Y10—History Knowledge Organiser— Crime and Punishment—Half term 2.

1500-1900

Key Dates:

1542—**Witchcraft Act**

1605– **Gunpowder Plot**

1645-1657– **Matthew Hopkins Witch Trials**

1778– **Transportation to Australia introduced.**

1834– **Tolpuddle Martyrs**

1829– **Metropolitan Police Act.**

1868– **Capital Punishment Act ends public execution.**

Key Skills:

AO1—Knowledge & Understanding

A02—Second order concepts

Assessment—Paper 1—Section B

Q3—Explain one way… (AO1, A02), 4 marks.

Q4—Explain why (A01, A02), 12 marks.

AQ5/6—How far do you agree? (A01, A02), 16 marks plus 4 SPaG.

By the end of this Half Term I should know:

What types of crimes were committed during the period of 1500-1700 and 1700-1900.

How the Tudors and Stuarts changed law and order.

How new crimes were 'created'

How the Georgians changed law and order.

Understand the changes and continuities in crime between the period of 1000 to 1900.
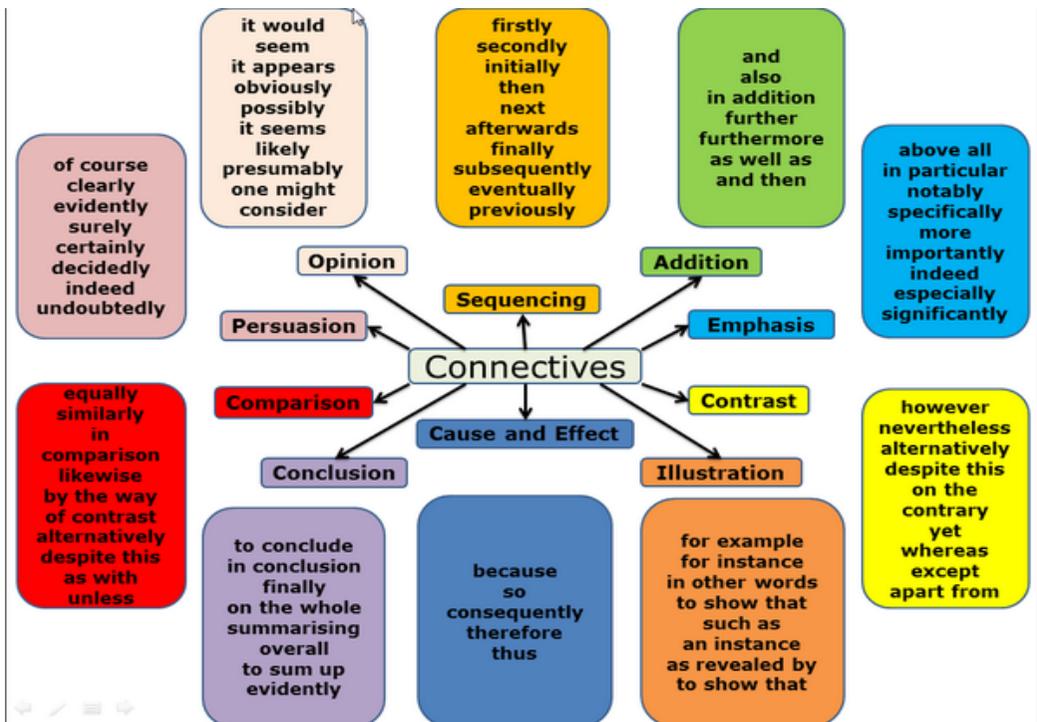
Key Terms

Heresy – To disagree with, or refuse to follow the religious views of the monarch or the state.

The Bloody Code— The name given to the British legal system in the 18th century. It was called 'bloody' as many crimes were capital crimes.

Transportation— To send a convicted criminal to a prison camp overseas, such as in America or Australia.

Vagrant- Homeless, unemployed person who wandered the streets.

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Early Modern Crimes

Crime in the early modern period was greatly influenced by religion. The definitions of crimes changed with the changing of religions and subsequently the laws. Crimes become influenced more by conflict and instability in Britain. There is a rise in new crimes such as Witchcraft and Vagabonds.

Georgian Crimes

Crime increased due to an increase in population in towns and the rise of extreme poverty. This led to an increase in organised crime such as theft, burglary and also an increase in public disorder. Newer crimes such as highway robbery and smuggling became common place due to trade and travel.

Early Modern Law Enforcement

Traditional methods were becoming less effective due to the growing populations in towns. The role of the Church decreased and a more central, organised system introduced. The hue and Cry was still common, although there was still no police force, Watchmen and Town Constables were introduced.

Georgian Law Enforcement

There was a clear need for improved law enforcement. The police force developed between 1749 and 1900, starting with the Bow Street Runners and in 1878 the establishment of the Metropolitan Police Force.

Anglo-Saxon Punishments

The Tudors and Stuarts relied on retribution and deterrence. Fines were still commonly used to punish minor crimes. Capital punishments were used such as Hanging and Burning. The Bloody Code saw an increase in crimes punishable by death between the years of 1688-1825. Transportation became a commonly used punishment under James I.

Georgian Punishments

The view regarding the purpose of punishment changed dramatically between 1700 and 1900. It was clear the Bloody Code was not working. People's views changed to encouraging rehabilitation of the prisoner rather than using retribution such as corporal and capital punishments. The use of transportation reduced and prisons were used as the most common form of punishment.