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Tutor:

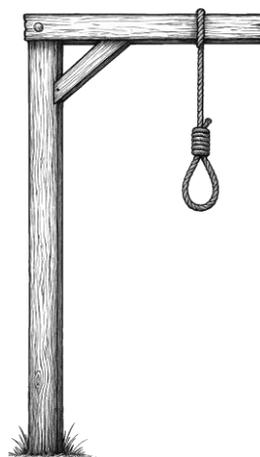
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Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCSE (9–1) History B (Schools History Project)

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present

Question Papers & Model Answers



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Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (Sample Question Paper)

Answer questions 1 (a-c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Name **one** type of official who was responsible for enforcing law and order in the Middle Ages. [1]
- (b) Name **one** type of crime that the authorities were particularly worried about in the period 1500–1750. [1]
- (c) Give **one** example of a technological change which affected policing in the period after 1900. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses how law and order was enforced in the period 1500–1750.
Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 What caused the increase in crime in the first half of the nineteenth century?
Explain your answer. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* How far do you agree that the most important changes in the punishment of offenders took place in the twentieth century?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* 'In the period between 1750 and 1900 there were big changes in policing'.
How far do you agree with this statement?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (Practice Paper 1)

Answer questions 1 (a-c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Name **one** type of punishment used in the period 1500–1750. [1]
- (b) Give **one** example of how the enforcement of law and order changed in the period 1750–1900. [1]
- (c) Identify **one** new type of crime in the period after 1900. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses crime and criminals in the period 1750–1900.
Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 Why were there changes in the punishment of offenders in the period 1500–1750?
Explain your answer. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* How far do you agree that technology was the most important factor influencing changes in the enforcement of law and order in the period after 1750?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* How far do you agree that there was little change in crime in the period 1250–1750?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (Practice Paper 2)

Answer questions 1 (a-c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Identify **one** type of court in the Middle Ages. [1]
- (b) Name **one** development in punishment in the period 1500–1750. [1]
- (c) Identify **one** change in prisons in the period 1750–1900. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the changing nature of crime in the period 1500–1750.
Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 Why have there been changes in prisons and punishment in Britain since 1900?
Explain your answer. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* 'There were more similarities than differences in enforcing the law between the periods 1500–1750 and 1750–1900.'
How far do you agree with this statement?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* How far do you agree that urbanisation has been the main reason for changes in crime and criminal activity since 1250?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (2018)

Answer questions 1 (a-c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Identify one way in which a suspect could avoid trial in the period 1250–1500. [1]
- (b) Give one example of the changing nature of crime in the period 1500–1750. [1]
- (c) Name one development in punishment in the period 1750–1900. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses crime in Britain since 1900.
Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 How much did the way law and order was enforced change in the period 1250–1500?
Explain your answer. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* How far do you agree that economic problems were the most important factor influencing crime rates in the period 1500–1750?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* 'The most significant changes in the punishment of offenders took place in the period 1750–1900.'
How far do you agree with this statement?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (2019)

Answer questions 1 (a-c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Name **one** type of capital punishment used in the period 1250–1500. [1]
- (b) Give **one** example of an organised crime in the period 1500–1750. [1]
- (c) Identify **one** example of a new crime since 1950. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the nature of crime during the Medieval period (1250–1500). [9]
- Support your summary with examples.
- 3 To what extent did the enforcement of law and order change in the Early Modern period (1500–1750)? [10]
- Explain your answer.

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* 'There was little change in the punishments used in the period 1250–1750.' [18]
- How far do you agree with this statement?
- Give reasons for your answer.
- 5* How far do you agree that governments have been the most important factor influencing crime rates since 1750? [18]
- Give reasons for your answer.

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (2020)

Answer questions 1 (a-c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Name **one** cause of vagrancy in the period 1500 to 1750. [1]
- (b) Give **one** reason why people opposed a police force in the period 1750 to 1900. [1]
- (c) Identify **one** change in prisons since 1900. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses crimes and criminals in the period 1250 to 1500.
Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 Why have there been changes in types of crimes since 1955?
Explain your answer. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* 'There were more similarities than differences in law enforcement between the Medieval period (1250–1500) and the Early Modern period (1500–1750).'
How far do you agree with this statement?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* How far do you agree that the most significant reforms to prisons happened in the Industrial period (1750–1900)?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (2021)

Answer questions 1 (a-c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Name **one** moral crime from the period 1500–1750. [1]
- (b) Identify **one** way that convicts transported to Australia were treated harshly. [1]
- (c) Identify **one** alternative to prison introduced since 1900. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses prisons since 1900.
Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 Why were some criminals able to avoid the death penalty in the period 1250–1500?
Explain your answer. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* 'Developments in policing in the period 1750–1900 were effective.'
How far do you agree?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* How far do you agree that there was little change in law enforcement in the period 1250–1750?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (2022)

Answer questions 1 (a-c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Give **one** example of a punishment from the period 1250–1500. [1]
- (b) Name **one** type of court from the period 1500–1750. [1]
- (c) Identify **one** crime punishable by death under the Bloody Code. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the setting up of the Metropolitan Police Force in 1829. [9]
- Support your summary with examples.
- 3 Why did **new** crimes appear during the medieval period (1250–1500)? [10]
- Explain your answer.

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* 'There was **little** change in the types of crime committed in the period 1500–1750.' [18]
- How far do you agree?
- Give reasons for your answer.
- 5* How far do you agree that there were **more significant** changes to prisons in the period 1750–1900 than in the period since 1900? [18]
- Give reasons for your answer.

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (2023)

Answer questions 1 (a-c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Name **one** type of serious crime in medieval Britain (1250-1500). [1]
- (b) Name **one** major religious, political or social change in the early modern period (1500-1750). [1]
- (c) Give **one** reason why new crimes emerged after 1900. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses policing between 1850 and c.2015. Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 Why did different types of crime emerge in the early modern period (1500-1750)? Explain your answer. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* How far do you agree that the purpose of medieval punishment was to humiliate the criminal? Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* 'The reason that crime levels increased in the first half of the 1800s was the growth of towns and cities.'
How far do you agree?
Give reasons for your answer. [18]

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (2024)

Answer questions 1 (a-c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Name **one** way criminals could avoid being executed in the medieval period (1250-1500). [1]
- (b) Name **one** reason people made accusations of witchcraft in the early modern period (1500-1750). [1]
- (c) Name **one** development that improved policing in the **second half** of the 1800s. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses law enforcement between 1250 and 1750. Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 Why did transportation to Australia become a common punishment in the period 1750-1900? Explain your answer. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* 'By 1750, punishments for committing crimes were harsher than they had been in 1500.' How far do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* 'The main reason crime changed between 1900 and c.2015 was the emergence of new technology.' How far do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [18]

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (Sample Question Paper)

- 1 (a) Name **one** type of official who was responsible for enforcing law and order in the Middle Ages. [1]

Sheriff; JP; Coroner; Royal Judge.

- (b) Name **one** type of crime that the authorities were particularly worried about in the period 1500–1750. [1]

Heresy; vagrancy; witchcraft; smuggling; highway robbery.

- (c) Give **one** example of a technological change which affected policing in the period after 1900. [1]

Police phones; walkie-talkies; CCTV; DNA tracking; police cars.

- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses how law and order was enforced in the period 1500–1750.

Support your summary with examples.

[9]

In the years 1500-1750, there were still some of the medieval methods of enforcing the law. For example, the hue and cry was still used to get the community to chase a criminal, and individuals were still responsible for getting a warrant and catching the criminal who had robbed them. However, because towns were getting larger and they were not such small communities where everyone knew everyone else, these were no longer enough. New methods were added. Parish constables became more important. These were part time, unarmed group who were responsible for holding suspects for crime ready for trial. Their main job was to deal with beggars which was a big problem in the sixteenth century. They could fine or whip the beggars. Another group was town watchmen in bigger towns. These went on patrol and they were expected to deal with beggars and also look in windows to see if people were breaking the law.

Another way of enforcing the law if a criminal was caught was in trials. Justices of the Peace were more important in the Tudor period than in medieval England because they ran the manor courts. They would fine people, put them in the stocks or have them whipped. For bigger cases, JPs met up 4 times a year in a Quarter Court for more serious crimes where they could even have people put to death. After 1688, they got more powerful because the Bloody Code meant that there were more crimes that could get the death penalty.

The Church still had a role in law enforcement like in the Middle Ages, and they had trials for clergy who had committed a crime. But these were less important because the civil courts had more power after the Reformation. Also, because more common people had learned to read, the “neck verse” law was changed so that not as many people could claim to be clergy so there were not as many Church trials

3 What caused the increase in crime in the first half of the nineteenth century?

Explain your answer.

[10]

Crime increased as a result of changes to society. The Industrial Revolution and urbanisation meant that more people were living together in crowded areas and there was often a clear difference between wealth and poverty. These conditions meant that the most common crime was a result of opportunism and poverty with up to 80% of crime being petty theft. Only 10% of crime was violent and 75% of offenders were men.

There was a significant rise in crime as soldiers returned from the Napoleonic wars to a country where wages were falling against rising prices. However, there was a decrease in crime after 1850 as result of the new police forces which had been introduced because of this previous increase.

Public perception of crime was that it was a greater threat as many more were literate and read the tales of Crime in newspapers and the "Penny Dreadfuls". There was also a sense that criminals were responsible for their own actions either as a result of alcoholism or because of a belief in a hereditary "criminal gene". Photographs of prisoners' hands were taken to seek patterns in identifying criminals.

4* How far do you agree that the most important changes in the punishment of offenders took place in the twentieth century?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

It will be shown that although there were major changes to punishment in the earlier Industrial Era, particularly the move towards prisons, there were greater changes in the Modern Era, particularly in terms of the ending of the Death Penalty.

Many of the changes to punishment that occurred in the Modern Era, have their origins in the Industrial period from 1750-1900. Before this, the emergence of the British empire had led to transportation of criminals to the West Indies. The colonisation of Australia during this period saw this punishment great accelerated with a peak of 5000 per year in the 1830s. This was a harsh punishment and was often the result of petty crimes such as stealing. Over 160,000 convicts were transported before the it was ended in 1868. As a result of this, this period saw the peak in use of prison as punishment.

Prisons were also first created before 1900 as transportations slowed. During this time there were moves to make prison harsher by making cells and sleeping arrangements more uncomfortable. A period of reform, led by Sir John Howard and Elizabeth Fry saw improvements for prisoners before the later period saw a return to harsh conditions with the separate and silent systems with pointless jobs such as the crank or treadmill. This period also saw a change in execution as the "new drop" and then "long drop" systems for hanging were brought in. There was also a change from public hangings to more private ones to avoid problems from gathering crowds.

In many ways, the Modern Era, from 1900, saw a continuation of this approach of using prisons which continued to grow in number and population. In fact, the use of Victorian Era prison caused significant problems and would lead to problems such as the Strangeway Riots in 1990. However, three significant changes also occurred during this period. Firstly, young people were treated very differently in a way they hadn't been before. From 1902, young people were sent to Borstals and today young people receive support in secure young people's homes. Secondly, there was a significant change in the way that prisoners could be treated. Corporal punishment was removed in this period by 1962 and the Paterson reforms of 1922 end silent treatment and brought in normal work with small amounts of pay (although it was recognised not all could be rehabilitated).

In the period since 1900, alternatives to prisons were brought in such as the parole system of the 1960s and in the 1990s some prisoners were made to wear electronic tags rather than go to prison at all or were given a Community Service order. The biggest change though was the decision to abolish the Death Penalty in 1965. This was the first time in history that criminals could no longer be punished by losing their own life. Although this still causes controversy, it still exists and is the reason why the Modern Era is the most significant in terms of changes to punishment.

Overall, the changes of the Industrial Era from 1750-1900 were highly important in the establishing of prisons which still exist today and replaced the many other punishments that had existed before. There were reforms and adaptations to this in the Modern Era after 1900, but the most important change was the ending of the Death Penalty in the 1960s as this was the first time this had happened in history.

5* 'In the period between 1750 and 1900 there were big changes in policing'.

How far do you agree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

In some ways it is true that there were big changes in policing between 1750-1900. However, there is a lot of evidence that the changes were limited until after 1900.

In 1829, Sir Robert Peel, inspired by the previously existing Bow Street Runners, created the Metropolitan Police force. This was a really big change compared to earlier periods like Medieval or early modern England because they had no police, just part time watchmen or constables. The Metropolitan Police were 3200 men who were full time paid professional police. In the years after, other towns copied. By 1856, it was the law that every town and county had to have a professional police force. By about 1900, there were about 40,000 police in Britain. In 1842 they also trained detectives. As well as stopping crimes, these investigated and tracked down criminals. This had not really happened before.

Another reason that this was a huge change because it was the first time that there had been civilian police, instead of soldiers with guns and swords. For example, in 1819 at St. Peter's Fields in Manchester, there had been a massacre when soldiers were used to police a protest. The new police were a big change because they had defensive equipment like a truncheon and a helmet, not weapons for attacking.

However, the statement is not entirely true. For one reason, these changes did not occur until 1829 onwards and so from 1750-1829 there were no big changes to policing. The only police were constables and watchmen but they dealt with vagabonds and drunks, they did not investigate crime.

Another limitation is that until about 1900, the new police were not really taken seriously. Even though they had been created, many people in Britain did not respect the police or obey them. They thought that the police were being nosy in investigating crimes, especially when there were famous crimes like the Ripper murders that they were unable to solve. So, with small numbers and little respect they were limited. It was really after 1900 that they became more effective. The police developed new tactics, like replacing the beat with quick response teams in cars in the 1930s and setting up police colleges to train recruits. They also developed technologies like fingerprinting which made them more effective.

Therefore, even though police were first created in the period of 1750-1900, most of the period there was no police and even when they were made, it was the changes after 1900 that were more important in effective policing.

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (Practice Paper 1)

- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses crime and criminals in the period 1750–1900.

Support your summary with examples.

[9]

Crime changed as a result of changes to society. The Industrial Revolution and urbanisation meant that more people were living together in crowded areas and there was often a clear difference between wealth and poverty. These conditions meant that the most common crime was a result of opportunism and poverty with up to 80% of crime being petty theft. Only 10% of crime was violent and 75% of offenders were men.

There was a significant rise in crime as soldiers returned from the Napoleonic wars to a country where wages were falling against rising prices. However, there was a decrease in crime after 1850 as result of the new police forces which had been introduced because of this previous increase.

Public perception of crime was that it was a greater threat as many more were literate and read the tales of Crime in newspapers and the “Penny Dreadfuls”. There was also a sense that criminals were responsible for their own actions either as a result of alcoholism or because of a belief in a hereditary “criminal gene”. Photographs of prisoners’ hands were taken to seek patterns in identifying criminals.

- 3 Why were there changes in the punishment of offenders in the period 1500–1750?

Explain your answer.

[10]

One of the reasons for change in the punishment of offenders was because of changes to society during this period. Puritans became more powerful and therefore there was more of a focus on moral crime such as drinking and gambling. As a result, more punishments focused on public penance such as the use of the pillory, cucking stool, the scold’s bridle and during this period whipping and branding became more popular.

Another reason for change was a response to new crimes. Great fear had risen of vagrants and the threat they could cause to a town or village. As a result, vagrant Bridewells were created by JPs in every county in order to physically punish vagrants. Equally, more witches were burnt to death during this period for the same reason.

Finally, the increase in crime led to the Bloody Codes (1688-1820) which saw capital offences grow from 50 in 1688 to 200 in 1820 and included the death penalty for poaching. This was supposed to deter potential criminals but actually led to less executions as judges and juries were unwilling to pass sentence on minor offences. Also, as result of this surge in crime and as a result of the growth of the Empire to the New World in America, transportation to colonies in the west was used as a punishment.

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (Practice Paper 2)

- 4* 'There were more similarities than differences in enforcing the law between the periods 1500–1750 and 1750–1900.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

Enforcement of crime during the period 1500-1750 largely remained the same as it had done in the Medieval period. Hue and Cry had continued, as had the use of most officers such as constable. However, the growing population and the existence of larger towns meant that a change was needed in terms of enforcement to ensure greater consistency. This meant the role of sheriff and manor and church courts began to reduce whilst the number and power of Justices of the Peace and Quarter Sessions and Petty Sessions run by JPs increased.

However, the greatest change came after 1750 after the significant growth in the population as more and more people moved to towns and cities. The Industrial Revolution brought huge population change from 6 million in 1750 to 37 million by 1900, with more people living in urban areas by the end of the period than lived in rural areas. The poverty of the period and the fact that so many people lived so close to each other meant that enforcement need significant change to keep up with the fact that the most common crime now was opportunistic theft.

These changes led to a great increase in crime which was first dealt with by the Bow Street Runners created by Sir John Fielding. His ideas were built upon by Robert Peel in 1829 when he was Home Secretary. Because of rising crime rates in the new industrial cities, he was allowed to create the Metropolitan Police with 3000 men paid for by taxes. This was a significant change from the previous reliance on unpaid parish constables and watchmen. Until the early modern period the community had still been expected to track down criminals through the ancient 'Hue and Cry' system. By 1900 every town had professional, uniformed policemen which was a major change from the reliance on the community and untrained watchmen.

This focus on dealing more effectively with crime would eventually lead, in the late twentieth century, to the CID being formed, whose detectives used clues from crime scenes and interviewed witnesses. This was a significant development, as scientific evidence such as footprints, was a big step forward compared to the methods used in the witch trials and moral crime cases of the seventeenth century when gossip and rumours could result in innocent people being convicted.

Overall, therefore, although in the Early Modern Period, initial changes to enforcement were slow, this really gathered pace as urbanisation led to the formation of a police force which became increasingly specialised as time went on as this period saw a move from community enforcement towards a more centralised authority approach.

5* How far do you agree that urbanisation has been the main reason for changes in crime and criminal activity since 1250?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

To a large extent, many crimes are a result of urbanisation and more people being forced to live close to one another. For example, stealing and theft increased in the major cities. There have also been many murders throughout the period. In the 1960s Ian Brady and Myra Hindley were convicted of the murders of five young people aged between 10 and 17. The bodies of some of the victims were found buried on Saddleworth Moor. Harold Shipman, a GP, was convicted in 2000 of murdering 15 of his patients, and it is thought he may have been responsible for the deaths of many more. Throughout the period violent and gruesome murders have been committed.

Urbanisation, combined with greater numbers of people coming to Britain has also led to changes in crime. For example, Race Relations Acts in the 1960s and 1970s made it a criminal offence to stop people going into places like hotels and cinemas because of their colour. Before these Acts there was open discrimination, with landlords advertising rooms for rent with notices saying 'no coloureds' – at the time this was not a criminal offence, whereas today it is. The murder of Stephen Lawrence in London is an example of race crimes which have been exaggerated through urbanisation. As a result, a series of laws have been brought in to deal with 'hate crimes'.

However, it also true to say that changes to technology has brought more changes. Cyber-crime is a new form of crime, which has become prevalent with the widespread use of computers and the birth of the internet since the 1990s. Cyber-crime can take many forms. In some cases people are tricked into giving out confidential details of passwords and other information relating to their banking accounts and credit cards; these details are then used to move money to the accounts of the criminals or the credit cards are used to purchase goods online. Another type of cyber-crime is holding big businesses to ransom by hacking into their computers and threatening to crash the entire system unless the business pays large sums of money. Cyber criminals are constantly developing new ways to cause problems. This type of crime was not prevalent for most of the twentieth century as computers are relatively new.

Another factor that has changed crime is the ability to sell drugs. Cocaine was legal for civilians to consume until 1920; from 1920 opium and cocaine could only be used under a doctor's orders. In 1971 concerns about increased use of drugs by young people, in particular, meant that the government introduced new laws to try to control their use and supply. There have been a growing number of organised groups who smuggle drugs into Britain and then distribute them; they are able to make large sums of money through doing this. Drugs are supplied to people by gangs, who have their own 'patches' where they sell drugs, and violence has been known to erupt when rival gangs have tried to sell on the same 'patch'. Drug-related crime has grown and has proved very difficult to control.

Overall, therefore, although some crimes, such as petty theft and murder can be linked to urbanisation, other factors such as migration, changes in technology and drugs are other reasons for changes. Urbanisation may have exaggerated these issues, but it is not the only cause.

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (2018)

- 1 (a) Identify one way in which a suspect could avoid trial in the period 1250–1500. [1]

Be a priest; sanctuary; fight for army abroad; flee to outlaw gang; be pregnant.

- (b) Give one example of the changing nature of crime in the period 1500–1750. [1]

Witchcraft; highway robbery; smuggling.

- (c) Name one development in punishment in the period 1750–1900. [1]

Hanging; prison; hulks; transportation.

- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses crime in Britain since 1900.

Support your summary with examples.

[9]

One of the most important change in crime since 1900 saw the development of Cyber-crime. Advances in the use of computers meant that criminal no longer needed to risk break and entry to steal from others. Infiltration into online bank accounts, the use of scams to persuade people to send money and the use of hacking and stealing personal details have all grown in this period as technology advanced. Such crimes were effectively unknown before World War Two and were only recognised by the police in crime statistics from 2015.

Another change in the type of crime is the increase in car crime. This only started after 1900 because this was when cars were developed and started being produced on a large scale. The mass ownership of cars has led to crimes such as car theft, drink driving and accidents through dangerous driving. Car crime had become so widespread that in 1990 it accounted for 28% of all reported crimes, and 700,000 cars were stolen that year. These figures show why car crime was so significant because it was the crime people were most likely to experience. It can be said, however, that in the last decade of the twentieth century, the number of recorded car thefts dropped dramatically due to increased security features in cars such as car alarms.

One of the most important changes in crime since 1900 was the development of terrorism, a form of violence which leads extremist groups to attack a heavily populated area to put pressure on the government. Terrorism had existed before, but the development of materials, such as the explosive Semtex which is widely and relatively easily available, have meant that terrorist groups are able to operate on a larger scale. This is very significant because in some terrorist attacks a large number of people are killed, for example in the attacks in London in 2005 56 people were killed. In other cases, the number of people hurt and killed can be small, but they are still widely publicised and therefore people are very aware of the threat from terrorists.

4* How far do you agree that economic problems were the most important factor influencing crime rates in the period 1500–1750?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

There is some evidence of economic problems in crime in the Early Modern Period in the crime of Vagrancy. One reason for this is the lack of change within the make-up of society. This period was dominated by the fact that many peasants worked on the land and that poor harvests or changes in prices could lead to starvation. As a result, Vagrancy is a significant crime across this period. It had become a new crime and caused fear in the Medieval period but continued poor harvests and a growing fear due to Harman's book, published using the printing press. This even led to the creation of Bridewells in each county by MPs looking to punish and deter other vagrants showing how important economic problems were.

Economic issues were also involved in the new crime of Highway Robbery. This was particularly an issue during the Elizabethan period as was a direct result of the new technology of accessible roads and increased travel via carriage plus the lack of banks available. Equally, the growth of British territories overseas had also led to an increase in imports and in import tax and it was this led to the new crime of smuggling which could involve up to 50 people in each crime. Such roads and import taxes hadn't existed before this point making this a significant change so in this way technology combined with changes to society.

On the other hand, some crimes were more closely linked to moral crimes such as drinking, gambling and not resting on a Sunday. This was even more of a focus in the Early Modern Period as Puritans looked to create Godly communities. There were also the great persecutions of that occurred in the Tudor periods due to Henry VIII's Break with Rome and the persecutions under Edward, Mary and Elizabeth showing that moral, not just economic issues were key.

Some crimes combined economic and moral issues such as the new crime of witchcraft. The rise of Puritan power coupled with poor harvests, led to a new focus on witchcraft during the Early Modern period which saw persecutions in numbers that had not been seen before. In Puritan areas such as Essex, this was a significant issue. This new crime increased after 1500 possibly as a result of economic problems caused by rising prices, falling wages and increased begging in the local community which would lead to accusations of witchcraft.

Overall, therefore, it is clear to see that economic problems were a clear issue in this period as people suffered due to increased population and increased poverty. This combined with new technology in terms of road and trade. However, economic issues were not the only factor. Changes to society such as the movement to more urban areas, as well as changes to government and religion also saw increase in moral crimes. As economic issues were hardly new, it is perhaps these change in society rather than economics themselves that lead to the most significant problems.

5* 'The most significant changes in the punishment of offenders took place in the period 1750–1900.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

Many of the most important changes to punishment occurred in the Industrial period from 1750-1900. Before this, the emergence of the British empire had led to transportation of criminals to the West Indies. The colonisation of Australia during this period saw this punishment greatly accelerated with a peak of 5000 per year in the 1830s. This was a harsh punishment and was often the result of petty crimes such as stealing. Over 160,000 convicts were transported before it was ended in 1868. As a result of this, this period saw the peak in use of prison as punishment.

Prisons were also first created before 1900 as transportations slowed. During this time there were moves to make prison harsher by making cells and sleeping arrangements more uncomfortable. A period of reform, led by Sir John Howard and Elizabeth Fry saw improvements for prisoners before the later period saw a return to harsh conditions with the separate and silent systems with pointless jobs such as the crank or treadmill. This period also saw a change in execution as the "new drop" and then "long drop" systems for hanging were brought in. There was also a change from public hangings to more private ones to avoid problems from gathering crowds.

In many ways, the Modern Era, from 1900, saw a continuation of this approach of using prisons which continued to grow in number and population. In fact, the use of Victorian Era prison caused significant problems and would lead to problems such as the Strangeway Riots in 1990. However, three significant changes also occurred during this period. Firstly, young people were treated very differently in a way they hadn't been before. From 1902, young people were sent to Borstals and today young people receive support in secure young people's homes. Secondly, there was a significant change in the way that prisoners could be treated. Corporal punishment was removed in this period by 1962 and the Paterson reforms of 1922 ended silent treatment and brought in normal work with small amounts of pay (although it was recognised not all could be rehabilitated).

In the period since 1900, alternatives to prisons were brought in such as the parole system of the 1960s and in the 1990s some prisoners were made to wear electronic tags rather than go to prison at all or were given a Community Service order. The biggest change though was the decision to abolish the Death Penalty in 1965. This was the first time in history that criminals could no longer be punished by losing their own life. Although this still causes controversy, it still exists and is the reason why the Modern Era is the most significant in terms of changes to punishment.

Overall, the changes of the Industrial Era from 1750-1900 were highly important in the establishing of prisons which still exist today and replaced the many other punishments that had existed before. There were reforms and adaptations to this in the Modern Era after 1900, but the most important change was the ending of the Death Penalty in the 1960s as this was the first time this had happened in history.

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (2019)

3 To what extent did the enforcement of law and order change in the Early Modern period (1500–1750)?

Explain your answer.

[10]

In the years 1500-1750, there was some continuity of medieval methods of enforcing the law. For example, the hue and cry was still used to get the community to chase a criminal, and individuals were still responsible for getting a warrant and catching the criminal who had robbed them. However, because towns were getting larger and they were not such small communities where everyone knew everyone else, these were no longer enough. New methods were added. Parish constables became more important. These were part time, unarmed group who were responsible for holding suspects for crime ready for trial. Their main job was to deal with beggars which was a big problem in the sixteenth century. They could fine or whip the beggars. Another group was town watchmen in bigger towns. These went on patrol and they were expected to deal with beggars and also look in windows to see if people were breaking the law.

Another way of enforcing the law saw a change from medieval times. Justices of the Peace became more important in the Tudor period than in medieval England because they ran the manor courts. They would fine people, put them in the stocks or have them whipped. For bigger cases, JPs met up 4 times a year in a Quarter Court for more serious crimes where they could even have people put to death. After 1688, they got more powerful because the Bloody Code meant that there were more crimes that could get the death penalty.

The Church continued to have a role in law enforcement like in the Middle Ages, and they had trials for clergy who had committed a crime. But these were less important because the civil courts had more power after the Reformation. Also, because more common people had learned to read, the "neck verse" law was changed so that not as many people could claim to be clergy so there were not as many Church trials.

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (2020)

- 1 (a) Name **one** cause of vagrancy in the period 1500 to 1750. [1]

Poor Harvests; more people moving to cities; civil war; increasing prices & poverty.

- (b) Give **one** reason why people opposed a police force in the period 1750 to 1900. [1]

Thought it was like the army – martial law; feared government control.

- (c) Identify **one** change in prisons since 1900. [1]

Borstal; youth offenders; parole; electronic tags; victim's charter; rehabilitation e.g. literacy.

- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses crimes and criminals in the period 1250 to 1500.

Support your summary with examples. [9]

One crime during this period was heresy. This included relatively low issues such as gambling, swearing or even shaving on Sunday, the day of rest. At the higher levels, this included demanding changes to church services. An example of this was the Lollards who were charged with heresy for demanding services in English.

Another crime common at that time was homicide which made up 18% of cases. The reason that the rate is so high is because all sudden deaths had to be reported to a coroner. These included accidents and even suicides. The high rate of violent deaths is linked to the fact that most people worked with dangerous tools and any arguments could easily become violent especially when people were hungry and angry due to poor harvests.

Another common crime came about as a result of the Black Death. The shortage of workers led to many peasants leaving their manors to find higher wages. An Act of Parliament in 1351 created the crime of vagrancy making it illegal to leave your home village without written permission from their lord.

- 3 Why have there been changes in types of crimes since 1955?

Explain your answer. [10]

One of the most important changes in crime since 1955 saw the development of Cyber-crime. This was because advances in the use of computers meant that criminal no longer needed to risk break and entry to steal from others. Infiltration into online bank accounts, the use of scams to persuade people to send money and the use of hacking and stealing personal details have all grown in this period as technology advanced. Such crimes were effectively unknown before World War Two and were only recognised by the police in crime statistics from 2015.

Another change in the type of crime is the increase in car crime. This only started in the twentieth century, because this was when cars were developed and started being produced on a large scale. The mass ownership of cars has led to crimes such as car theft, drink driving and accidents through dangerous driving. One example of a specific law that related to car crime is the enforcement of the seat belt law of 1965.

Another new form of crime was Hate Crime. This was established partly as a result of the 1993 murder of Stephen Lawrence. Following this racist attack, there was a new focus on any speech or writing which

encouraged hatred of a group for racist, sexist or other discriminatory reasons. This was followed by more severe sentences from 1998.

4* 'There were more similarities than differences in law enforcement between the Medieval period (1250–1500) and the Early Modern period (1500–1750).'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

One key similarity between the Medieval and Early Modern period was the focus on community. The local people had a vitally important role in law enforcement. If a crime was committed the victim of the crime had to call for the hue and cry, which meant that all villagers were being called to chase and find the criminal. Everyone within hearing distance of the hue and cry had to stop whatever task they were doing and help to find the criminal. This meant that if the hue and cry was carried out promptly and efficiently in many cases the criminal could be stopped very quickly. This continued through this period.

Another area of continuity was in the tracking down of criminals. Individuals were still responsible for getting a warrant and catching the criminal who had robbed them. A posse would still be called to chase down the criminal and villages that did not follow up would be fined. However, towards the end of this period, there is the beginnings of a force that would eventually become the police. This started with highway and river patrols and would grow into the Bow Street Runners and then the Met police in the 1800s.

One period that saw some change was in the use of courts. Manor courts and Church courts were still being used at the beginning of this period. However, as time continued and government gained great control, these began being replaced by the work of the Justices of the Peace. Justices of the Peace were more important in the Tudor period than in medieval England and took responsibility for fining people, put them in the stocks or have them whipped. The fading out of the use of the manor and church courts is one way things differed over these periods.

The most significant change was the use of Justices of the Peace. For more significant cases, JPs met up 4 times a year in a Quarter Sessions for more serious crimes where they could even have people put to death. After 1688, they got more powerful because the Bloody Code meant that there were more crimes that could get the death penalty. This was a significant change from the Medieval period.

Overall, it can be seen that at least initially, there was a lot of continuity between the time periods. However, the phasing out of the Church and Manor Courts and, more importantly, the growing importance of Justices of Peace, saw more changes towards the end of the period.

5* How far do you agree that the most significant reforms to prisons happened in the Industrial period (1750–1900)?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

It will be shown that although there were major changes to the use of prisons in the earlier Industrial Era, there were greater changes in the Modern Era, particularly in terms of the ending of the Death Penalty and the knock-on effect this had on prisons.

Prisons were first created before 1900 as transportations slowed. During this time there were moves to make prison harsher by making cells and sleeping arrangements more uncomfortable. This included significant changes to prison life. Trials were made in the Separate and Silent systems which saw prisoners very isolated. Prisoners were also made to do pointless and often painful tasks such as untying rope, turning a screw and going on a treadmill.

The period 1750-1900 also saw significant changes to try to change prisons. For example, a period of reform, led by Sir John Howard and Elizabeth Fry saw improvements for prisoners such as the ending of the need to pay a Discharge cost or paying jailers. Fry also saw Bible studies and help given to women at Newgate Prison. This period also saw a change in execution as the “new drop” and then “long drop” systems for hanging were brought in. There was also a change from public hangings to more private ones to avoid problems from gathering crowds.

However, it could be argued that the greatest changes were seen in the period after 1900. Firstly, young people were treated very differently in a way they hadn't been before. From 1902, young people were sent to Borstals and today young people receive support in secure young people's homes. Secondly, there was a significant change in the way that prisoners could be treated. Corporal punishment was removed in this period by 1962 and the Paterson reforms of 1922 ended silent treatment and brought in normal work with small amounts of pay (although it was recognised not all could be rehabilitated).

Additionally, in the period since 1900, alternatives to prisons were brought in such as the parole system of the 1960s and in the 1990s some prisoners were made to wear electronic tags rather than go to prison at all or were given a Community Service order. However, it could be argued that the biggest change though was the decision to abolish the Death Penalty in 1965. This was the first time in history that criminals could no longer be punished by losing their own life. This, of course, meant that the most severe sentence became a longer prison sentence which had a significant effect on prison populations. Such a move plus an increasing prison population caused significant problems and would lead to problems such as the Strangeway Riots in 1990.

The period 1750 saw the move towards prisons and changes in the way that prisoners were treated from harsh treatment to a focus on rehabilitation. However, the most significant changes came after 1900s as changes occurred with some being able to avoid prison and others condemned to longer sentences in overcrowded cells as the Death Penalty came in.

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (2022)

- 1 (a) Give **one** example of a punishment from the period 1250–1500. [1]

Hanging; HDQ; burning at stake.

- (b) Name **one** type of court from the period 1500–1750. [1]

Assizes; Quarter Sessions; Petty Sessions; Church Courts; Manor Courts.

- (c) Identify **one** crime punishable by death under the Bloody Code. [1]

Murder; poaching; stealing goods over 12d.

- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the setting up of the Metropolitan Police Force in 1829.

Support your summary with examples. [9]

One cause for the setting up of the Metropolitan police, was the increase in crime the followed the end of the Napoleonic wars. This led to many soldiers returning from Europe to find there were not enough jobs. Many turned to crime as a way of supporting their families and this led to the authorities looking for ways to reduce the crime rate.

Another cause of the setting up of the Metropolitan police was the increase in crime as people moved to the cities in search of work. Much of the crime was petty theft as many were poor and turned to crime as a result. Robert Peel believed that having a police force would discourage people to turn to crime.

A consequence of the setting up of the Met Police was a fear from the public that the force would be like an army against the people. As a result, the uniforms were made blue and the pay was low. They were only armed with a baton and a rattle to call for attention. In this way, Peel hoped to distance them from the army and reduce fear of the force. For this reason, the police started in London and it was only after the next 50 years that their use spread around the country.

3 Why did **new** crimes appear during the medieval period (1250–1500)?

Explain your answer.

[10]

One reason for new crimes during the medieval period, was the Black Death. By killing of many of the peasants, it meant that there was a lack of workers. This meant that peasants could bargain for a higher wage by going to another Lord. This was made illegal by the new crime of Vagrancy in 1351 which made it a crime to leave the local village and search for new work.

Another reason for new crimes was the desire to make people more moral. This was because it was felt that the King, as God's representative, had to ensure the people acted in the right way. This led to playing dice or even shaving on Sunday becoming a crime. It also led to the new crime of Scolding. This saw women punished for speaking in an inappropriate way to their husband. This was partly because of a belief that women should be obedient to men.

Finally, a reason for new crimes was the fear of attacks on the monarch. This led to the new crime of treason. This was the first time that it had become an official law. It also continued the focus of women being obedient to their husbands as petty treason became the judgement for a woman who killed her husband rather than just a murderer. It also saw counterfeiting coins be treated as treason as there was a concern at the time that the value was being lost because counterfeiting was so widespread.

4* 'There was **little** change in the types of crime committed in the period 1500–1750.'

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

There was significant change in the types of crime committed 1500-1750. For example, the new crime of smuggling was created. This was a direct result of the growth of the Empire during this time period and was created by new import taxes being put on to luxury goods. As a result, groups involving as many as 50 people, stole, hid, stored and re-sold cargo coming in from ships in order to avoid the taxes.

Another change saw the new crime of witchcraft. This came about as puritans came into positions of power and looked to investigate anything that could be linked to the devil. This led to women being accused of practising witchcraft. This first became law in the 1500s.

Another change was the new crime of Highway Robbery. This was a change because roads were becoming more accessible and more often used and many did not have access to banks to store their prized possessions. Highway men would use violence to stop the new stagecoaches and steal valuables. This had not been possible until this time period.

However, some crimes such as vagrancy, were a continuation from the medieval period. This had become a crime in 1351 after the Black Death. However, it became more an issue during this time period as more people moved to the cities and poverty caused many to look for jobs. This caused fear of more crime and so Bridewells were built across the country to try deter potential vagrants.

Overall, although some crimes continued in this period, changes to technology and thinking brought significant change. Improvements in roads, the growth of Empire and the Puritan fear of evil led to the totally new crimes of Highway Robbery, Smuggling and Witchcraft. These changes to society show it would not be correct to say there had been "little change".

5* How far do you agree that there were **more significant** changes to prisons in the period 1750–1900 than in the period since 1900?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

There is clear evidence that the more significant changes to prison occurred before 1900. This period saw the introduction of state prisons in 1800 to keep criminals off the streets. This was a significant change to the previous period where offenders were only removed by humiliation or by execution. A period of reform, led by Sir John Howard and Elizabeth Fry saw improvements for prisoners such as the ending of the need to pay a Discharge cost or paying jailers. Fry also saw Bible studies and help given to women at Newgate Prison. This period also saw a change in execution as the “new drop” and then “long drop” systems for hanging were brought in. There was also a change from public hangings to more private ones behind prison gates to avoid problems from gathering crowds.

The period before 1900 saw significant changes in prisons as many believed they needed to become harsher to further deter criminals. During this time there were moves to make prison harsher by making cells and sleeping arrangements more uncomfortable. This included significant changes to prison life. Trials were made in the Separate and Silent systems which saw prisoners very isolated. Prisoners were also made to do pointless and often painful tasks such as untying rope, turning a screw and going on a treadmill.

However, it could be argued that the greatest changes were seen in the period after 1900. Firstly, young people were treated very differently in a way they hadn't been before. From 1902, young people were sent to Borstals and today young people receive support in secure young people's homes. Secondly, there was a significant change in the way that prisoners could be treated. Corporal punishment was removed in this period by 1962 and the Paterson reforms of 1922 ended silent treatment and brought in normal work with small amounts of pay (although it was recognised not all could be rehabilitated).

Additionally, in the period since 1900, alternatives to prisons were brought in such as the parole system of the 1960s and in the 1990s some prisoners were made to wear electronic tags rather than go to prison at all or were given a Community Service order. However, it could be argued that the biggest change though was the decision to abolish the Death Penalty in 1965. This was the first time in history that criminals could no longer be punished by losing their own life. This, of course, meant that the most severe sentence became a longer prison sentence which had a significant effect on prison populations. Such a move plus an increasing prison population caused significant problems and would lead to problems such as the Strangeway Riots in 1990.

The period 1750 saw the move towards prisons and changes in the way that criminals were removed from society with prison becoming the most common form of punishment for the first time. However, the most significant changes came after 1900s as changes occurred with a general move towards rehabilitation with some being able to avoid prison and others condemned to longer sentences in overcrowded cells as the ban on the Death Penalty came in after 1965.

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (2023)

- 1 (a) Name **one** type of serious crime in medieval Britain (1250-1500). [1]

Vagrancy; treason; heresy; murder; counterfeiting.

- (b) Name **one** major religious, political or social change in the early modern period (1500-1750). [1]

Move to more people living in cities; roads lead to highway robbery; poverty in vagrancy; change to the Church of England from Catholic church; civil war.

- (c) Give **one** reason why new crimes emerged after 1900. [1]

Technology; cybercrime; car crime; immigration – hate and race crime; social changes – drug crime, end of homosexuality as a crime, football hooliganism.

- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses policing between 1850 and c.2015.

Support your summary with examples.

[9]

*One **change** in policing came in the 1850s. The Met Police had been set-up in 1829 by Robert Peel but had begun by only working in London. By the 1850s, there had been several acts which saw the police be set-up in all areas of the country. The influence of the police across the country had **consequences** such as falling crime rates after 1850.*

*Another **change** saw the introduction of the CID (Criminal Investigation Department) which saw detectives using fingerprints and photographs in the 1890s. This was an important change because the police had gone from trying to prevent crime to being able to investigate and follow-up crimes.*

*A significant **change** to the police occurred in 1900s. Technology meant that police could use phones to communicate more effectively. Police cars and motor bikes were introduced which meant that police could respond more quickly and deal with the new car crimes.*

Could also do professionalism of the police, more diverse representation, dog and gun specialisms, move away from the beat and their lack of popularity as a result and events like Hillsborough and the Miners' strike.

3 Why did different types of crime emerge in the early modern period (1500-1750)?

Explain your answer.

[10]

There were changes to crime in the Early Modern Period as roads became more usable and people carried valuable with them because of a lack of banks. As a result, this led to the new crime of Highway Robbery. Despite their image of being gentlemanly, highway robberies were often very violent with stories of fingers being cut off in order to get rings. Dick Turpin was one of the most well-known highway robbers.

As the government expanded with the beginning of an Empire, they issued import taxes. This led to the new crime of smuggling. This was done to avoid the import taxes and would often involve up to 50 people in a local area with many helping to bring goods off ships or to hide them. By ending import taxes, smuggling greatly reduced.

Beliefs about the devil mixed with a period of poor harvests and economic hardship, led to the new crime of witchcraft. This was made into a crime in the 1500s as Puritans saw the presence of evil in other crimes. This may have also been an issue due to it being a patriarchal society as it was almost always women who were blamed.

4* How far do you agree that the purpose of medieval punishment was to humiliate the criminal?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

Some medieval punishments were designed to humiliate. For example, the use of the stocks and pillory was often used for smaller crimes. The criminal, who might have cheated with weights and measure on a market, or been found to be drunk, would be locked in these in the middle of the town as a way of showing the community that a crime had been committed. It was hoped that this would reduce the likelihood of the crime.

On the other hand, some punishments had very specific reasons that had little to do with humiliation. For example, the crime of heresy, or going against God, would be punished by forcing the criminal to be burned alive. This was supposed to be so painful that it would act as a deterrent. The heat was also supposed to remind people of the devil and hell and so suggest that this was a crime that went against God.

Another punishment which had little to do with humiliation was hanging. This was given to those who committed murder and those who stole over 12d worth of goods. This was the case because stealing this amount might take away someone's livelihood. Hanging took place in a very public place and was designed to show justice for all and provide a deterrent to potential future criminals.

Finally, the punishment of being hanged, drawn and quartered had humiliation involved but it was more about giving deterrent and showing the severity of the crime. This was done to those who committed treason against the king and its public carrying was designed to scare potential traitors and to show that going against the King was similar to going against God so meant huge pain was given. This punishment was also given to those who were caught counterfeiting coins as this had become a serious problem by this stage.

Overall, there were humiliation punishments that were used for more minor offences. But the most serious offences were met with punishments which included death with great pain. This was mostly done as a deterrent and to show that justice was being done.

5* 'The reason that crime levels increased in the first half of the 1800s was the growth of towns and cities.'

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

One of the main reasons for increasing crime levels in this time period was because of the growth of towns and cities. People went to the cities in search of jobs and places like Manchester and Birmingham grew significantly in a very short period of time. So many people living in poverty and in a small living space led to an increase in opportunistic crime, which was around 80% of all crime in this period.

Another reason for the increase in crime was the end of the Napoleonic Wars after 1815. After this, many soldiers returned to Britain where they found there were limited jobs. As a result, many people turned to crime to survive which increased the crime rates.

Another reason was industrialisation. People living in cities found themselves next to factories and warehouses which provided an opportunity to steal goods and therefore the crime rate increased. This was especially true because so many people lived in poverty in the cities. The new trains also led to new crimes such as refusing to pay for a ticket.

Finally, another reason for rising crime rates was the foundation of the new Met Police in 1829. It took a while for the police to have an impact but they began to record crimes more systematically and this meant that crime rates increased due to improved monitoring of crime.

Overall crime rates did increase because many people went to the new cities. However, this was not the only reason. Industrialisation brought factories and this is why many went to the cities in the first place. It is also brought new goods into the reach of many people who were living in poverty. And this increase in crime rates led to the new police who initially actually led to a focus on a growing crime rate as they were better at recording the crimes.

Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present (2024)

- 1 (a) Name **one** way criminals could avoid being executed in the medieval period (1250-1500). [1]

Royal Pardon; become an outlaw; sanctuary and abject the state; serve in the army; clergy; serve in army.

- (b) Name **one** reason people made accusations of witchcraft in the early modern period (1500-1750). [1]

Live in a puritan area e.g. Essex; poor harvests; dislike of women (misogyny); familiars.

- (c) Name **one** development that improved policing in the **second half** of the 1800s. [1]

CID; spread throughout Britain; new police commissioners; use of fingerprints and photographs.

- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses law enforcement between 1250 and 1750. Support your summary with examples. [9]

One point of continuity with law enforcement is that many of the methods stayed the same during this period. For example, the use of Hue and Cry and use of an armed posse continued during Medieval and Early Modern Periods. Assize courts and JP courts of Quarter Sessions were used in both periods

One change in this period was the increased use of Justices of the Peace to do more. At the same time, the use of Sheriffs and of Church and Manor courts greatly reduced from the Medieval to Early Modern period.

One final major change was the creation of the Bow Street Runners in 1749. This was a significant change that had not been seen before and was really the start of effective policing. However, it should be noted that this was only at the very end of the period and only affected this small area of London.

- 3 Why did transportation to Australia become a common punishment in the period 1750-1900? Explain your answer. [10]

One reason that transportation became a more common punishment in this period is the fact that crime increased as a result of people moving to cities. Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham all became major cities and saw many living in poverty with little means of survival outside crime. With the empire growing and workers needed in Australia, forcing convicts to be transported to Australia seemed a solution to this problem. Many had committed opportunistic petty theft.

Another reason for transportation becoming a more common punishment was the increasing belief that crime was a choice that needed to be punished by removal from the country. Many read the Penny Dreadfuls that portrayed crime as a real problem and there was a belief that some were "born to be criminals". The existence of Australia in the gave an opportunity to remove these criminals out of the country and to colonise new lands in south away from Britain.

Finally, an increase in crime led to prisons becoming full and the need for an alternative. The Napoleonic Wars ended in 1815 and crime increased as soldiers returned to find a lack of jobs. Equally, the new Met Police caught more criminals and these needed to be dealt with. Transportation to Australia seemed to provide an alternative to prison which led to transportation increasing.

4* 'By 1750, punishments for committing crimes were harsher than they had been in 1500.'

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

Some punishments that existed by 1750 were harsher than they had been in 1500. One example of this was the crimes that now came under the later-named "Bloody Code". Under this, crimes that might have previously been punished via humiliation in stocks or pillory were now punishable by death. For example, being caught poaching became punishable by death in an attempt to dissuade people to do it. Stealing smaller amounts of goods, under 12d also became punishable by death.

Another way that punishments became harsher was a result of the changes to religion in the 1500s. Being a Catholic had been an expected approach before this period but after Henry VIII's formation of the Church of England, it could be punished by death. Such punishments also occurred under Elizabeth with many burned alive for holding the same beliefs that had been held by their ancestors only 100 years before.

Alternatively, some punishments could be said to have got lighter. For example, the punishment for vagrancy went from burning a hole in the ear and then hanging in medieval times, to placement in a Bridewell in the 1500s. Though still unpleasant, this was not as harsh as death.

Finally, some punishments remained the same throughout these periods. Being hanged, drawn and quartered remained the punishment for treason and heresy led to being burned alive. Although punishment by humiliation such as use of the pillory, stocks, and ducking stool became more widely used there was not necessarily an increase in harshness.

Overall, there were some harsher treatments after 1500, especially in terms of choice of religion due to changes in society. However, on the whole there were not considerable changes and punishments remained similar. Even under the Bloody Code, there were not necessarily harsher in outcome because many judges and juries refused to find people guilty because the harsher punishment.

5* 'The main reason crime changed between 1900 and c.2015 was the emergence of new technology.'

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

The emergence of new technology has brought significant changes to crime. Cyber-crime is a new form of crime, which has become prevalent with the widespread use of computers and the birth of the internet since the 1990s. Cyber-crime can take many forms. In some cases, people are tricked into giving out confidential details of passwords and other information relating to their banking accounts and credit cards; these details are then used to move money to the accounts of the criminals or the credit cards are used to purchase goods online. Another type of cyber-crime is holding big businesses to ransom by hacking into their computers and threatening to crash the entire system unless the business pays large sums of money. Cyber criminals are constantly developing new ways to cause problems. This type of crime was not prevalent for most of the twentieth century as computers are relatively new.

New technology through car crimes has also undoubtedly been a significant reason crime has changed. The popularity of the car led to a whole host of acts becoming unlawful during this period. This includes stealing cars and 'joyriding', speeding, drink driving and seat-belt laws which have been updated in the 1960s, 70s and 80s. In many cases, these car crimes have affected people who would normally consider themselves law-abiding. As such, they are often resented by those who believe they have not done anything wrong.

Immigration and urbanisation could be argued to have a greater effect on crime rates than technology. For example, Race Relations Acts in the 1960s and 1970s made it a criminal offence to stop people going into places like hotels and cinemas because of their colour. Before these Acts there was open discrimination, with landlords advertising rooms for rent with notices saying 'no coloureds' — at the time this was not a criminal offence, whereas today it is. The murder of Stephen Lawrence in London is an example of race crimes which have been exaggerated through urbanisation. As a result, a series of laws have been brought in to deal with 'hate crimes'.

Another factor and alternative to new technology that has changed crime is the ability to sell drugs. Cocaine was legal for civilians to consume until 1920; from 1920 opium and cocaine could only be used under a doctor's orders. In 1971 concerns about increased use of drugs by young people in particular meant that the government introduced new laws to try to control their use and supply. There have been a growing number of organised groups who smuggle drugs into Britain and then distribute them; they are able to make large sums of money through doing this. Drugs are supplied to people by gangs, who have their own 'patches' where they sell drugs, and violence has been known to erupt when rival gangs have tried to sell on the same 'patch'. Drug-related crime has grown and has proved very difficult to control.

Overall, therefore, technology has had a significant change to crime, particularly in terms of technology being used to steal or through other cybercrime and through car crime. Other factors such as migration, urbanisation and drugs are other reasons for changes but it is particularly technology that has meant that many people who would not have previously considered themselves criminals have found themselves undertaking newly illegal activities.