Anglo-Saxon c.1000-.1066 → Norman Britain 1066 - 1154 → Late Medieval 1154-1500 → Early Modern 1500 - 1700 → 18th and 19th century 1700 - 1900 → Twentieth Century 1900 - Present

Medieval: c.1000 - c.1500

New Definitions of Crime
- The Kings and nobility decided on crimes.
- **Crime against the person**: murder, fights.
- **Crime against property**: poaching, arson.
- **Crime against authority**: treason, attack on a person of a higher status.

Methods of Law Enforcement
- **Responsibility of King** to maintain King's Peace.
- **Local Collective Responsibility**: Hue and Cry, Tithings, Hundreds, Shire Reeves,
- **Role of the Church**: Religious oaths, trail by hot water, hot poker, cold water, blessed bread to decide guilt or innocence

Punishments
- **Public punishments:** Stocks and pillory
- **Fines:** Wirgild
- **Capital Punishment:** Hanging
- **Corporal Punishment:** Branding, maiming

New Definitions of Crime
- **William the Conquer** asserts his control
- **Deals violently** with Anglo-Saxon Rebels
- **Builds Castles**
- **Feudal System**
- **Forest Laws & poaching & outlaws**
- **Murdrum Fine**

Methods of Law Enforcement
- **Collective Responsibility** still ongoing.
- **The King's Mund** (The King's Peace)
- ***NEW* Trial by Combat** for nobility.

Punishments
- Similar punishments to Anglo-Saxon **BUT**
- ***NEW* Wergild** Fine paid to the King
- More brutal punishments
- Community punishments
- Increased use of death penalty to show authority as King.

Definitions of Crime
- The Kings highly influenced by nobles when deciding new laws to protect their own interests against the poor.
- ***NEW LAW* Statute of Labourers 1351**
- ***NEW LAW* Heresy 1382**

Methods of Law Enforcement
- Collective Responsibility ongoing
- ***NEW* Henry II Assizes of Clarenden** – set of rules and a jury for law courts.
- Prisons to hold suspects before trial.
- Royal Judges and Justices of Eyre visit every county twice a year.
- **Standardised** written instructions given to Shire Reeves.
- ***NEW* Coroners and Justices of Peace.**

Punishments
- Corporal punishment as deterrent
- ***NEW* Hanged, drawn, quartered** for the crime of treason.

The Influence of the Church
- **A huge influence of the Church over attitudes and law & order.**
- **Church Courts more lenient on punishments.**
- **The Pope ends Trial by Ordeal to encourage law courts & juries.**
- **Henry II challenged the Church's power – dislike of Benefit of the Clergy and seeking religious sanctuary.**

Early Modern: c.1500 - c.1700

New Definitions of Crime
MANY RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES IN THIS TIME
- ***NEW* Heresy and Treason** – think changes in religion (Catholic Vs Protestants).
- ***NEW* Vagabondage/vagrancy Laws:**
- The Vagrancy Act
- Relief of the Poor Act
- The Poor Law
- ***NEW* Smuggling**
- ***NEW LAW* 1671 Game Act** (poaching still a social crime)
- ***NEW* Puritan Laws 1653** – Strict Puritan laws after the Civil War
- ***NEW* Witchcraft**

Main causes of change
- ❑Religion
- ❑Politics
- ❑Changing attitudes
- ❑Role of monarchs
- ❑Growing towns
- ❑Population
- ❑Exploration
- ❑Trade/Economy

KEY INDIVIDUAL: Matthew Hopkins & Witchcraft
- ❑Why did so many believe in witchcraft?
- ❑What were the laws against it?
- ❑How were individuals put on trial?
- ❑What was the punishment?
- ❑What was the role of Matthew Hopkins as a key individual?

KEY EVENT: The Gunpowder Plot 1605
- ❑ An example of religious and political influences.
- ❑ An example of harsh Bloody Code punishments
- ❑ An example of how laws change as a result of crime: 1605 **Thanksgiving Act**, 1606 **Popish Recusants Act**

CHANGE – Methods of Law Enforcement
- ***NEW* The wide use of Town Constables**
- *NEW* The Night Watchman
- *NEW* Thief Taker

SIMILARITY
- ❑**Collective Responsibility** still effective in smaller towns and villages. Hue and Cry etc.
- ❑Still **no national form of organised** policing
- ❑**Standards** of law enforcement varied across the country.
- ❑**Rich** better protected than the poor.

CHANGE – Punishments
- ❑***NEW* Transportation** to North America.
- ❑***NEW* Early prisons** as a form of punishment.
- ❑***NEW* Houses of Correction** and hard labour.
- ❑***NEW*** The start in the belief of the **BLOODY CODE**.

SIMILARITY
- ❑**Corporal punishments** remain
- ❑Punishments as a **deterrent** and **retribution** remain.
- ❑**Positive attitudes** to harsh punishments.

Industrial Revolution: c.1700 - c.1900

New Definitions of Crime
SIMILARITY
- **SMUGGLING:** Still a social crime, still hard to tackle, declined as import duty reduced.
- **POACHING**: Still a social crime by the poor, not often reported, enforced by the rich.
- **HIGHWAY ROBBERY**: A very minor crime in previous era.
- **WITCHCRAFT**: Still some poorer, rural belief in witchcraft.

CHANGE
- **SMUGGLING:** Increased, gangs, punished harshly, rich supported it for luxury goods.
- **POACHING**: Increased, gangs, harsher punishments, 1723 Black Act..
- **HIGHWAY ROBBERY**: Dramatic increase with use of transport and trade.
- **WITCHCRAFT**: Was decriminalised in 1735. Most educated attitudes no longer believed in witchcraft.

KEY INDIVIDUAL: Home Secretary & Prime Minister Robert Peel.
- ❑Major changes to Prison Reform and police. Known as the 'Father of Modern Policing'.
- ❑1823 Gaols Act, 1829 Metropolitan Police Act

Main causes of change
- ❑Decline in religious beliefs
- ❑Politics, population increase, voting.
- ❑Exploration, economy of the Industrial Revolution.
- ❑Improved transport & trade.
- ❑Changing attitudes, humanitarianism, & education.

KEY EXAMPLE: Pentonville & the Separate System
- ❑Prison first of its kind.
- ❑Emphasised hard work & isolated prisoners
- ❑Split prisoners into different groups.
- ❑However, health was taken into account through sanitation.
- ❑**KEY TERMS:** The Crank, treadwheel, discipline, separate system, silent system, religion, cells, religious teaching, toilets, deterrent, reform.

Methods of Law Enforcement
CHANGE
- ***NEW* 1748 Bow Street Runners**
- ***NEW* 1829 First police force by Robert Peel and Metropolitan Police Act**
- *NEW* Rural Constabulary Act
- *NEW* 1842 Start of the C.I.D.
- *NEW* 1856 Police Act – National Force.

SAME
- ❑**Rural areas** still dealt with crime
- ❑**Parish Constables** dealt with local crime
- ❑**Watchmen** still employed by the rich.
- ❑**Soldiers/army** could still be brought in.
- ❑**Collective Responsibility** still expected.

Punishments
MUCH CHANGE
- ***NEW* Humanitarianism & prison reform**
- ***NEW* Elizabeth Fry and John Howard.**
- ***NEW* Bloody Code ended.**
- ***NEW* Laws to improve prisons.**
- ***NEW* Religion influenced prison changes.**
- ***NEW* Robert Peel influenced change.**
- ***NEW* Technology improved prison health**
- ***NEW* Emphasis on reform & rehabilitation**

Transportation & capital punishment ended in 1869.

20th Century: c.1900-Present

New Definitions of Crime
SIMILARITY & DIFFERENCE
- ***NEW * methods of crime but same act.**
- ❑**Driving Offences:** speeding, drink driving.
- ❑**Drug Taking and dealing (social crime)**
- ❑**Cyber Crimes:** fraud, theft, copyright.
- ❑**Slavery: people trafficking.**
- ❑**Terrorism:** Remember 1605?
- ❑**Smuggling:** Advanced gangs & methods.
- ***NEW* Crimes due to changing attitudes.**
- ❑**Homophobic crime** – homosexuality decriminalised & Sexual Offences Act 1967.
- ❑**Race/hate crime:** Race Relations Act 1968.
- ❑**Dom. Violence** Domestic Violence Act 1976
- ❑**Abortion:** Decriminalised in 1967.

Main causes of change
- ❑Technology & science
- ❑Public attitudes and democracy
- ❑Politics
- ❑Trade and economy
- ❑Liberal attitude towards reform and rehabilitation.
- ❑Immigration & population.

KEY EXAMPLE: The treatment and attitudes towards Conscientious Objectors.
The Military Services Act 1916
- ❑ Reasons for not joining the army and becoming a C.O. or 'Conchie'.
- ❑ Attitudes of the **media** towards C.O.s in WW1
- ❑ Attitude of the **government** towards C.O.s in WW1
- ❑ Attitude of the **public** towards C.O.s in WW1
- ❑ Punishment of the C.O.s in WW1
- ❑ How attitudes stayed the same and changed by WW2.

CHANGE – Methods of Law Enforcement
- ***NEW* A range of technological and scientific developments to help law enforcement.**
- *NEW* An emphasis on crime prevention, targeting youth & education.
- ***NEW* Specialist police units** to target specific groups – Special Branch, Fraud Squad, Dog Unit.
- ***NEW*** A standardised set of rules for policing the whole country and police training.

SAME
Neighbourhood Watch a form of Collective Responsibility.
A re-introduction of police '**on the beat**' with the use of Community Support Officers.

Punishments
CHANGE
- ❑**Abolition of the Death Penalty 1969 –** Know the reasons why.
- ❑**Further Prison Reforms:** Borstals, Education, Criminal Justice Act 1948, Increase in prison numbers, Mental hospitals,
- ❑**Non-Custodial Sentences:** Youth Detention Centre, probation, parole, community service, electronic tagging, ASBO, treatment programmes, restorative justice, fines.
- ❑**Hard Labour abolished.**