90% of Britain's Jews lived in the East End due to cheap housing and availability of labour. (Source A- Charles Booth)

- Initially Jews living in London were willing to help out their immigrant neighbours; 1857 first soup kitchen set up in Brick Lane and fed over 150 people a day. 1885 Poor Jews Temporary Shelter set up by Hermann Landau to provide accommodation. Growth in Jewish community. Clubs and Synagogues led to segregation of some parts of Whitechapel. (Source B- Spitalfields statement). Board of Guardians for the Jewish Poor offers interest free loans

- Locals resented Jews based on cultural differences and competition for jobs. Jewish community segregated themselves and did not attempt to mix with locals. New immigrants desperate for work were happy to work for lower wages than locals. Jews also worked on Sundays, which non-Jewish businessmen could not do and saw this as a hostile attempt to steal customers. Aliens Act in 1905 was brought in specifically to combat the undercutting of British labourers by immigrants sweatshop workers. (Source C Britannia Cartoon)

- Jack the Ripper suspects were mainly immigrants. Aaron Kosminski and John Pizer wer Jewish, Polish immigrants who many suspected of being the killer. Wanted posters depicted Jack the Ripper with Jewish features as many believed an Englishman could not commit such terrible crimes. Graffiti on wall after Double Event read 'The Jews will not be blamed for nothing' increases suspicion of Jews. Rubbed off by police in order to avoid conflict. (Source D Pearson p165)

Irish Immigration

- Many Irish immigrants worked as 'Navvies'- labouring on canals, roads and railways. Some only planned to be in the East End temporarily before moving on to America. Navvies were famous for drinking and often got into fights with locals and other Irishmen in the pubs around Whitechapel.

- The Fenians were Irish nationalists who wanted indepedence from Britain. They felt the government exploited the people of Ireland wanted freedom, like many of Britain's other commonwealth countries at the time. 1867, Fenians launched a series of Guerilla Warfare in Dublin and London including the bombing of Clerkwell Prison. 1885 Fenians attack House of Commons and other Landmarks- referred to by media as 'Dynamite Saturday'. (Source E- Wiki pic)

- Metropolitan Police set up Special Branch to target Irish terrorism. Media portrays the Irish as drunks and criminals. Like the Jews, Irish immigrants struggled to settle in and competition for jobs and housing led to further tension with locals.

- Bloody Sunday 1887. Irish National League and Social Democratic Federation (left wing protestors) campaign against growing unemployment and abuse of Ireland by British Government. 10,000 protestors fought 2000 police and 400 soldiers at Trafalgar Square. 400 protestors arrested. Protestors painted in the media as thuggish. (Source F- Times article)

Growth of extremism

- Socialism: Karl Marx and Fredreich Engels write communist manifesto and paint capitalism as evil. 'Socialism' becomes very popular among working class who want more equality. Social Democratic Foundation set up in 1881 to fight for the rights of labourers and women. SDF involved in Bloody Sunday riot in Trafalgar Square. Annie Besant helps Match Girls organise a protest in 1888 against Bryant and May. 1,800 women go on strike and factory owner forced to improve conditions in factory and remove unreasonable fines. (Source G- The Link)

- Anarchism: Anarchists believed that there should be no formal government and that individuals should oppose all forms of authority. Mikhail Bakunin encouraged unions to fight for greater rights and challenged Marx's theories of communism as being equally oppressive as capitalism. London Metropolitan Police form Special Branch in 1883 to combat Irish Nationalists. 1893 Special Branch hire undercover officers to investigate Eastern European groups accused of planning terrorist activities such as those seen in France. (Source H- p164 of Pearson)

Exam questions and source investigation
1. Describe two features of Irish Navvies. (4)

One feature of the Irish Navvies is that they worked as navigators. (1) Irish immigrants worked on railways, dockyards and roads as they wanted quick employment when they first arrived in the East End. (1)

Another feature of the Irish Navvies is that they were associated with violent behaviour (1). Many Navvies spent their time in pubs and often got into drunken brawls with other workers and locals (1)

Try some of these features question to consolidate your knowledge. Remember they are only worth 4 marks so identify a feature and develop. Keep it short and simple- no longer than 5 minutes.

1a. Describe two features of the aims and activities of Fenians (4)
1b. Describe two features of the aims and activities of anarchists (4)
1c. Describe two features of tensions between Jewish immigrants and the residents in Whitechapel (4)
1d. Describe two features of the aims and activities of Social Democratic Federation.

Evaluating the usefulness of sources

2. Study sources A and B. How useful are sources A and B into an enquiry about Jewish immigration into Whitechapel.

> **Source A Life and labour of the People in London,** Charles Booth research report, **1889**
>
> The newcomers have gradually replaced the English population in most districts… they have taken over many streets and lanes and alleys. They fill whole blocks of model dwellings; they have introduced new trades as well as new habits and they live and crowd together and work and go their own way independent of the great stream of London life striving around them.

> **Source B Soup Kitchen for the Jewish Poor (established 1854) Spitalfields**
>
> The soup kitchen is the only centre distributing food to the Jewish poor nightly during the week (except on Sabbath and Sunday). Unfortunately the number having recourse to the kitchen has shown a steady increase in the last five years. Last season food was given for over 4000 nightly, and indications give every evidence of a further increase. A donation of £5 15s will entitle the donor to a special distribution in his or her name to mark some special event.

SE A- 'independent of the great stream of London life'	SE B- 'food was given for over 4000 nightly and indications give evidence of further increase'
PROV- Booth employed 60 researchers and based findings on first hand observations	PROV- purpose is to encourage donations. Figures could be exaggerated.
CONTEXT- 95% of Britain's Jewish population lived in the East End and built segregated community	CONTEXT- Immigrants willing to work for lower wages in sweated trades.
ATBQ- Reliable source and matches own knowledge = useful	ATBQ- Source matches own knowledge but purpose of source could lead to exaggeration

Source A is useful for an enquiry into Jewish immigration as it shows how they segregated themselves and went their 'own way, independent of the great stream of London life'. The provenance of the source is also quite useful as Charles Booth hired 60 researchers to investigate the effects of poverty in London therefore this source is based on first hand observations by impartial people. I also know that 95% of Anglo Jews lived in the East of London and that they built their own communities of synagogues and clubs (Chevrots). Immigrant Jews also spoke Yiddish which meant that they only really communicated with other Jews and therefore distanced themselves from the locals of Whitechapel. Given its reliable provenance and links with context of Whitechapel, Source A is useful for this type of enquiry.

Source B is less useful for an enquiry into Jewish immigration. Source B shows that 'food was given for over 4000 nightly and indications give evidence of further increase'. However this phrase could be exaggerated given the fact that this statement was probably produced in order to gain more donations for the Soup Kitchen. From my own knowledge, I know that many Jewish Immigrants were poor and often settled for work in sweated trades like tanners for less wages than the locals. The Board of Jewish Guardians also gave out interest free loans for Jews who were struggling to make ends meet. Source B is helpful for an enquiry on Jewish immigration into Whitechapel, however given the fact that it's purpose is to gain sympathy the figures given could be exaggerated. Therefore Source B is less useful than Source A, as source B's purpose is to persuade whereas Source A's purpose is to inform which makes it more objective.

Britannia: "I can no longer offer shelter to fugitives. England is not a free country" 1905

Source C- Anti-Jewish Immigration poster
Strengths- Printed after Aliens Act 1905. Portrays pubic opinion of anti-immigration.

Weaknesses- Only shows anti-immigration views. Government endorsed paper so could have been publish to support new law.

Potential enquiries to use for-
-Poverty, overcrowding, immigration, attitudes towards Jews, tensions between locals and immigrants.

On the morning of the 30th September my attention was called to some writing on the wall of Goulston Street, Whitechapel which said 'The Juwes are the men who will not be blamed for nothing' I knew that in consequence of John Pizer becoming a suspect a strong feeling existed against the Jews. I was apprehensive that if the writing were left it would cause a riot.

Source D- H Division Report 6th November 1888
Strengths- Official report- duty to tell the truth. Report based on first hand experience.

Weaknesses- One month between incident and report therefore 'facts' could have been misrepresented.

Potential enquiries to use for-
- Beat patrol, Jack the Ripper, attitudes towards Jews, tensions between locals and immigrants.

THE EXPLOSION AT THE TOWER OF LONDON

Source E- Dynamite Saturday
Strengths- Offers insight into fear of general public after Fenian attacks.

Weaknesses- artist may exaggerate content of cartoon in order to criminalise Fenians- politically motivated.

Potential enquiries to use for-
- Irish Fenians, tensions between immigrants and locals

"It was no enthusiasm for free speech… it was simple love of disorder, hope of plunder. It may be hoped that the magistrates will not fail to pass exemplary sentences upon those now in custody who have laboured to the best of their ability to convert an English Sunday into a carnival of blood."

Source F- *The Times* 13th February 1887
Strengths- The Times is a national newspaper and very reputable for providing accurate information, even in 19thC

Weaknesses- Clear use of emotive language. Article is designed to persuade judges

Potential enquiries to use for-
- Work in Whitechapel, living conditions, treatment of the poor, family life.

Evaluating the usefulness of sources
2a) Study sources C and D. How useful are Sources C and D for an enquiry into tensions between immigrants and locals. Explain your answer, using Sources G and H and your own knowledge of the historical context.

2a) Study Sources E and F How useful are Sources E and F for an enquiry into the activities of Fenians. Explain your answer, using Sources E and F and your own knowledge of the historical context.

One girl was fined 1 shilling for letting the web twist round a machine to save her fingers from being cut, and was sharply told "never mind your fingers". Another, who carried out the instructions and lost a finger thereby, was left unsupported while she was helpless…let us at least avoid being "partakers of their sins", by abstaining from using their commodities.

Source G- *White Slavey* by Annie Besant in *The Link*
Strengths- Besant based her article on observations and evidence provided by workers inside the factory.

Weaknesses- Use of emotive language to exaggerate conditions in order to convince public to boycott Bryant and May products.

Potential enquiries to use for-
- Work in Whitechapel, treatment of the poor, Socialism, women

Circulars in this language (Yiddish) are distributed ad posted all over the division, but police know nothing of their purpose unless an interpreter is employed to translate them. As it is known that a number of these people are members of Continental Revolutionary Societies it would be very desirable to have members of the Service who could speak this language.

Source H- H Division Superintendent's memo to Scotland Yard

Strengths- Superintendent is a position of authority- reliable character. Internal memo- no obvious reason to lie

Weaknesses- reference to 'these people' is wide sweeping and could be based on personal bias.

Poverty, overcrowding, immigration, attitudes towards Jews, tensions between locals and immigrants.

2b) Study source A. How could you follow up Source A for enquiry about Jewish immigration into Whitechapel? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use. Complete the table below. (4)

Source A Life and labour of the People in London, **Charles Booth research report, 1889**

The newcomers have gradually replaced the English population in most districts… they have taken over **many streets and lanes and alleys**. They fill whole blocks of model dwellings; **they have introduced new trades** as well as new habits and they live and crowd together and work and go their own way independent of the great stream of London life striving around them.

Step 1. Identify your focus (1)
- Many streets and lanes and alleys
- Introduced new trades

Step 2. Link the question to the detail (1)
- Which streets is Booth referring to?
- What were these new trades like?

Step 3. A source to answer your question (1)
- Census records
- House of Lords Committee of Sweated trades

Step 4. Answer provided by source (1)
- Birth place of residents on certain streets
- Long hours, low wages, terrible conditions

2B) Study source I. How could you follow up Source D for an enquiry into tensions between locals and immigrants	
Detail in Source C that I would follow up:	
Question I would ask:	
What type of source I could use:	
How might this help answer my question:	

Organisation of the Police

BLIND-MAN'S BUFF.

BULL'S EYE ON BOBBY.

Organisation of the police

Brief history of the police
- 1829- Metropolitan Police Act. 3000 professional police introduced to London.
- 1842- Detective Branch formed. Few plain clothes officer. Small and ineffective.
- 1856- Police Act. All towns and cities to have at least one Constable for every 1,000 people.
- 1866- Police unable to control riot in Hyde Park. Army brought in.
- 1877- Trial of the Detectives. 2 Chief Inspectors accused of corruption.
- 1878- Criminal Investigation Division set up to prevent organised crime and corruption
- 1885- Metropolitan Police at under 14,000 for 5 million inhabitants of London.
- 1886- Charles Warren (Ex-General) appointed Metropolitan Police Commissioner
- 1888- Failure to catch Jack the Ripper humiliates City of London Police and Met Police.
- 1894- Bertillion system. Body measurements and mugshots used to identify criminals.
- 1901- First conviction using Fingerprints. Turned down in 1888 (used footprints instead)

Recruits
- Scotland Yard (Metropolitan Police HQ) held applicants for new recruits. Recruits to be aged 21-32, 6ft tall, should be able to read and write and must not have more than 2 children.

- Recruits given 2 weeks training then assigned to follow experienced constable in new division

- Must have good character reference and display 'discipline' on duty (Source A)

- Police force struggled to retain recruits beyond a year. 1860- pension given after 30 years. Better pay and wages kept recruits in for longer but Beat shift wore many officers down.

- 30% of recruits came from the countryside and were not used to the hardships of inner city life. (Source B)

H Division

- Metropolitan Police divided in to 20 divisions A-T. Whitechapel covered by H Division.

- 1885- 19 inspectors, 44 sergeants, 441 constables = 500 officers to police 176,000 people = one officer for every 300 people. More constables than most other divisions.

- Headquarters at Leman Street (near Peabody Estate).

- Sent minor criminals to Thames Police Court (running away from workhouse, drunkenness, etc). Judge tried cases without jury. (Source C)

- Serious crimes (Violent assault, murder, offences against the monarch, etc) dealt with at the Old Bailey. Juries decided guilt and Judge decided punishment. Prosecution bring evidence, followed by defence. Closing statements given at the end to summarise. (Source D)

Beat Patrol

- Constables wore blue uniform (contrast to red worn by army) and hard top hat to deflect attacks. . Designed to look authoritative but respectable. Constables carried truncheons, handcuffs and a bullseye lamp (for when it was cold and/or dark) which could be hidden by closing the latch and concealing the flame.

- Constables assigned a 'beat' (specific area for him to patrol) and would be expected to reach it a specific time after setting out from Leman Street. (Source)

- Constable had to stop and question suspicious characters, report to Beat Sergeant to discuss observations. Sergeants sometimes followed constables in order to ensure they doing their job. If a beat was missed or a crime took place without constable knowing about it he could be fined or sacked. The most common reason for sacking a Constable was drinking on the job- most drinks supplied by local landlords to gain future support upon renewing landlord licence. (Source F)

Relationship between police and locals

- Relationships were often frayed between police and locals. Most crimes were committed due to poverty. When rioting took place, the Police were often seen as heavy handed instruments of the government (Source G)

- The police had a duty to protect the people of Whitechapel. This was made difficult when many of the crimes committed were done out of desperation. E.g. Prostitutes or 'unfortunates' were not illegal but required policing due to associated crimes such as rape. Leman Street often hosted Soup Kitchens to feed the poor in an attempt to gather evidence and witnesses for ongoing crimes.

- The biggest problem for the police were local gangs. Racketeers demanded protection money from shop owners and many locals were afraid to report them. Most gangs in Whitechapel knew the area better than the Constables and memorised the Beat Patrol to avoid authorities. Some gangs were bold enough to attack the police directly. (Source H)

Exam questions and source investigation

1. Describe two features of an Old Bailey trial. (4)

> One feature of the Old Bailey would be the jury. (1) Trial juries often heard ten or more cases a day, and agreed their verdicts after very short periods of deliberation (1)
>
> Another feature of Old Bailey trial would be the use of witnesses. (1). Juries would listen to eye witnesses provided by the prosecution first, then the defence in order to determine if the defendant was guilty. (1)

Try some of these features question to consolidate your knowledge. Remember they are only worth 4 marks so identify a feature and develop. Keep it short and simple- no longer than 5 minutes.

1a. Describe two features of a Thames Valley trial (4)
1b. Describe two features recruitment into the Metropolitan police (4)
1c. Describe two features of the Beat System (4)
1d. Describe two features H Division (4)

Evaluating the usefulness of sources

2a. Study sources A and B. How useful are sources A and B into an enquiry about a beat constable's role? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context.

Source A:
An excerpt *Instruction Book for candidates and constables* 1871

Perfect command of temper is indispensable… The cooler he keeps himself the more power he will have over his assailants.

A constable must act with energy, promptness and determination, for if he wavers, or doubts the thief may escape or the opportunity to render assistance may be lost.

Source B:
Illustrated Police News 2nd June 1883.

Savage Attack Upon a Policeman
As he (Constable Mortimer) tackled Harris, a mob of young ruffians collected around him and commenced pelting him with stones…
The prisoner and his gang made their escape, leaving the constable unconscious.

SE A- 'if he wavers or doubts the thief may escape'	SE B- Constable was pelted with stones and left 'unconscious'
PROV- Produced by Met Police to inform police on role and duties	PROV- Illustrated Police News mainly published melodramatic and sensational stories- not typical
CONTEXT- Whitechapel was very poor. 75% of crimes were theft.	CONTEXT- Police did face violence especially from gangs e.g. Wild Boys or Odessians.
ATBQ- Reputable origin of source and matches own knowledge- useful	ATBQ- Source matches own knowledge but nature of source likely exaggerated = not useful.

Source A is useful for an enquiry into the role of a beat constable as it states that 'if he wavers or doubts the thief may escape' which suggests that theft took a large portion of a constable's time. This source is quite reliable as it was probably produced by the Metropolitan Police to give advice to prospective candidates and therefore has a duty to inform. I also know that this source is useful because the mention of theft fits in with my own knowledge. Whitechapel was very poor and 75% of all crimes recorded from the Home Office were related to theft of property. Given the fact that Source A is a government document, produced to help new recruits become good policemen suggests that this is a reliable source.

On the other hand, Source B is less useful for an enquiry into the role of a beat constable. In the source it says the constable was pelted with stones and left 'unconscious'. This suggests that constables often faced violence whilst out on beat patrol. This account is probably not typical of an everyday beat for constables because the Illustrated Police News mainly published sensational stories. This means that only stories as a melodramatic as the one concerning Constable Mortimer would be published which might not be representative of daily life. From my own knowledge I know that constables did face a risk of violence at the hands of gangs such as the Wild Boys. I also know that Constables had to mundane work such as stopping runaway horses and dealing with beggars. These types of activities were more common than fighting gangs and would not likely be published in the Police Illustrated News which makes source B useful but only for a narrow view of a constable's duties. In contrast, Source A comes from a more reputable source and is therefore more useful.

WWW: Analysed both sources
        Strong contextual knowledge
        Evaluates provenance

8/8

EBI: Could have evaluated purpose of
        Source B (tabloid to entertain)
        however this was covered in para 1.

Offence	Male	Female	Total
Property	381	74	455
Violence	352	65	417
Disorderly (Drunk/riotous)	337	208	545
Regulatory (very minor)	244	44	288
Total	1314	391	1705

Source C- Thames Police Court 1887
Strengths- Fact-based data which doesn't give any opinion and is open to interpretation.

Weaknesses- Only shows small snap shot (12 months) and doesn't show unrecorded crime

Potential enquiries to use for-
Non violent crime, violent crime, alcoholism, poverty

Table 3: Old Bailey Trials attended by H Division Policemen, 30-3-1851 – 30-3-1852

Date	Offence	H Policeman involved in case	H no
1851			
April 7th	Theft, stealing from master	WELSH John	H 46
April 7th	Breaking peace, wounding	WEAKFORD Thomas	H 5
April 7th	Violent theft, robbery	KELLY Thomas	H2
		WIGLEY Edward	H 141
April 7th	Theft, pickpocketing	GIFFORD William	H 155
		KELLY Thomas	H 2
May 12th	Theft, pickpocketing	GARRATT Gideon	H 213
		MALIN Thomas	H 74
June 16th	Breaking peace, wounding	ASTBURY William	H 151
July 7th	Violent theft, robbery	KELLY Thomas	H 2
July 7th	Theft from a specified place	HOLAN Patrick	H 13
		KELLY Thomas	H 2
July 7th	Theft from a specified place	HOLMES John	H 202
July 7th	Violent theft, robbery	DAMARELL Samuel	H 140
Aug 18th	Theft, stealing from master	DODD William	H 57
Aug 18th	Breaking peace, wounding	PEARCE William Horrell	H 154
Aug 18th	Breaking peace, wounding	KING William	H 22
Oct 27th	Coining offences	GREEN Thomas	H 136
		MACINTOSH David	H 9
Nov 24th	Coining offences	WEBB William	H 42
1852			
Feb 2nd	Deception	EGERTON Samuel	H 193
Feb 23rd	Theft, burglary	ARMSTRONG James	H 87

Source D- Old Bailey Trial
Strengths- Fact-based data which doesn't give any opinion and is open to interpretation.

Weaknesses- Only shows small snap shot (12 months) and doesn't show unrecorded crime

Potential enquiries to use for-
Non violent crime, violent crime, alcoholism, poverty.
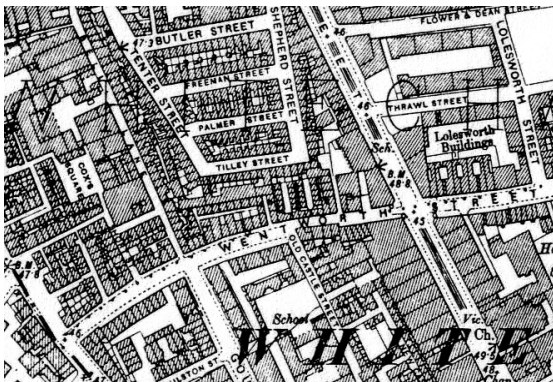
Source E- Beat Map
Strengths- Maps or drawn by cartographers who do lots of research into the spatial context of the area.

Weaknesses- Provide very little qualitative information or explanation behind events

Potential enquiries to use for- Role of constable, layout of Whitechapel, overcrowding, poverty

Name	Officer No.	Date dismissed	Length of service	Reason
Cox, G	H.138	Dec 1863	17 years	Receiving bribes
Fowler, F	H.115	Oct 1858	14 years	Drunk on duty
Hall, A	H127	Oct 1862	15 years	Absence from court
Hodge, J	H.94	Nov 1859	9 years	Drunk on duty

Source F- Dismissal Report
Strengths- Statistics based facts and reasons given must be true in order to stand up court

Weaknesses- Does not show Constables who were forced to retire rather than be dismissed. Not representative.

Potential enquiries to use for-
- Role of constable, poverty, Old Bailey, alcoholism

Evaluating the usefulness of sources
2a) Study sources C and D. How useful are Sources C and D for an enquiry into violent crime in the Whitechapel area. Explain your answer, using Sources C and D and your own knowledge of the historical context.

2b) Study Sources E and F. How useful are Sources E and for an enquiry into the problems facing the police. Explain your answer, using Sources E and F and your own knowledge of the historical context.

I never saw anything more like real warfare in my life- only the attack was all on one side. The police, in spite of their numbers, apparently thought they could not cope with crowd. They had certainly exasperated them, and could not disperse them, as every after charge- and some of these drove them right against the shutters... they returned again.

Source G- Walter Crane recalling 'Bloody Sunday' 1887
Strengths- Eye witness testimony- based on first hand observations. Insight into beliefs of general public

Weaknesses- Only shows one side. Could be politically motivated e.g. Crane was a famous Socialist campaigner himself

Potential enquiries to use for-
Tensions between immigrants and local, relationship between people and police, socialism, role of constable

JOSEPH SMALLEY (policeman, H 175.) On 10th Feb., at half-past twelve at night a person came behind me and struck me a violent blow between my eyes, and knocked me down and ran away—(after catching the defendant later on) I was in the act of taking him to the station, assisted by Constable Duffy; and one of the mob took Duffy's staff away from him and beat me...

Source H- Old Bailey trial of T. Geary for wounding of an officer
Strengths- Court records, official document. Witnesses must tell truth by law therefore testimony should be accurate

Weaknesses- Witness is victim of crime. Could exaggerate events to secure conviction of defendant,

Potential enquiries to use for-
Violent crime, gangs, relationship between people and police, role of constable

Evaluating the usefulness of sources
2a) Study sources G and H. How useful are Sources G and H for an enquiry into relationships between locals and police. Explain your answer, using Sources G and H and your own knowledge of the historical context.

2B) Study source H. How could you follow up Source D for an enquiry into tensions between police and locals	
Detail in Source C that I would follow up:	
Question I would ask:	
What type of source I could use:	
How might this help answer my question:	
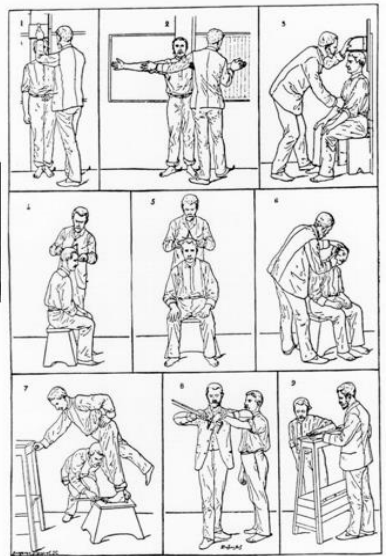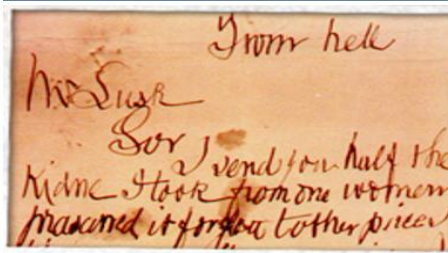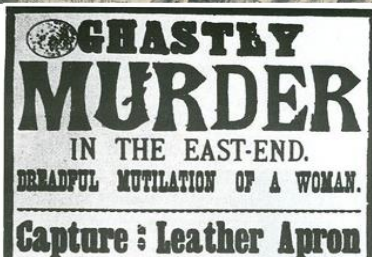
Investigative policing

CID

- 1829-Metropolitan Police formed in 1829. Police force designed to deter and prevent crime while it was happening.

- 1842- Shift in focus towards detection of crime with Detectives branch set up at Scotland Yard.

- 1877- Trial of Detectives results in the three senior officers convicted of corruption; many more accused and implicated,

- 1878- Criminal Investigation Division set up to reform Detectives Division. Headed by Charles Vincent.

- Detectives worked in plain clothes, paid better wages to attract good recruits and reported to Chief Inspector.

- Main role was to investigate 'habitual' or career criminals- identify patterns in crime locations, behaviour of criminals and likely targets to prevent crime or identify potential suspects.

Jack the Ripper Murders 1888

- 31st August. Mary Anne Nichols. Bucks Row

- 8th September. Annie Chapman. Hanbury Street

- 30th September. Elizabeth Stride. Dutfield's Yard

- 30th September. Catherine Eddowes. Mitre Square

- 9th November. Mary Kelly. Miller's Court
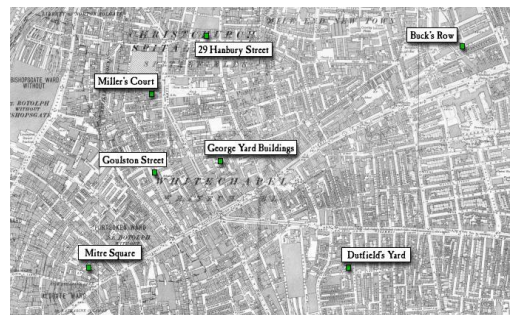
Police tactics
Leads and witnesses-
- all 5 murders were committed at night. Difficult to find witnesses- dark, unlit streets vs credibility of people who were out that late e.g. drunks and prostitutes.

- Police appealed for witnesses to come forward. H Division opened up a Soup Kitchen at Lemans Street HQ. After 'Double Event' (murder of Stride and Eddowes on 30th September) the police searched all lodging houses in the area. 2,000 people questioned, mainly butchers and surgeons- people capable of removing body parts and organs. Statements were written down word for word and read back to witness. (Source)

- Identity parades were used to rule out suspects based on descriptions given by witnesses. Dr Bond (police surgeon) used autopsy reports and witness descriptions to build a criminal profile e.g. normal looking, possible cloak/hood, solitary in his habits (Source B)

Sketches and posters
- Metropolitan police also handed out leaflets in order to appeal to general public on the back of any clues discovered. A leather apron was found in Mitre Square after murder of Catherine Eddowes. Locals suggested this man could have been John Pizer (Polish Bootmaker) but police later disproved this. (Source C)

- Artists were also employed to draw pictures of the deceased and the crime scene. These pictures were used to help witnesses come forward and compare different crimes in order to see if there were any links. This type of criminology would later be known as Modus Operandi- identifying how criminals use similar methods and patterns when committing crimes. (Source D)

Post Mortem and coroner reports
- Victims were carefully examined by a surgeon both at the crime scene and again later in the mortuary. The coroner looked for the following things
  -Body temperature = time of death
  -Wounds/injuries = cause of death, weapon used
  -Pictures of eyes = belief that images were stored in the retina

- Corners used these details to write a report on how they believe the crime took place including details of the criminal based on injuries sustained. (Source E)

What did the police learn?
- 1894 Bertillion system- Measurements, mug shots and records stored to identify patterns and arrest repeat criminals

- 1891 Introduction of telephone lines improved communication. No longer relied on whistles and shouting. H Division set up personal line 1907

- Jack the Ripper highlighted dense population of Whitechapel. Laws brought in to clear sums quicker (House of Working Class Act 1890)

Obstacles facing the police

Lack of forensic understanding
- Police in the 19ᵗʰ century did not know about DNA, blood groups or other methods of forensic investigation. Lost forensic opportunities included:
  - Using footprints (instead of new theory of fingerprints)
  - Wiping away graffiti implicating Jews due to fears of rioting
  - Wasted time photographing eyes- believed retina stored final images
  - Using Bloodhounds (which ran away) to track killer

Failures of the Police
- Metropolitan Police and City of London police were two different forces and initially worked well together. City of London Police sent constables to help H division put men on the streets. H Division also watched handling of Eddowes crime scene by City of London Police and learned new techniques.

- After Double Event, pressure began to build and both forces wanted credit for catching killer. Charles Warren (head of police) and James Munro (head of CID) were public enemies. Warren often made rash decisions (sent in army on Bloody Sunday 1887) in order to prove his authority = poor reputation. (Source F)

Media
- Today the Police and the media have an understanding of boundaries so that crimes can be solved more effectively and so that the media have access to information to pass on to public. Sometimes the Police work alongside the media to release statements or appeal to the public for help.

- NOT like 1888. Competition between cheap newspapers (Penny Dreadfuls) for the best stories was fierce. The Police refused to share information so the media had to use whatever they could find, Newspapers released sketches of the suspect which could have influenced witnesses. (Source G)

- Central News Agency received many letters claiming to be the killer. 'Dear Boss' letter received on the 27ᵗʰ September- wasn't handed over to the Police for four days. Contained intimate details about the murder and mocked police for not catching him. Signed 'Jack the Ripper. 300+ letters were received/made up = difficult for the police to narrow down suspects. (Source H- p159)

Whitechapel Vigilance Committee
- George Lusk, local builder, and other local businessmen were frustrated by lack of action after murder of second victim Annie Chapman. The government refused to offer rewards through fear of encourage hoaxes so WVC organised it's own reward system. Lusk and his friends walked the streets at night holding burning torches in order to find killer = frustrated Frank Abberline- CID investigator

- Lusk received many letters from people pretending to be Jack the Ripper. The 'From Hell' letter received after the Double Event and contained a piece of kidney preserved in wine- many belived this belonged to Elizabeth Stride. (Source I)

Exam questions and source investigation

1. Describe two features of rivalry between different police forces. (4)

> One feature or police rivalry could be Charles Warren and James Munro (1) Warren and the head of CID, James Munro, were public enemies which meant Warren often made decisions without consulting CID. (1)
>
> Another feature could be competition over catching Leather Apron. (1). At first the two forces shared evidence but after the double event they went out of their way to claim glory for catching the criminal. (1)

Try some of these features question to consolidate your knowledge. Remember they are only worth 4 marks so identify a feature and develop. Keep it short and simple- no longer than 5 minutes.

1a. Describe two features of the Double Event (4)
1b. Describe two features of the Dear Boss letter (4)
1c. Describe two features of Whitechapel Vigilance Committee (4)
1d. Describe two features of the Bertillion system (4)

Evaluating the usefulness of sources

2a. Study sources A and B. How useful are sources A and B for an enquiry into investigative policing in Whitechapel? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context.

Source A:
George Hutchinson's witness statement (Mary Kelly- 5th Victim)

I heard her say 'Alright' to him and the main said you will be alright for what have I told you.... I stood against the lamp of the Ten Bells Pub and watched him. They both then came past me and the man hid down his head with his hat over his eyes. I stooped down and looked in the face. He looked at me stern.

Source B:
Dr Bond's report on Mary Kelly's killer

He must be in the habit of wearing a cloak or overcoat or he could hardly have escaped notice in the streets if the blood on his hand was visible… He is possibly living among respectable persons who have some knowledge of his character and habits… and some suspicion that he is not quite right in his mind at times.

WARNING: WEAK ANSWER AHEAD…

READ THE FOLLOWING STUDENT RESPONSE AND THE EXAMINER COMMENTS.

THEN USE THE SPACE PROVIDED TO PLAN YOUR OWN ANSWER

Source A is not useful because it's a witness testimony and witnesses might lie. Also George was stood outside a pub so he could have been drunk. Witnesses forget things and because he was possible drunk his testimony could be lies or wrong. Mary Kelly was the 5th victim of Jack the Ripper. This was after the Double Event where he killed Catherine Eddowes and Elizabeth Stride. The killer was never caught. It could have been George and he could be covering up his crimes. Source B is useful because Dr Bond is a doctor and therefore tells the truth. **From my own knowledge I know that the police hired surgeons and artists to do autopsy where they take pictures of peoples eyes** because they fought the last image would be burnt into the retina so they could identify killers. **Dr Bond might have based his report on this evidence which makes him useful for investigative policing.**
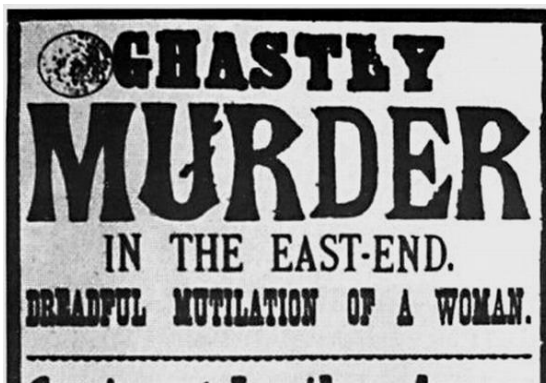
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Source B:
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He must be in the habit of wearing a cloak or overcoat or he could hardly have escaped notice in the streets if the blood on his hand was visible… He is possibly living among respectable persons who have some knowledge of his character and habits… and some suspicion that he is not quite right in his mind at times.

SE A-	SE B-
PROV-	PROV-
CONTEXT-	CONTEXT-
ATBQ-	ATBQ-

GHASTLY MURDER IN THE EAST-END.
DREADFUL MUTILATION OF A WOMAN.

Source C- Poster display by Police September 1888
Strengths- Based on evidence gathered by Police from a variety of evidence

Weaknesses- uses emotive language to appeal to witnesses, may not present evidence in fear of informing media/criminal.

Potential enquiries to use for-
Use of posters, police and the media, Jack the Ripper
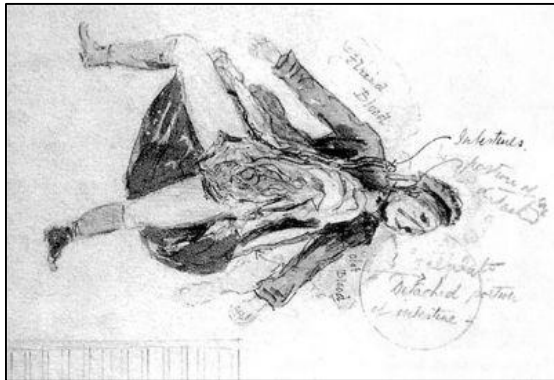
Source D- Fred Forster's sketch of Catherine Eddowes
Strengths- Professional artist hired to be objective, no political agenda or motive.

Weaknesses- narrow view of investigative policing. Artistic interpretation could differ between sketches.

Potential enquiries to use for-
Use of sketches, lack of forensic understanding, Jack the Ripper

The injuries had been made by someone who had knowledge of the human body and skill. There were no meaningless cuts. The womb had been taken by someone who knew where to find it. No unskilled person could have known this or have recognised where to find it… It must have been someone accustomed to the post mortem room…

Source E- Coroners Report of Annie Chapman 14th Sep 1888
Strengths- Coroner used scientific evidence to inform. Professional opinion based on years of experience

Weaknesses- Coroners often disagreed about theories based on lack of scientific knowledge.

Potential enquiries to use for-
Use of autopsy, lack of forensic understanding, Jack the Ripper

The double stupidity of weakening his (Charles Warren) detective force and strengthening the ordinary police force from reserves from the military destroys two safeguards of the community. It deprives it of a specifically trained force of men with brainpower adapted for detective work… They (soldiers) seem to know very little of the dark alleyways…

Source F- East London Advertiser 15th September 1888
Strengths- Representative of society's attitudes, reporters do research and interviews to based stories on

Weaknesses- Media had poor relationship with police, particularly Warren- could be aimed at attacking the force.

Potential enquiries to use for- Role of constable, investigative policing, relationship between media and police, Jack the Ripper

Evaluating the usefulness of sources
2a) Study sources C and D. How useful are Sources C and D for an enquiry into techniques used by the police to interview suspects. Explain your answer, using Sources C and D and your own knowledge of the historical context.

2b) Study Sources E and F. How useful are Sources E and F for an enquiry into the tactic used to catch Jack the Ripper. Explain your answer, using Sources E and F and your own knowledge of the historical context.
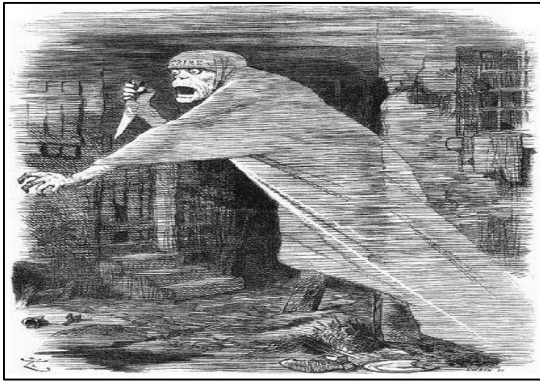
Source G- Punch Magazine *Nemesis of Neglect*
Strengths- Represents opinion of society, particularly working classes.

Weaknesses- Cartoons are satirical- exgaggerate stories and themes to make cartoons more appealing
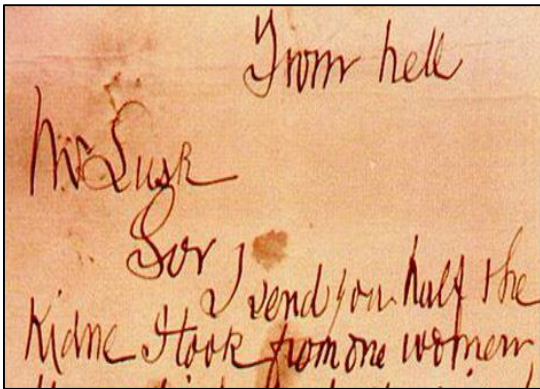
Potential enquiries to use for-
Jack the Ripper, treatment of the poor, relationship between media and police,

Source H- Dear Boss letter, received by Central News Agency
Strengths- possibly a genuine a letter from murder of 5 Whitechapel victims

Weaknesses- Media often fabricated evidence due to lack of communication with police. Letter could be a hoax/fake

Potential enquiries to use for-
Jack the Ripper, relationship between media and police

Source H- From Hell, received by Whitechapel Vigilance Committe
Strengths- possibly a genuine a letter from murder of 5 Whitechapel victims

Weaknesses- Media often fabricated evidence due to lack of communication with police. Letter could be a hoax/fake

Potential enquiries to use for-
Jack the Ripper, relationship between media and police

2B) Study source G. How could you follow up Source D for an enquiry into the difficulties facing the police investigating the Whitechapel murders (4_

Detail in Source G that I would follow up:	
Question I would ask:	
What type of source I could use:	
How might this help answer my question:	

Choose your own sources

Over the last few pages you have been introduced to over 30 different sources, their strengths, weaknesses and usefulness for different enquiries. This is simply too much for anyone to remember. Take this chance to choose some sources from each section. Try to pick ones which you think you will be able to remember for an exam.

Type of source	What it usually contains	Strengths	Limitations	Enquiries
Charles Booth	• Surveys, • Reports • Maps All on conditions in Whitechapel and other areas	Booth used 60 researchers who talked to a variety of sources	Booth wanted to highlight consequences of poverty	• Poverty • Immigration • Layout of WC

Strengthen your knowledge

1) Describe the living conditions in a typical Whitechapel rookery?

2) What was the impact of the Dwellings Act 1875?

3) Explain why there was hostility shown to the Irish immigrant community in Whitechapel?

4) Why was there tension between local business owners and Jewish immigrants?

5) Why were the government wary of the Social Democratic Federation?

6) What type of resistance did H division face whilst on the beat?

7) Give one example of problem which the Metropolitan police had difficulty solving?

8) What was the most logical tactic used by the police during the Jack the Ripper investigation?

9) Why did the police see the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee as a nuisance?

10) How did the Jack the Ripper case lead to better conditions for the people of Whitechapel?

Challenge Questions

a) How could the types of work available cause difficulties for Whitechapel families?

b) Why was the workhouse a last resort for the poor?

c) Explain two ways in which immigration caused problems for the police?

d) Why was John Pizer a feasible suspect in the Jack the Ripper murders?

e) How did Bloody Sunday impact the relationship between the police and the public?

f) Give one example of resentment against the police by the public in minor issues?

g) Which obstacle was the most damaging for the Met's investigation into Leather Apron?

h) Why did policing get better after 1888? Give one example to support your view

Now that you have you made your way through all the topics it would be a good idea for you to do a knowledge audit. Below are a list of the topics you need to know for Paper 1. Choose four colours and be honest with your assessment of your own knowledge. This should be done a few weeks before your exam so that you have enough time to revise short topics again if you need to.

Very strong 9-10	Happy 6-8
OK 4-5	Must revise 1-3

Crime and Punishment knowledge organiser

Saxons	Normans/ Later MA	Early Modern Period	Industrial	20th Century
Laws/ Crimes	Laws/ Crimes	Laws/ Crimes	Laws/ Crimes	Laws/ Crimes
Policing	Policing	Policing	Policing	Policing
Punishments	Punishments	Punishments	Punishments	Punishments

Whitechapel knowledge organiser

Living conditions	Social Unrest	Organisation of police	Investigative policing
Housing	Irish immigration	Structure/ recruits	Police tactics
Work	Jewish immigration	H Division/Beat	Police obstacles
Criminal activity	Socialism/ anarchism	Relationship with locals	Jack the Ripper
Relevant Sources	Relevant Sources	Relevant Sources	Relevant Sources