

Crime and Punishment through Time c.1000 to the Present - Revision

Key Words

Continuity - When things stay the same

Poaching - illegal hunting or fishing

Mutilation - Deliberately cutting bits off someone

Hundred - Area of local government in Anglo-Saxon England - equivalent to 100 households

Tithing - Area of government in Anglo-Saxon England equivalent to 10 households

Statute - A law passed by Parliament

Heresy - Crime committed when a person disagrees with church teachings.

Feudalism - System of land ownership in Middle Ages

Enclosure - When rich people put up hedges or fences around land to claim it as their own.

Import - to bring goods into the country

Bloody Code - Series of laws between 1700 and 1823 which imposed the death penalty for even quite petty crimes

Industrial revolution - When the British economy was transformed between 1750 and 1900 by the building of factories

Trade Union - Organisation which represents workers' interests to their employers

Decriminalise - To say that something isn't a crime any more

Hate Crime - Crime committed out of hatred for a particular group of people.

Deterrence - Putting someone off doing something

Retribution - Getting your revenge on someone by punishing them

Rehabilitation - Giving someone the skills/ education to change their lives

Removal - Taking someone away from society

Restitution - Giving something back to society

Corporal punishment - Punishment involving beating, whipping or mutilation

Bridewell - Early prison/ house of correction

Transportation - punishment involving taking someone to another country to do hard labour for 7-14 years.

Gaol - Old fashioned spelling of jail

Separate system - Prison system where prisoners were isolated from each other.

Non-Custodial alternative - Modern punishment which avoids sending offenders to prison

Capital punishment - The death penalty

Crime-Change and Continuity 1000-2018

Period	Date	Crime	Explanation
M E D I E V A L	Anglo-Saxon (400-1066)	Murder Assault Public disorder Rape Arson Theft (such as stealing crops) Counterfeiting coins Treason Rebellion Murder, assault, public disorder, rape, arson, theft, counterfeiting, treason and rebellion all continue to be crimes	People tended to live in small communities and crime was fairly difficult to get away with which limited the range of crimes that were committed. Crimes tended to be against the person, against authority or against property. All of these things have been regarded as crimes throughout British history and continue to be regarded as crimes today. This is evidence of <u>continuity</u> .
	Norman (1066-1154)	New Crimes were created Forest Law (creates crime of poaching)	Continuity with Anglo-Saxons (see above)
		Murdrum Fine	King created royal forests as his personal hunting playground and cleared away villages to create them. Only those who paid the King to do so could hunt in the forests. Most poor English people could not and were severely punished if found hunting or grazing their animals or gathering firewood in the forest. This created the crime of poaching. Punishments included mutilation or even death. Most people did not regard this as a crime so it is often described as a social crime.
	Later Middle Ages (1154-1500)	Statute of Labourers New heresy laws	This was a new law and used to help establish control over the conquered population. If an Anglo-Saxon murdered a Norman and the culprit was not caught, then the whole hundred where the body was found would be punished with a large fine. This punishment was only for the murder of Normans, so murdering a Norman had become more serious than murdering an Anglo-Saxon. With far fewer workers around after the Black Death, peasants could demand higher wages for their work. The ruling classes became worried about the Peasants becoming wealthier and more powerful and did not want to pay higher wages, so they passed this law which made it a crime to ask for higher wages These made disagreeing with the teachings of the Church a crime. A small number of reformers, called Lollards, had been pushing for changes to the church including translating the Bible into English, The clergy felt undermined by this and medieval kings wanted to be seen to uphold church teachings. Punishments were severe including burning at the stake.

Period	Date	Crime	Explanation
EARLY MIDDLE PERIOD	1500-1700	Crimes against the person increased; there was an increase in street criminals and petty thieves. Crimes against property increased, for example poaching, as more landowners restricted those who could hunt on their land. More people were found guilty of heresy and high treason	This was because an increase in the population and the decline of feudalism meant there was higher unemployment which meant more people moved to urban areas in search of work. This meant towns and cities grew. The end of Feudalism and new farming methods led to enclosure of land (fencing it off for the exclusive use of the landowner). This is because of the frequent changes of religion that happened in this period.
	Mainly 1500-1600	New Crimes - Vagabondage: a vagabond or vagrant = an unemployed/ homeless person. They often resorted to begging/ thieving/ charity when they could not find work; resented by local population. Viewed as lazy and responsible for their own situation. Late 15th and 16th centuries saw a large increase in the number of vagabonds due to falling wages, increased population, rising food prices and no system to help needy.	Laws were passed to make vagrancy a crime which is an example of how the general population can put pressure on the government to make laws on what they class as a crime. <i>1494 Vagabonds and Beggars Act</i> - vagabonds to be put in stocks for 3 days and then sent back to where they came from. <i>1547 Vagrancy Act</i> - Able-bodied man without work for 3 days to be branded and sold as slave for 2 years. <i>1597 Act for the Relief of the Poor</i> - Split vagrants into 2 categories (deserving- elderly, sick and disabled) and undeserving (those fit for work). <i>1601 Poor Laws</i> - The deserving could be given poor relief by the local parish; the undeserving could be branded, whipped or sent to a correction house.
	1600-1700	Smuggling: This is when people bring goods into the country secretly to avoid paying import taxes and then sell them on.	When import taxes on certain goods, including brandy and tea were introduced in the 17th century, the crime of smuggling increased dramatically. Like poaching, it is an example of a social crime; many people didn't see it as a threat, not least because they were benefitting from the cheaper goods that resulted, this made laws against it hard to enforce.
	1542-1700	Witchcraft: This had been a minor crime in medieval times that was dealt with by the church courts	It became viewed as a more serious crime in this period. This was because of a change in the definition of witchcraft. In medieval England, witches were seen as people who went against the rules of the church by dabbling in ancient superstitions and magic. However, after the reformation, witches were viewed as being in league with the devil and actively working to destroy the church and to take people's souls to Hell. A number of laws were therefore passed against witchcraft 1542: Henry VIII made witchcraft punishable by death. 1563: Charges of witchcraft had to be tried in a common court, not in a church court 1604: James I instructed the death penalty to be given to people who summoned evil spirits.

Period	Date	Crime	Explanation
1700 to 1900	1700-1850	There was an increase in crimes such as street theft and burglary, drunk and disorderly behaviour, prostitution and public disorder.	<p>With the rise of factories in towns during the industrial revolution, more and more people travelled to towns looking for work. This meant towns grew bigger and that communities were less tightly knit. Larger towns meant it was easier to escape being caught and some groups of criminals took advantage of this to set up professional gangs of thieves.</p> <p>At the other end of the extreme, low wages for unskilled workers in factories meant extreme poverty for some, and, therefore a rise in survival crimes such as stealing food.</p>
	1700-1830	Highway Robbery	<p>This increased in the 18th century because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Improved roads led to more people travelling</i> • <i>Increased trade between towns meant more goods and money were transported by road.</i> • <i>Many roads were isolated making it easy to get away with.</i> <p>However, it was a short-lived problem and had disappeared by 1830. This was because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>As part of the Bloody Code, it became a capital crime to be armed and in disguise on a high road.</i> • <i>Mounted patrols on major roads and the growth of the railways helped reduce opportunities for highway robbery.</i> • <i>The growth of the banking system meant there was less need for people to carry their valuables on journeys.</i>
	1700-1823	Changes in Poaching	<p>Poaching increased in the 18th century with poaching gangs that worked on a large scale. This led to the 1723 Waltham Black Act which made poaching a capital crime and also made it illegal to carry snares or own hunting dogs in a poaching area. This was part of the Bloody Code. Many viewed this as unfair and many poaching laws were repealed in 1823.</p>
	1740-1850	Changes in Smuggling: Smuggling increased from 1740-1850 because the tax on imported goods increased dramatically. Smugglers began to make huge profits by bringing these goods into the country secretly, without paying tax, and selling them on. Smuggling finally decreased as a crime when import taxes were cut in the 1840s.	<p>As a result, smuggling became big business and the result was the creation of large gangs of organised smugglers, like the Hawkhurst gang, which smuggled huge volumes of goods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mounted customs officers tried to prosecute smugglers, but found it difficult because of the large areas of coast they had to patrol.</i> • <i>Another thing that made it hard for customs officers to catch the smugglers was the fact that many people viewed the smugglers as heroes who brought them cheap goods</i> • <i>Moreover lots of people were involved in smuggling:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>the smugglers themselves.</i> - <i>those who traded with the smugglers.</i> - <i>those who bought smuggled goods.</i> - <i>those who gave smugglers alibis.</i>

Period	Date	Crime	Explanation
<p style="font-size: 48px; text-align: center;">1 7 0 0 to 1 9 0 0</p>	1736	<p>Witchcraft: An Act of 1736 decriminalised witchcraft as most people no longer believed in it. People could still be prosecuted for trying to take advantage of others by claiming to be able to perform magic. However, such people were being prosecuted as confidence tricksters, not witches.</p>	<p>Witchcraft stopped being a crime because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social changes led to more prosperity and political stability. • The Royal Society, set up by Charles II, led to the development of Science in Britain. As more and more scientific experiments were carried out, science was able to explain things that were previously thought to be the work of witches. This meant that while many poor people might still believe in witches, the educated classes who were responsible for making new laws did not.
	1834-36	<p>The Tolpuddle Martyrs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1834, a group of farmworkers in Tolpuddle in Dorset formed a Friendly Society (a type of early Trade Union) to protest at their low wages. • However, the farm owners and the government feared a revolution and had them arrested for taking secret oaths under an old law designed to stop naval mutinies. • At their trial, they were found guilty and transported to Australia for 7 years, a severe punishment, no doubt designed to deter others. • Although there were protests and a petition of 200,000 signatures was collected the six men were transported to Australia. • However, protests continued and in 1836, the Tolpuddle Martyrs were pardoned and returned home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incident highlights how the authorities could use the law to criminalise those they viewed as a threat. Comparisons could be made with the Statute of labourers in the Later Middle Ages. • It also shows how the government would protect the interests of employers at the expense of workers.

Period	Date	Crime	Explanation
1900 to 2018	1990-2018	Change and Continuity in Modern Crime. The modern world sometimes seems to contain a lot of new types of crime. However, although new methods might be used, the crimes committed are often the same crimes as those of past ages.	For example, theft has always been a common crime. However, computers and modern transport have created new ways to steal. Most 'cybercrimes' are new versions of old crimes such as online theft, fraud (deceiving someone to get money out of them) or extortion (using threats to get money from someone). What is new, however, is the scale, as thousands of people can be targeted at once. Moreover, the perpetrators of cybercrime can be overseas which it makes it difficult for the authorities to deal with them. Violent crimes are nothing new either, but the weapons used have changed. Other crimes which are sometimes seen as new are often simply new versions of older crimes, such as drink driving (driving a horse-drawn carriage while drunk was made illegal in 1872).
	1900-2018	Smuggling: Smuggling legal and illegal items without paying tax has happened for centuries.	In modern Britain, goods such as cigarettes, alcohol and illegal drugs are smuggled into the country. There has also been a growth in people trafficking. As in the past, some types of smuggling (e.g. smuggling cigarettes and alcohol) are seen as less serious 'social crimes.'
	1900-2018	Terrorism is not new - the gunpowder plotters could be described as terrorists.	However, modern weapons, transport and communications mean that more ordinary people are at risk from terrorism.
	1967-2018	Changing Society and Crime: Since WW2 Britain has become more multicultural, principally because of the large numbers of Commonwealth citizens who were encouraged to immigrate to help rebuild the country after the war. It has also become more equal, as the position of women has changed, and more tolerant of differences in sexual behaviour and orientation. As a result, some activities which were previously regarded as illegal were decriminalised.	To help protect racial minorities from discrimination and race hatred in the new multicultural society, the following laws were passed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1968 Race Relations Act which made it illegal to discriminate against someone on grounds of their race or ethnicity • 2006 Racial and Religious Hatred Act - this made the spreading of racial or religious hatred a crime. As society became more tolerant, homosexuality was decriminalised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1967 Sexual offences Act decriminalised homosexuality for men over the age of 21. Homosexuals were given protection from hate crimes in 2005: • 2005 criminal Justice Act - More severe sentences could now be given for hate crimes against gay people (and indeed for hate crimes based on race or religious hatred. As women were given more equality, society's attitude to abortion changed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1967 Abortion Act Decriminalised abortion in certain situations
	1971-2018	Drug Crimes: Taking or supplying some substances has been illegal in the UK since the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 .	Drugs are classified as to how dangerous they are thought to be. The criminalisation of drugs is controversial. Some think it is important for drugs to be illegal in order to clarify that taking them is wrong, while others consider it a personal choice.
	1900-2018	Driving Offences: Self-evidently, these have arisen due to the huge number of motor vehicles now on our roads.	Driving offences include driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol, speeding, driving without insurance, an MOT certificate, or a valid driving licence, ignoring traffic lights or road signs, driving whilst using a mobile phone.

Punishment 1000-2018

Period	Date	Punishment	Explanation
M E D I E V A L		<p>Minor crimes (e.g. Petty theft)</p> <p>Major crimes or repeat offences</p> <p>More serious crimes such as murder or arson.</p> <p>Most serious crimes such as treason, heresy or rebellion.</p> <p>After the Norman conquest in 1066, there was an increase in corporal and capital punishment. Harsh punishments were seen as a way to frighten people so that they did not challenge authority. For example, after one rebellion in the North, William the Conqueror punished not just the rebels, but also all the ordinary people in Northern England. He burned their crops in their fields and killed their animals, so that they would starve. (This was known as the harrowing of the north). Punishments in Norman England were therefore largely about <i>deterrence</i> and <i>retribution</i>. However, it was not just crimes against Norman authority that received harsh punishments.</p>	<p>Punished by the use of fines, or, perhaps the stocks (humiliation in front of community).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fines - e.g. in Anglo-Saxon England there was the wergild where a murderer would have to pay blood money to a victim's family (sliding scale depending on social status of victim). Also the murdrum fine in Norman England (see section on crimes). NB the difference between the wergild and the murdrum fine is that wergild was paid to the victim's family whereas murdrum was paid to the King. Corporal punishment - Beatings, floggings, mutilation e.g. the penalties for breaking the forest laws could include castration or blinding; the penalty for stealing could include the cutting off of people's hands and the penalty for slander was the cutting out of the offender's tongue. Capital punishment, usually by beheading or hanging. Execution by beheading or burning. Burning was usually the punishment for heresy. In the later Middle Ages, a new punishment for treason was added - hanging, drawing and quartering. Physical punishments such as mutilations and executions became more common as the idea of paying compensation declined. Hanging in particular was used for a wide range of offences, including theft and arson as well as murder! Some of the harshest punishments were given to those breaking the new Forest Laws for which the punishments could include castration, blinding and hanging.

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EARLY MODERN	1500-1700	Most of the old punishments continued to be used in the same way in the period 1500-1700.	e.g. hanging, the stocks, corporal punishment etc.
	1500-1600	Punishments like hanging, drawing and quartering and burning at the stake became used increasingly in this period	This was due to the upheavals caused by the Reformation
	1500-1600	Punishments for Vagrancy	1494 Vagabonds and Beggars Act - vagabonds to be put in stocks for 3 days and then sent back to where they came from. 1547 Vagrancy Act - Able-bodied man without work for 3 days to be branded and sold as slave for 2 years. 1597 Act for the Relief of the Poor - Split vagrants into 2 categories (deserving- elderly, sick and disabled) and undeserving (those fit for work). 1601 Poor Laws - The deserving could be given poor relief by the local parish; the undeserving could be branded, whipped or sent to a correction house.
	1590s	New punishments - the Bridewell	Many towns built a house of correction in the late 1500s, to punish and reform offenders. The first of these was the Bridewell Palace in London and so all came to be known as Bridewells. Vagrants, unmarried mothers and runaway apprentices were sent to the Bridewell where they were whipped and set to hard work. They were also used as an extra punishment when other punishments or warnings had not worked. The authorities believed that crimes were usually a result of not working hard enough. This was a new development because the Bridewell can be viewed as the first proper prison (prisons had mainly been used in the past to hold prisoners before their trial or before execution).
	1600-1823	New Punishments - The Bloody Code	The number of crimes for which the Death penalty could be imposed increased to 50. This could be for very petty offences like stealing a rabbit or a loaf of bread. The reason for this was to deter people from committing these crimes. This system continued until 1825 and was known as the Bloody Code
LATER MODERN	1600-1783	New Punishments - Transportation to N. America: Transporting criminals to the colonies in North America, where they did manual work, began under James I (1603-1625).	Criminals were sentenced to either 7 or 14 years and were then released, but most could not afford to return to England. Between 50,000 and 80,000 men and women were transported to America at this time. It reflected new ideas on the aims of punishment - transportation was still a serious punishment, but gave the chance of rehabilitation, while still acting as a deterrent. Moreover, it was an alternative to execution under the Bloody Code for petty crime, which some thought was too harsh. It also allowed inhabitants and workers to establish the American colonies while removing criminals from Britain.

Period	Date	Punishment	Explanation
<p style="font-size: 48pt; text-align: center;">1 7 0 0 to 1 9 0 0</p>		<p>New approaches to punishment - The number offences punishable by death was increased under the Bloody Code.</p> <p>By the 19th century, however, it had become clear that the Bloody Code did not work. A lot of crimes against property were committed because people were desperate because they or their families were starving. The Bloody Code did not work as a deterrent, therefore. It also caused some crimes to become more violent. When highway robbery became a capital crime, the number of people murdered by highwaymen increased as they wanted to avoid detection. Increasingly, people began to feel that capital and corporal punishments were inhumane and not appropriate for any but the most serious crimes. They also believed that the punishment should be made to fit the crime and that there should be some opportunity for prisoners to rehabilitate themselves</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law-makers were worried about crime and changes in society, particularly with regard to the increase in crime resulting from the growth in towns (see above). Law-makers thought that harsh punishments worked to control crime and therefore decided to introduce the Death Penalty as a deterrent. As rich landowners, law-makers were particularly worried about property crime, which explains why the death penalty was the consequence for different forms of theft or even for crimes like poaching. The number of capital crimes reached a peak in 1810. • Because of this, there was an increasing emphasis on prison and transportation • Transportation: Transportation took place to Australia after the loss of Britain's American colonies in the 1780s. Fortunately, Australia had been discovered in 1770. Transportation to Australia increased with the increase in the crime rate. Once there, the criminals would work for settlers for 7 years, building roads and railways. Most stayed in Australia once there sentence was finished because they couldn't afford the fare home • By 1868, however, transportation had ended. This was because Australia no longer needed forced labour and the locals didn't want any more criminals to be sent there. • Some felt it was too expensive and not a strong enough deterrent. • Others felt it was too harsh for the criminals and their families. • More prisons had been built and these were increasingly used instead of transportation. • Prison: Conditions in 18th century prisons were very poor, but were increasingly used as a form of punishment, with prisoners being kept in poor, unsanitary conditions and performing hard labour. (This often involved completing meaningless tasks, e.g. the treadwheel). • Many thought prison conditions should be poor with hard labour, but several reformers thought prisons should be improved to increase the likelihood of rehabilitation • John Howard's work led to the 1774 Gaol Act, which suggested how health and sanitation in prisons could be improved.. Among other things, he recommended clean, decent food and water, useful work for prisoners, Christian teaching, private cells to allow reflection on crimes and a wage for gaolers so that they would not exploit prisoners. • Elizabeth Fry began visiting women in Newgate prison in 1813. She set up education classes to reform female prisoners. She also got them better food and clothes and treated them with kindness and respect. Their work influenced Peel's reforms of 1823. Howard and Fry heavily influenced Robert Peel's 1823 Gaol Act which said that gaolers should be paid which meant that they stopped charging the prisoners for things like bedding (and even their release). The Act also stated that prisoners should not be placed in chains and that chaplains should visit prisoners regularly. These were good ideas. However, as there were no prison inspectors, its impact was limited.

Period	Date	Punishment	Explanation
1700 to 1900		<p>A new development in prisons came in 1842 with the Pentonville system. In this system, prisoners were each provided with their own cell. The cell was provided with its own toilet and washing facilities and the means for the prisoners to carry on their work without leaving their cells. For example, a picture of a Pentonville cell from 1862 shows a loom, actually in the cell, with which the prisoner would be able to weave to weave. When prisoners left their cells to take part in group activities, like taking exercise or attending the prison chapel, they wore masks to prevent communication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The thinking behind this was principally influenced by the need for rehabilitation. Solitude was thought to be the best way to provide prisoners with the opportunity to reflect on their crimes, turn to religion and to reform their ways. • It also meant that prisoners would not be influenced by other criminals. • The cell provided everything they needed so they rarely had to leave it. • There was still an element of retribution here, though, because the isolation and boredom certainly made the criminal pay for their crime. • Because it was a serious, tough punishment, it would also have acted as a deterrent. • Not surprisingly given the improved sanitary arrangements, Pentonville was healthier than most other prisons. • Many people thought it provided the right level of punishment - not too harsh, not too soft. • However, the continuous isolation led to mental illness and a high suicide rate. • There was no education or instruction to provide new skills for prisoners to use when they were released.

Period	Date	Punishment	Explanation
1900 to 2018		<p>Prison. The use of prison as a punishment continued to increase after 1900 with many changes. Whereas prisons in the 1800s were used to punish criminals and to discourage them from reoffending on release, prisons today try to reduce reoffending rates through education and through giving prisoners work which teaches them new skills. However, they have mixed success rates and the general public do not always support what can be portrayed as 'holiday camp' prisons.</p> <p>Abolition of the Death Penalty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1965 Abolished for most crimes.; last execution in Britain takes place. • 1998 Death penalty abolished for high treason and piracy with violence. • 1999 Home Secretary signs 6th protocol of European convention on human rights, formally ending the death penalty in Britain. <p>Non Custodial Alternatives to Prison These types of punishment have been used more and more in the last 2 decades. They mean that people are punished for their crimes, but not kept in prison</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different prisons were set up to deal with different types of criminals. For example, there are open prisons where prisoners are not locked up in cells, whilst at the other extreme, there are high security prisons where prisoners are kept in cells, away from other inmates for much of the day. • Since 1907, it has been possible to release some prisoners on probation - they are watched by probation officers and put back in prison if they re-offend. • In 1948, hard labour and corporal punishment in prisons were abolished. • Separate prisons were established for young people. Borstals were set up in the early 1900s. They used work and education to try to reduce re-offending rates among young people.. They had some success with this. Today's 'Young offenders' institutions are much less successful and have high reoffending rates. • There has been a recent rise in female prisoners, but still only 6% of prisoners are women. • Men's and women's prisons are different with women being able to spend more time with their children, for example. <p>Capital punishment was last used in 1964. It was completely abolished in 1999 because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas about punishment continued to change - reform and paying back society were now seen as more important than retribution and deterrence. • Controversial cases in the 1950s (e.g.. Timothy Evans, Ruth Ellis and Derek Bentley) led people to question the use of capital punishment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1950 Timothy Evans was hanged for murdering his wife and baby. Later evidence proved he didn't do it. - 1963 Derek Bentley was hanged for murdering a policeman, even though he didn't fire the gun and had serious learning difficulties. - 1965 Ruth Ellis was hanged for murdering her boyfriend after he had violently abused her for years. <p>These punishments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sentences - e.g. working on community projects • Anti- social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs). • Electronic tagging.

Law Enforcement 1000-2018

Period	Date	Law Enforcement	Explanation
M E D I E V A L	Anglo-Saxons (1000-1066)	<p>Around the year 1000, most people lives in small hamlets or on farms or on villages or in small towns, known as burhs. In these small, tight-knit communities, everyone knew everyone else and most people had a strong sense of duty towards their community. This was an important reason why the crime rate was low and had an important impact on how the law was enforced.</p> <p>Trial by Ordeal; this was first used in Anglo-Saxon times, but was still being used at the start of the 13th century. People were sent for a trial by ordeal if a person's guilt could not be decided by a court. Various methods were used, but they all had one thing in common: the outcome of every ordeal was seen as God's judgement on the guilt or innocence of the person accused. (NB: The trial by ordeal was part of the law enforcement system, designed to establish guilt/ innocence; it was not a punishment).</p>	<p>Tithings - shires were split into areas called hundreds and each hundred was split into 10 tithings. All men (over the age of 12) in a tithing were responsible for each other. If one was accused of a crime, the others made sure that he went to court, since they knew they would be fined if he did not. A Shire Reeve (later known as the Sheriff) was a local man, appointed by the community, to take criminals to court and make sure any punishment was carried out. He also met regularly with one man from each tithing.</p> <p>Hue and Cry - The victim or a witness to a crime would raise the hue and cry by shouting to alert others. Anyone who heard the hue and cry was expected to join the chase and help catch the suspected criminal</p> <p>Courts - If the suspect did not admit to the crime or was not caught in the act, the guilt or innocence of the suspect had to be decided by a court. The most serious crimes were dealt with by the royal court which was a national court. Moderately serious crimes were dealt with by the Shire Court and petty crimes were dealt with by the hundred Court. Court hearings usually took place in public at a prominent point in the landscape.</p> <p>Oaths - Swearing oaths before God was a major part of Anglo-Saxon justice. The accused would swear their innocence under oath and others would support them as oath helpers. The numbers of oath helpers required to prove innocence would depend on the seriousness of the accusation. It might seem like this was open to abuse. However, it must be remembered that swearing a false oath was regarded as a grievous sin which could result in the swearer being sent to Hell when they died. If the person's guilt could not be decided the accused would be handed over to the church for a trial by ordeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trial by hot water or by hot iron - if the scald/ burn healed well, the person was innocent. If not, they were guilty. • Trial by water - if the person sank they were innocent (the pure water had accepted them). If they floated they were guilty (the pure water had rejected them). • Trial by Consecrated Bread (for priests only): If they choked on the consecrated bread they were guilty!

Period	Date	Law Enforcement	Explanation
M E D I E V A L	Norman (1066-1154)	After 1066, the Normans kept much of the Anglo-Saxon system of law enforcement.	<p>Continuity - The Anglo-Saxon system of tithings, the hue and cry and the court system continued. Law enforcement, in most cases, remained the responsibility of the community.</p> <p>Change - The Normans introduced trial by combat (showing the more military nature of Norman society) as another way of establishing guilt and settling disputes. The two people would fight until one was killed or surrendered (and he would then be put to death anyway).</p> <p>Another change was the introduction of foresters who were used to police the forests and enforce the forest laws. They dealt with suspects harshly and were feared by local communities.</p>
	Later Middle Ages (1154-1500)	As towns grew through the 13 th and 14 th centuries, so did crime. Although communities were still involved in law enforcement, the authorities became more involved appointing officials to oversee law enforcement	<p>Community Involvement in Law Enforcement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity - Tithings and the hue and cry remained part of the system. • Continuity - Trials by ordeal continued until 1215. • Change - Trial by ordeal and combat were abolished in 1215 because the Pope decided they had nothing to do with religion and were just superstition; he told priests to end their involvement. • Change - communities began to appoint parish constables to oversee law enforcement in the community. The constable would be appointed for a year. This was an unpaid job, but they usually did their jobs well because of the status it gave them in their community. From 1250, the constables would lead the chase after the hue and cry was raised and arrest the suspects when captured. • Change - Some towns also had a night watch, in which volunteers patrolled the streets. Any suspected criminals caught were handed over to the constable. <p>Role of Government appointed officials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change - From 1195, Knights were appointed by Richard I as keepers of the peace in some unruly areas. In 1327, Edward II extended this to all areas. • Change - Following the justices of the Peace Act (1361), the role of keeper of the peace evolved to become justice of the peace (often known simply as JP). JPs had the power to hear minor crimes in small courts (called quarter sessions) 4 times a year. They were still appointed by the monarch and were mostly local lords. • Change - The role of the sheriff expanded; he was expected to track down criminals if the hue and cry had not worked. From 1285, he was able to form a posse of local men to help chase and catch criminals.

Period	Date	Law Enforcement	Explanation
E A R L Y M O D E R N	1500-1700	<p>The increasing size of town populations was an important factor for changes in law enforcement. Traditional methods became less effective and a more organised system was put in place where both the town authorities and local communities played a part. The role of the church in law enforcement decreased.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity - The expectation that people would join the hue and cry if raised remained an important part of law enforcement. • Continuity - There was still no national police force, so there were regional variations in the way the law was enforced. • Change - There were, however, changes to the roles of town constables and watchmen to try to deal with the increase in urban crime: <p><u>Town Constables</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were now employed by the town authorities (previously the job had been unpaid), • They had the power to arrest suspects and take them to the JP. • They were in charge of the members of the watchmen. • They also, now, helped with town administration. <p><u>Watchmen</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They carried a lamp to light their way. • They rang a bell to alert people to observe the curfew and remain indoors. • All male householders were expected to volunteer and the role was unpaid. • They patrolled the streets between 10a.m and dawn. • They were overseen by the town constable.

Period	Date	Law Enforcement	Explanation
1700 to 1900	1700-1800	Industrialisation and urbanisation were major factors which increased the crime rate after 1700 and created the need for better law enforcement. As a result, this period saw the development of more official forms of policing.	<p>Continuity: in most towns, watchmen continued to patrol the streets on foot at night, whilst parish constables dealt with petty crime. Soldiers were used to put down riots and large protests across the country.</p> <p>Changes: There were some changes in London, brought in by the Fielding brothers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1749, Henry Fielding established the Bow Street Runners to try to tackle the huge crime wave. Henry's brother, John, took over from Henry in 1754. • The Bow Street Runners introduced new methods of finding evidence and bringing criminals to justice - they were the first modern detectives • They also branched out into patrolling major roads on both foot and on horseback. Their mounted patrols played a major role in reducing the activities of highwaymen in the London area. • At first, the Bow street Runners charged fees and collected reward money. However, from 1785, they were paid by the government • The Fielding brothers also introduced a newspaper called 'Hue and Cry' which enabled those interested in law enforcement to share information about crime and criminals with others all over the country. This was the beginning of a crime intelligence network. <p><u>The Bow Street Runners were not a police force, but they were significant because they did show the politicians how a police force, if established might work.</u></p>
	1800-1900	<p><u>The Metropolitan Police</u> In 1822, Robert Peel, the Home Secretary, set up a parliamentary committee to look into the issue of policing London. The committee recommended that Peel should look into setting up a centrally controlled police force for the whole city. Parliament was not sure whether this was a good idea at first, but when the city was hit by a huge crime wave in 1826, they changed their minds and finally agreed to the setting up of the Metropolitan Police in 1829.</p> <p><u>The 1856 Police Act:</u> This meant that professional police forces, based on the model of the 'Met' had to be set up in every county.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police were focused on preventing crime and disorder. They therefore patrolled areas where crime was high. By doing this, they successfully reduced street crime and disorder. • They were to be impartial and objective • Recruits were carefully selected and trained.; being a police constable was a paid role. • Members had a uniform so they could be identified, but care was taken to make sure that they did not look like soldiers. Peel did not want to feel that he was using the army to keep order. • Members were unarmed and were trained to use the minimum of physical force (and then only as a last resort). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All forces were funded by the government and were regularly inspected by government officials. • As well as preventing crime by patrolling the streets, police forces were now also given the job of detecting criminals after crimes had been committed, but their main role remained one of deterring crime.

Period	Date	Law Enforcement	Explanation
1900 to 2018		<p>Although communities continue to play a role in modern policing, the main role is now taken by the police. The role of the police has changed since 1900,</p>	<p>Changes to the Police since 1900.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorised transport means that police can reach crimes faster. However, it does also mean fewer police officers on the street, which some people don't like. • Some police officers are now armed and look like soldiers which not everyone supports. • The police force has evolved with the times and its officers now include women and members of ethnic groups. • Changes in technology and in the challenges the police face have resulted in specialisation to tackle specific types of crime. For example, some officers specialise in dealing with certain crimes, such as rape. Specialist units have also been set up including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Crime Agency (NCA) which seeks to detect and prevent serious organised crime, including large scale drug trafficking. - The Economic Crime Unit: this investigates large scale fraud; officers joining this unit need specialist understanding of financial systems. - Police Central e-crime Unit (PCeU): This tackles the most serious types of cybercrime and raises awareness on e-safety. - Special Branch: Each local force has a Special Branch which aims to prevent all forms of terrorism.
	<p>Role of the Community - Neighbourhood Watch</p>	<p>From 1982, Neighbourhood Watch groups have used volunteers to help prevent and detect crime in the neighbourhood. The idea was to increase vigilance and education to prevent crime, as well as to reduce the fear of crime. It has met with varying degrees of success.</p>	
	<p>Crime prevention: Much of modern policing is about preventing crime as well as catching criminals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) were introduced in 2002 to try to prevent crime in their communities. • The police also work with schools and community groups, such as the Neighbourhood Watch, to educate people to help protect themselves and their property. • The police also play a major role in the government's Prevent Programme which aims to challenge extremism and radicalisation. 	
	<p>Use of Science and Technology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid advances in technology have had a big impact on preventing, prosecuting and discovering crime since 1900. e.g. radios, finger printing, DNA evidence, CCTV, computers (especially crime databases), cars, motorbikes and helicopters. 	