

Key Dates:

- 1888– Jack The Ripper Murders**
- 1900– Borstals introduced for Young Offenders.**
- 1933– Execution of under-18s ended**
- 1965– Death penalty abolished for most crimes.**
- 1967– Sexual Offences Act decriminalises homosexuality.**
- 1976– Domestic Violence Act makes domestic violence a crime.**

Key Skills:

- AO1—Knowledge & Understanding
- AO2—Second order concepts
- Assessment—Paper 1—Section B**
- Q3—Explain one way... (AO1, AO2), 4 marks.
- Q4—Explain why (AO1, AO2), 12 marks.
- AQ5/6—How far do you agree? (AO1, AO2), 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 1900– modern day.
- Details about the Jack the Ripper murders.
- How crimes were punished
- How definitions of crimes were changed.
- Understand the changes and continuities in crime between the period of 1900 and modern day.

Key Terms

**Hate Crime**– A crime committed against somebody because of their race/ religion/ sexuality.

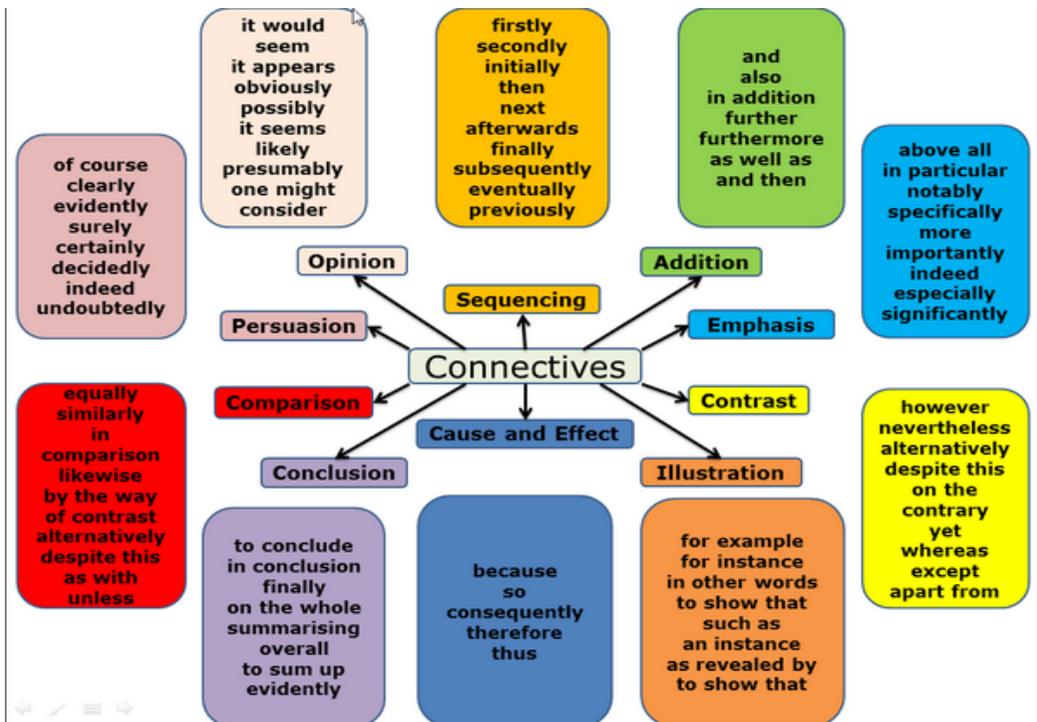
**Terrorism**– The use of violence/ fear/ intimidation to publicise a political cause.

**Cybercrime**– Any crime that is carried out using the internet and other digital technologies.

**Inner City**- the area near the centre of a city, especially when associated with social and economic problems.

**Immigration**– Coming to live in foreign country

**Revolutionary Groups**– Groups demanding dramatic change, such as Anarchists and Socialist.





## Y10—History Knowledge Organiser— Crime and Punishment—Half term 3.

### 1900– Modern Britain and The Historic Environment Study (Whitechapel)



#### Modern Britain Crimes

Some modern crimes are a continuity of crimes committed previously, but with the use of modern technology. Cybercrime has increased with the introduction of the internet. Terrorism is not a new crime but can now be committed using modern weapons and across continents. Some new crimes have emerged due to changes in society and a change in social attitudes, such as Race Crimes and Drug Crimes.

#### Modern Britain Law Enforcement

Modern policing is about preventing crime as well as catching criminals. The police force work across the country and across the world. There is still an element of community support with the introduction of the Neighbourhood Watch however, this is more focused upon education and vigilance. Crime prevention is becoming more prominent with the introduction of the Police Community Support officers and strategies such as PREVENT.

#### Modern Britain Punishments

Punishments are more diverse than ever before. The death penalty was abolished in 1965. Prison is the most common form of punishment with different prisons catering for different crimes and prisoners. Borstals were established for young offenders. New punishments have been introduced such as; community sentences, Electronic tagging and Antisocial Behaviour Orders (ASBOs)

#### Historic Environment Case Study—Problems in Whitechapel.

In the late 1880's the area had high levels of poverty, poor housing conditions, high unemployment. This in addition to rising tensions such as; Irish immigration, Eastern European Immigration and the rise of people with extremist views led to a rise in crime.

#### Historic Environment Case Study—Policing in Whitechapel.

There were many problems with policing in Whitechapel. One problem was the attitude to police, they were mistrusted and people did not cooperate. The area was dark and had many narrow alleyways, Prostitution was common and Gangs were prevalent making policing difficult.

#### Historic Environment Case Study—Jack the Ripper Investigation .

In 1888 5 women were murdered and the police hunt began to find the murderer. Various investigative methods were used, some for the first time, such as; house-to-house searches, distribution of leaflets, setting up soup kitchens to encourage people to tell the police what they know. Media was used to encourage witnesses to come forward.