



Knowledge Organiser

Crime & Punishment c1000-Present

OVERVIEW: Crime and Punishment in Medieval England c.1000 - c.1500.

NATURE AND MAIN TYPES OF CRIME.

ANGLO SAXON

- Crime against person, property & authority.

AFTER THE 1066 NORMAN CONQUEST

- Crimes against the King not the individual.
- Poaching and outlaws

LATER MEDIEVAL KINGS:

- Bigger towns = more crime.
- **Statute of Labourers** and **heresy laws**.
- High Treason.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

ANGLO SAXON: Trial by Ordeal and Jury. Religious beliefs. The hue and cry. Tithings. Collective Responsibility.

AFTER THE 1066 NORMAN CONQUEST: Castles. Feudal system. Poaching. Murdrum fine. Tithings. Hue and Cry. Forest Laws. Trial by Combat. Fewer equal rights for women. Church courts.

LATER MEDIEVAL KINGS: Justices of the Peace appointed by the king. King more in control. More centralised. Wards. Parish Constables. Sheriffs. Church and Royal courts. Coroners.

PUNISHMENTS

ANGLO SAXON: Fines called 'Wergild'. Corporal punishment. Deterrents. Retribution. Prison before trial. Hanging. Burning.

AFTER THE 1066 NORMAN CONQUEST: Increased Capital punishment for serious crimes and **poaching**. Court records in Latin. Ended 'Wergild'. Branding.

LATER MEDIEVAL KINGS: Fines. Stocks. Pillory. corporal punishments and execution. **High Treason**=hung, drawn and quartered. Deterrents.

CASE STUDY:

- **The influence of the Church on crime and punishment.**
- Church sanctuary
- Church Courts
- Benefit of the Clergy
- Trial by Ordeal
- The end of the Saxon Wergild.



Crime and Punishment in Early Modern England c.1500 - c.1700

NATURE AND MAIN TYPES OF CRIME.

- Development in: **Heresy** (Heretics) and **treason** due to the Reformation.
- **New definitions:** Vagabondage and Witchcraft. The rise of smuggling.
- Influence of Puritan **Oliver Cromwell**.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Continued use of: hue and cry, local responsibility with local courts. Parish constables. Justices of the Peace. Rewards.

Introduction of: Royal Judges visiting local areas for serious crimes. Arrest warrants for citizens. Use of the Tower of London for Heretics. Town watchmen or constables. Night watchmen. Thief takers. Laws for Vagabonds and Witchcraft. Habeas Corpus (1679)

PUNISHMENTS

Continued use of: Retribution and deterrence. Corporal/capital punishment, hanging, fines, burning at the stake for heresy. Recantation. Excommunication. The pillory. Whipping. Prisons before trial.

Introduction of: Transportation. Early prisons. The 'Bloody Code'. Start of a theory of rehabilitation. Houses of Correction. Carting. Women labelled as 'scolds' ducked in a river.

CASE STUDY

The Gunpowder Plotters

KEY INDIVIDUAL
Matthew Hopkins

Crime and Punishment in c.1700 and c.1900.

NATURE AND MAIN TYPES OF CRIME.

- **Continuity and development of definitions:** Poaching, smuggling. Highway Robbery. Smuggling.
- **New Definitions:** Smuggling.
- **Ending of:** Witchcraft.
- The Tolpuddle Martyrs.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Fielding Brothers and The Bow Street Runners 1748.

Introduction of:

- Development of the police force in 1829 and CID 1842. 1856 Police Act.
- Belief in Humanitarianism.

PUNISHMENTS

The end of: transportation, public execution and the Bloody Code. Fewer people hanged.

Introduction of: Prison ships. Increased use of a prison for punishment. Solitary Confinement. Prison Reform - John Howard and Elizabeth Fry. The 'Black Act'. Death Act. Holloway Prison for women.

CASE STUDY

Pentonville Prison - strengths, weaknesses of the separate system.

KEY INDIVIDUAL
Robert Peel - Penal Reform and creation of the Met Police.



Crime and Punishment in c.1900 to the present day.

NATURE AND MAIN TYPES OF CRIME.

New and developing definitions: Theft and smuggling. Driving offences, race and hate crimes. Homophobic Crime. Drugs crime. Domestic Violence. Abortion Law changes. Terrorism. People Trafficking. Cybercrime. Fraud. Copyright. Extortion.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Introduction of: A move towards crime prevention. Neighbourhood Watch.

Specialisation in the police force - Fraud Squad, drug units, dog handling units, special branch. Police Training College (1947)

Impact of Science and Technology. Speed Cameras. CCTV. Biometric Screening, transport, DNA database, finger printing, PNC Checks, computers. Blood types, photography and forensics. The Criminal Justice Act 2005.

PUNISHMENTS

Abolition of: the Death Penalty.

Changes to: Prisons - open prisons and specialist treatment of young offenders.

Non-custodial alternatives to prison - ASBO, Community Service, treatment programmes, tagging. Age of Criminal Responsibility increased.

CASE STUDY

Conscientious Objectors during the World Wars

KEY INDIVIDUAL
Derek Bentley Case.



Crime Factors	
1	Religious ideas
2	Poverty
3	Political change
4	Increased population
5	Increased taxation
6	New technology
7	Increased movement of people

Law Enforcement Factors		Punishment factors	
14	Role of local communities	30	Purpose of punishment: deterrence, retribution or reform?
15	Government spending	31	Fear of Crime
16	Increased population	32	Social change
17	New technology	33	Role of individuals

Middle Ages Crime		
8	Petty theft	In Saxon England 75% of all crime was theft of small items e.g. food, livestock.
9	1066	Normans invade and win battle of Hastings. William the Conqueror crowned King
10	Forest Law	Made all the forests and animals in them property of the King. Created crime of poaching
11	Murdrum Fine	if a Norman soldier was killed all of the local community had to pay a fine. Aimed to prevent treason
12	Harrying of the North	Soon after William became King there was a large rebellion in the North. William defeated the rebellion. To deter further rebellions and to show the Saxons who was boss he murdered villagers, burned homes and crops . This cruel treatment was called the Harrying of the North .
13	Outlaw	A criminal who escaped capture and went ‘on the run’ committing many crimes over a long period of time. E.g. the Folville Gang

Middle Ages: Law Enforcement		
18	Hue and cry	Witnesses to a crime had to raise the hue and cry – Stop, thief!. Anyone who heard had to join the chase to catch the criminal or face a fine.
18	Tithing	All men over 12 had to join a tithing. A group of 10 men. If one the group committed a crime the others had to tell or pay a fine.
19	Reeve	In charge of 10 tithings. When a crime was reported the Reeve had to bring the criminal before the Manor Court
20	Manor Court	The whole village was jury with the Lord as judge.
21	Trial by Ordeal	If the jury could not decide then the decision was placed ij God’s hands through trails by hot water, hot iron and blessed bread (for clergy)
22	1066	Normans add trail by combat to trial by ordeal
23	Sherriff	‘high reeve’ in French could command peasants to help chase criminals in his posse.
24	1215 –	Trial by Ordeal banned by the Pope.
25	1300s sanctuary	claimed by criminals on the run when the reached a church. They could stay for 40 days after which they had to face trial or go into exile.
26	1300s Benefit of clergy	Priests would not be executed . To prove you were a priest you had to recite a verse from the bible. So criminals learnt verses off by heart to avoid execution by hanging. This was known as the ‘neck verse’.
27	1300 Church courts	heard cases involving priests. These courts gave much less harsh sentences than normal courts
28	1300 quarter sessions	Held in each county four times a year, heard serious cases by ordinary people e.g. murder. Judges were Justices of the Peace – the most powerful local lord.
29	1300 Royal Court	Judges who were appointed by the King. Travelled around the country 2 or 3 times a year to hear the most serious cases e.g. crimes committed against the King, the church, by nobles.

Middle Ages: Punishment		
34	Wergild	‘ Blood price ’. Saxon system of compensation paid to victim
35	Mutilation	People caught stealing several times would have their hand cut off
36	Humiliation	Petty crimes and drunkenness punished by the stocks or pillory
37	1066	William abolishes Wergild . All fines are now paid to the King
38	Mutilation	Continues under the Normans for repeat offenders and poachers. Whipping added.
39	Humiliation	An addition to stocks and pillory, carting and ducking added for minor crimes
40	Execution	Hanging, used much more frequently by the Normans compared to Saxons. Punishment for treason and murder.

Crime Factors			Law Enforcement Factors			Punishment factors			
1	Religious ideas		13	Role of local communities		21	Purpose of punishment: deterrence, retribution or reform?		
2	Political change		14	Government spending		22	Fear of Crime		
3	Poverty		15	Increased population		23	Social change		
4	Increased population		16	New technology		24	Role of individuals		
5	Increased taxation					Early Modern: Punishment			
6	New technology					25	Continuity	Humiliation punishments, fines and corporal punishments such as whipping	
7	Increased movement of people					26	Burning at the stake	Punishment for heresy	
Early Modern Crime						27	Hanged drawn and quartered	Punishment for treason. Hanged for a minute, then disemboweled and castrated, Organs were burnt on a fire. Then victim chopped into 4 pieces.	
8	Petty theft	In Early Modern England 75% of all crime was theft of small items e.g. food, livestock.	Early Modern: Law Enforcement			28	1531 Vagabonds Act –	undeserving vagabonds punished by whipping, deserving vagabonds given permission to beg by Justices of the Peace	
9	Heresy – not following the religion of the monarch	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1534 - Act of Supremacy. English law that made Henry VIII the “Supreme Head of the Church of England.”Edward VI made protestant changesMary I : Bloody Mary, executes nearly 300 Protestants.1559 Elizabethan Settlement. Heresy convictions decline as religious tolerance increased1640s. Cromwell replaced heresy laws with crime of blasphemy.	17	Continuity from Middle Ages	Hue and cry, tithing	29	1547 – Vagabonds Act	Vagabonds punished by being enslaved for 2 years	
10	Treason	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1534 - Act of Supremacy. English law that made Henry VIII the “Supreme Head of the Church of England.”. Anyone who does not recognise his marriage to Anne Boleyn was executed for treason.Elizabeth executes catholic Plotters e.g, Duke of Norfolk, for treason.1605. James I increased fines paid by Catholics. Guy Fawkes and Gunpowder Plotters arrested for treason.	18	Watchmen	Unpaid volunteers who patrolled towns at night	30	1601 The Poor Law	Local parishes could raise money by taxes to pay for helping the deserving poor. Undeserving poor e.g. vagabonds were sent to ‘ Houses of Correction ’ and put to work	
11	Witchcraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1597; James I book ‘Demonology’ warns of the dangers of witchcraft1604: communicating with the devil made punishable by death1640s: Mathew Hopkins the witch finder general tortures women into confessing to witchcraft.	19	Town constable	, paid jog, in charge of the watchmen	31	1610 – Transportation to America	. Criminals were transported for 7 years, 14 years or life. Had to complete hard labour on farms or building roads.	
12	Vagabonds-unemployed and homeless	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1536 Henry VIII closed the monasteries1567 Thomas Harman published ‘A Warning for Vagabonds’. Spread panic about criminals vagabonds e.g. counterfeit crank pretended to be sick, Tom o’bedlam pretended to be mad.1570s very poor harvests led to increased food pricesIncreased population means more unemployed and hungry	20	1520	Sanctuary abolished	32	1688 Bloody Code	number of capital crimes increased from 11 to 50 . Start of what Historians refer to as the Bloody Code	
			21	1624	Benefit of clergy abolished	33	execution	For serious crimes like murder, witchcraft , treason, counterfeiting money , rape, piracy, arson of a dwelling house or barn with corn in it, highway robbery, stealing from work, horse theft, robbing churches and burglary	
			20	Trials continuity	Quarter sessions, trial by jury, royal court				

Crime Factors			History Paper 1 – Crime and Punishment: Industrial Britain 1700-1900						
1	Religious ideas		Law Enforcement Factors		Punishment factors				
2	Poverty		13	Role of local communities		21	Purpose of punishment: deterrence, retribution or reform?		
3	Political change		14	Government spending		22	Fear of Crime		
4	Increased population		15	Increased population		23	Social change		
5	Increased taxation		16	New technology		24	Role of individuals		
6	New technology		Industrial: Law Enforcement						
7	Increased movement of people								
Industrial Crime			17	Continuity from Early Modern	Watchmen and constables		Industrial: Punishment		
8	Poaching	<div>1. Poaching increased dramatically because of increasing population .</div> <div>2. Sometimes with poaching gangs working on a large scale. 1</div> <div>3. 1723 the Black Act made poaching a capital crime. Owing dogs in certain areas was also punishable by death.</div> <div>4. Many poaching laws were repealed in1823</div>	18	1749 Bow Street Runners	<div>1. Set up by the Fielding Brothers who were magistrates at Bow Street Court</div> <div>2. In the middle of the eighteenth century London’s population increased and there was an increase in crime.</div> <div>3. The Bow Street patrolled a small area of London.</div>	25	Bloody Code	<div>1. 1723 - Black Act. Made all cases of poaching a capital crime increasing total to 150</div> <div>2. 1810 225 capital crimes</div> <div>3. 1841 end of Bloody Code, 5 capital crimes remain</div>	
9	1736-witchcraft laws repealed	<div>1. People became better educated and less superstitious.</div> <div>2. The Royal Society was a group of scientists set up by Charles II. They increased scientific experiments and found scientific explanations for things once considered the w</div>		1829: Metropolitan Police Act	<div>1. Home Secretary Robert Peel created the first professional police force to cover the whole of London in 1829</div> <div>2. There were economic problems in 1826 that led to an increase in petty crime.</div> <div>3. The Metropolitan Police constable patrolled a set route, called a beat, several times during his shift.</div>	26	Transportation	<div>1. 1776 changes to Australia because of American Independence</div> <div>2. 1857 Transportation abolished</div>	
10	Highway Robbery	<div>1. Highwaymen were armed with pistols and travelled on horseback. They forced carriages to stop and robbed the people inside of their valuables.</div> <div>2. Famous highwaymen like Dick Turpin were often seen as heroes even though they committed violent crime. This was because highwaymen targeted the rich and their crimes were romanticised in cheap newspapers for the masses.</div> <div>3. By 1830 highway robbery had disappeared because people began to travel by train.</div>				27	Prison Reform	<div>1. 1774 Gaol Act. Influenced by the ideas of John Howard. Improved food and paid prison guards</div> <div>2. Elizabeth Fry campaigned for improved conditions at Newgate Prison. Trained women in sewing and introduced church services very Sunday.</div> <div>3. 1823 Gaol Act Robert Peel was influenced by Howard and Fry Separated men, women and children into different prisons and appointed prison inspectors.</div> <div>4. 1842 Pentonville prison. Built on Howards idea of separate system and useful work. Each prisoner had their own cell and was trained in a jog e.g. weaving.</div> <div>5. 1860. Increased crime led to harsher prisons and the silent system with hard labour. Prisoners silent at all times and completed pointless work like treadmill, the crank and picking oakum.</div>	
11	Smuggling	<div>1. Smugglers brought goods into Britain from abroad without paying tax</div> <div>2. .goods they smuggled were legal but expensive e.g. tea, sugar, brandy and tobacco.</div> <div>3. For many people smugglers were heroes for providing cheap luxuries. Even though some, like the Hawkhurst Gang were violent criminals. Many people bought goods from smugglers- even MP’s!</div> <div>4. When taxes were cut in the 1840s smuggling decreased.</div>				28	1830s	Humiliation and corporal punishments abolished (except in prisons)	
12	1834 Tolpuddle Martyrs	<div>1. In 1834, in Tolpuddle, Dorset a group of farm workers formed a trade union to protest about low wages.</div> <div>2. The men were convicted of taking secret oaths and sentenced to 7 years transportation. T</div> <div>3. hey were mass protests against their treatment and they were pardoned in 1836.</div>				29	1868	Last public execution	

			History Paper 1 – Crime and Punishment: Modern Britain 1900-present									
Crime Factors			Law Enforcement Factors			Punishment factors						
1	Religious ideas		12	Role of local communities		24	Purpose of punishment: deterrence, retribution or reform?					
2	Poverty		13	Government spending		25	Fear of Crime					
3	Political change		14	Increased population		26	Social change					
4	Increased population		15	New technology		27	Role of individuals					
5	Increased taxation											
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7	Increased movement of people											
Modern Crime			Modern: Law Enforcement			Modern: Punishment						
8	New technology	1. Car theft 2. Burglary for electronic items e.g laptops. 3. Cybercrime e.g. bullying or theft of personal details such as credit card numbers., hacking.	16	1902	Fingerprinting used to convict a criminal for the first time	28	Changes to prisons	1. Open prison 2. High security prison 3. Secure Psychiatric Hospitals e.g. Broadmoor. 4. Young Offenders Institutions e.g. Feltham				
9	Crimes against the person	1. 1868 Race Relations Act makes racist discrimination illegal 2. 1970 Equal pay Act makes gender pay discrimination illegal 3. 2006 Incitement to religious hatred Act makes abusive comments about race and religion illegal.	17	1913	First police car, police no have a range of vehicles including helicopters and boats.	29	New punishments	1. Community Service 2. ASBOs 3. Electronic Tagging				
10	Crimes against authority	1. 1871 misuse of Drugs Ac classifies illegal drugs. 2. terrorism: extremist groups like the IRA, terror attacks by Islamic extremists, far right and racist groups. 3. Smuggling still similar in some ways to 18 th century e.g. boats used to avoid paying tax on legal items like alcohol and tobacco. 4. Smuggling different in many ways as people are trafficked and organised gangs smuggle illegal drugs.	18	1914	Edith Smith, first female police officer	30	1965 death penalty abolished	1. Derek Bentley: unfairly executed 2. Timothy Evans: was hanged for murdering his wife and baby. Later evidence proved he was innocent. 3. Ruth Ellis: was hanged in 1955 for murdering her boyfriend. Her boyfriend was violent and had physically abused her for years. Ruth Ellis had a miscarriage when her boyfriend punched her in the stomach whilst she was pregnant				
11	New crimes are defined	1. To keep up with technological change e.g. speed limits, bans on using mobile phones while driving, drink driving 2. To keep up with social changes; making discrimination by gender, disability or sexuality illegal. 3. To keep up with population changes: making racism and religious hatred illegal	19	1933	First police radio. Now each ofiicer has a radio and mobile phone.	31	Conscientious Objectors	World War I		World War II		
						About 16,000 men refused to fight		About 60,000 men and women refused to fight or join the armed services.				
						Military courts called tribunals decided if each CO was genuine		Civilian Tribunals decided if a CO was genuine.				
						Only 400 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience		All except about 12,000 were excused from conscription on grounds of conscience.				
						'Alternativists' are prepared to perform some compulsory but socially useful service instead of military duties e. In WWI Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic		Alternativists were given non-combat roles.g. serving as a medic				
						'Absolutists', or 'total resisters', deny the right of the state to impose any compulsory service. In WWI Absolutists were imprisoned, given brutal treatment and hard labour. 10 died in prison, 63 died soon after release and 31 had breakdowns.		Very few absolutists were sent to prison and those that were, were not treated as harshly as in WWI				

Whitechapel 1870-1900
Timeline

1	1829	Metropolitan Police created by Robert Peel
2	1873	Sarah Fisher found guilty of killing her baby through exposure to cold weather whilst begging outside in November.
3	1875	Henry Wainwright executed murdering Harriet Lane. Henry chopped up her body and buried it under a warehouse.
4	1877	The Trial of the Detectives. Several senior detectives were found guilty of taking bribes from criminals.
5	1878	CID set up. Central Investigation Division replaced the detectives who had been taking bribes. Based at Scotland Yard
6	1878	Brawls between Christians and Jews in Whitechapel.
7	1881	First Peabody Estate opens in Whitechapel
8	1883	Government study of Whitechapel finds out that out of 1100 families, 870 lived in one room
9	1885	Charles Booth publishes, 'Life and Labour of the People'
10	1885	Fenian bombings at Houses of Parliament
11	1887	'Bloody Sunday' at Trafalgar Square
12	August, 1888	The Whitechapel Murders: On the 30 th September 1888 the 'double event' occurs. Jack murders Elizabeth Stride and Catherine Eddowes
13	Nov. 1888	Sir Charles Warren resigns
14	1900	Boundary Estate opens

Letters sent by 'Jack'

15	'Dear Boss'	Predicted Eddowes would have her ear chopped off. First letter to be signed 'Jack the Ripper'
16	"Saucy Jacky"	The postcard mentioned the double-event <i>before</i> it was in newspaper
17	'From Hell'	:Received by George Lusk two weeks after Catherine Eddowes' murder. Inside was half a human kidney

Whitechapel 1870-1900: Key Questions

18	Describe housing for poor people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality: worst slums called rookeries The Old Nichol, was a rookery in Whitechapel. Lodging Houses: At a 'doss house' 4d a night for a bed of straw in a room with 60-80 other people. 2d a night to lean against a rope which was tied from one end of the room to the other. Overcrowded: Often families of 10 shared one room. Dirt and disease: Poor sanitation. Chamber pots were emptied in the street. Typhoid fever and cholera spread easily. Most children were physically and mentally underdeveloped. Half of all children dies before 5 years old.
19	Describe attempts to improve housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Peabody Estates— flats for poor people built by American philanthropist George Peabody. Whitechapel Peabody Estate opened in 1881. Boundary Estate: The Old Nichol was knocked down in 1899. In it's place was built the first council estate, the Boundary Estate.
20	Describe Jobs in Whitechapel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Charles Booth: social reformer who Investigated poverty in Whitechapel. Found that 35% of people lived in serious poverty. Produced colour coded maps in his book called Labour and Life of the People. Poorest areas were shaded black. Low pay: 'sweated trades'. Like matchmaking and tailoring paid 10d a day. Dock work was casual Poor conditions: match girls got 'phossy jaw', many Dockers were injured and could no longer work. Workhouse: food and a bed were given in return for days hard work. Prostitution: women sold themselves for 3d. A pint of milk cost 2d.
21	Describe the effects of immigration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Immigrants: Thousands of Irish and Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe arrived from 1870. Overcrowding and low wages: Many Jews and found work as tailors in Whitechapel. This pushed down wages and increased overcrowding. Led to fighting with locals. Political Ideas: Irish and Jews were blamed for bringing socialism and anarchism and Fenian attacks
22	Describe crime in Whitechapel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol: Drink was cheap and drunkenness common, cries of "Murder!" were "not unusual There was much more crime happening because people were drinking. Prostitution: October 1888, estimated that there were about 1200 prostitutes in Whitechapel Rookeries: had many narrow alleys and courtyards with hiding places. Police feared entering rookeries. Gangs: the Demanders ran a <i>protection racket</i>. They demanded money from shops and smashed the shop if payment was refused. The Rollers robbed drunks and prostitutes The Lurkers hid in dark places then attacked and robbed people.
23	Describe H Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> H-Division: The Met's headquarters were called Scotland Yard. H Division was the area covering Whitechapel. Few police: at peak numbers H Division has 575 officers – 1 policeman for every 300 people. Alcohol: PC Crow was sacked after being found lying down drunk and asleep, for the 4th time. Of the Met's first 1,000 recruits, 200 were sacked for drunkenness. Low pay: in 1890 a policeman earned 24 shillings a week. This works out as £6,000 per year today. Criminals could bribe the police.
24	Describe police problems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bloody Sunday: Sir Charles Warren, leader of the Metropolitan Police ordered a peaceful protest in Trafalgar Square to be broken up with violence. This led to lack of trust in the police. Lack of co-operation: Between City of London Police and Metropolitan Police. Due to Warren giving poor orders Whitechapel Vigilance Committee: set up by George Lusk to patrol the streets because they had no confidence in the police. Offered a reward for information. Warren's Orders: On the night of the 'double event' Warren ordered the message 'the Jewes are the men who will not be blamed for nothing' to be rubbed off the wall in Goulston Street.
25	Describe the role of the media	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sensationalism: 'Penny dreadfuls' like the Weekly Illustrated News exaggerated the murders to sell papers. This led to panic and lots of letters to the police from members of the public with 'information' about the murders. These were often useless and wasted the police's time Punch and Pall Mall Gazette: criticised the government and police for not catching Jack. Sympathetic to the poor. The Times: read by the rich. Criticised the 'undeserving poor' for causing crime through laziness.