



History Revision Booklet

Crime and Punishment in Britain and Whitechapel

Name: _____

Class: _____



CRIME & PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN

TIMELINE



1215 - Pope Innocent II ended trials by ordeal

1000s

1066 - William the Conqueror became King of England



1200s

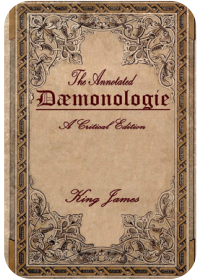
1285 - Introduction of constables

1300s

1351 - Statutory punishment for treason was to be hung, drawn and quartered

1400s

1494 - Vagrancy Act



1597 - James I published his book Daemonologie

1500s

1600s

1604 - Witchcraft Act



1605 - Gunpowder Plot

1688 - There were 50 capital crimes - Bloody Code



1749 - Bow Street Runners established by Henry Fielding

1700s

1723 - Black Act made poaching a criminal offence

1774 Gaols Act

1800s

1829 - First official police force formed

1834 Tolpuddle Martyrs sentenced

1878 - Criminal Investigations Department set up

1856 Police Act



1900s

1908 - Children's Act

1902 First Borstal opened

1916 Military Service Act

1922 - Prisons began to reform

1933 - Open prisons introduced

1947 Police Training College established

1946 - Fraud Squad established

1953 Derek Bentley executed

1957 Homicide Act



1969 - Death penalty for murder abolished

1971 - Police Bomb Squad formed

1982 - Borstals abolished

1988 - Young Offenders Institutions set up

1998 - Death penalty abolished completely



WHITECHAPEL TIMELINE



1840s - Many Irish People immigrated to England

1864 - Whitechapel's death rate was double the rest of London

1871 - Census - 902 people lived in 31 houses on Flower and Dean Street



1880s - Big increase in Jewish immigration from eastern Europe

1886 - Charles Warren was appointed commissioner of the Metropolitan Police



1888 - 5 women were murdered in Whitechapel by Jack the Ripper

1890 - Public Health Amendment Act

1800s

Early 1800s - Workhouses first established

1840s

1850s

1855 - There were 13,319 police officers in the Metropolitan Police

1860s



1870 - Dr Bernado established an orphanage in the East End

1875 - Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act

1870s

1880s



1881 - Peabody Estate opened

1883 - The Criminal Investigation Department had 294 detectives

1886-1903 - Booth's Poverty Study



1888 - There were approx. 1200 prostitutes in Whitechapel

1890s

1890 - Houses of the Working Class Act



- Wergild** → Fine paid to the victim's family, usually for murder
- Capital Punishment** → Death penalty, usually for treason or arson
- Corporal Punishment** → Physically hurting the criminal e.g. mutilation
- Stocks and Pillory** → Humiliating public punishment, used for drunkenness or public disorder



- Key Medieval Beliefs:**
- Community had a role in keeping order
 - God was ultimate judge
 - Social status of criminal and victim influences punishment

In 1351 the punishment for treason was to be hung, drawn and quartered

Trial by Ordeal

The accused criminal subject to final trial to allow God to have final verdict - e.g. criminals were thrown in a pond to see if water rejected them - innocent if sank

Pope Innocent II ended this practice in 1215

If a criminal was running away they could **claim sanctuary** at a church - they would be protected from local law enforcement for 40 days, and after could leave the country of face trial



Hue & Cry

Shouting for help if witness a crime and anyone who heard was required to chase criminal

Tithings

All men were put into tithings and were responsible for ensuring no one in the group committed crimes

CRIME & PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN c1000- c1500

Benefit of the clergy meant claiming to be a churchman in order to be tried in more lenient church courts

Law was now **centralised** rather than managed in local communities - it was dealt with nationally as well as locally

William the Conqueror came to power after the Battle of Hastings in 1066



William built many **castles** to assert power, they helped to watch over the community and to intimidate people out of committing crime



William declared large areas of land to be **royal forests**:

- Hunting on this land became a crime called poaching
- Bringing weapons into the royal forests was a crime
- The forests were a source of royal income



William wanted to consolidate his authority so made punishments harsher, **execution** was now used more often



Crime and Punishment in Britain c1000-c1500

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. What is corporal punishment?

2. When did the practice of Trial by Ordeal end?

3. When did William the Conqueror become King of England?

4. What is the crime of poaching?

5. True or false: When William the Conqueror became King law was dealt with on a local scale only.

6. What were Tithings?

7. What were Royal Forests?

8. Who was the ultimate judge in law in Medieval times?

9. What could criminals claim at a church while on the run?

10. How did citizens in Medieval England alert others to chase after a criminal?



Vagabondage

- Homeless and unemployed people in the 1500s were known as vagabonds
- The **1547 Vagrancy Act** stated that any unemployed, able-bodied person should be branded with a V and forced into slavery



Population Growth

Population grew rapidly so there was limited food and jobs were competitive



War

Surviving soldiers were often left without money, homes or jobs

Why did people become vagabonds?

Bad Harvests

There were many bad harvests mid 16th century, prices rose so poor could not afford food

Witchcraft

During Tudor and Stuart periods witchcraft was a crime **punishable by death**
Bad harvests were blamed on witches and evil spirits

Religion

- England became a **Protestant** country under Henry VIII, but changed between Protestantism and Catholicism depending on the monarch
- Refusing to adhere to **religious beliefs** of the **monarch** could be a criminal offence

CRIME & PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN c1500-c1700



Hopkins restricted suspects' food, water and sleep to force them to confess

In 1645 Hopkins led a large-scale witch hunt in East of England

Matthew Hopkins

Around 300 people were investigated

He used moles and birthmarks as evidence of witchcraft



Town Watchmen

- Presence meant to deter criminals but also called out weather and helped drunkards home
- Better known as Charlies after 1663



King of England 1603-25

James I

Book encouraged English people to hunt witches and how they should be conducted

Published book *Daemonologie* in 1597

Gunpowder Plotters
In 1605 a group led by Robert Catesby plotted but failed to blow up James I



Crime and Punishment in Britain c1500-c1700

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. What act in 1547 stated that any unemployed, able-bodied person should be branded with a V and forced into slavery?

2. Which King of England introduced the punishment of transportation?

3. What country were criminals sent to when punished with transportation between c1500-c1700?

4. What religion did England adopt when Henry VIII became King?

5. Who led a large-scale witch hunt in the East of England in 1645?

6. What were Town Watchmen also known as after 1663?

7. What book did James I publish in 1597 about witchcraft?

8. Who set up the Gunpowder Plotters group?

9. How many people were investigated in the large-scale witch hunt in 1645?

10. Give one reason why people became vagabonds:

/10

Smuggling



Bringing goods into country without paying duties

Highway Robbery



Threatening/attacking travellers for them to surrender their valuables

Poaching



Taking animals or fish from land you do not own - 1723 Black Act made this criminal offence.

Bloody Code

- 50 capital crimes
- The Waltham Black Act in 1723 increased this to 200 capital crimes
- Some crimes as minor as poaching a rabbit



Elizabeth Fry and John Howard argued that prisoners should live in decent conditions to reflect on their wrongdoings



Tolpuddle Martyrs

Group of farmers led by Loveless formed a secret union in 1833
In 1834 were found out and Loveless and 5 others were sentenced to 7 years' transportation



Fry was influential in bringing about the **1823 Gaols Act**, requiring that:

- Prisoners would no longer be kept in chains
- Gaolers would be paid to prevent corruption
- Female prisoners would be watched by female wardens



Henry Fielding established the **Bow Street Runners** in 1748

- Team of **volunteers** who investigated crime scenes and searched for criminals
- They were so successful the **government** began **paying** them for their work in **1985**
- They are considered the **forerunners** of the **modern police force**

CRIME & PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN c1700-c1900

First police force formed in London **1829** by **Sir Robert Peel**

Main objective was to have constables on street to deter criminals



1856 Police Act required all areas in country to have a professional police force



Criminal Investigations Department was set up in **1878**

They developed new methods to identify criminals such as fingerprints and handwriting



Pentonville Prison

- Prison in London designed by Jebb, built between 1840-1842
- Run as a separate prison with individual prison cells



Crime and Punishment in Britain c1700-c1900

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Define the crime of highway robbery.

2. How many capital crimes were there after the Waltham Black Act in 1723?

3. When were the Tolpuddle Martyrs found out and arrested?

4. What 1823 act was Fry influential in bringing about?

5. Name one prison reform that the act in the question above introduced:

6. What group did Henry Fielding establish in 1748?

7. When was the first police force formed?

8. What did the 1856 Police Act require?

9. Which prison designed by Jebb was run as a separate prison?

10. What department was set up in 1878 which developed new methods to identify criminals?





Women were recruited in the 1920s

In 1947 the Police Training Force was established - previously officers learned on the job

How did the police force change in the 20th century?

Specialist units were set up to respond to specific threats

National Crime Agency prevents drug trafficking in the UK

Fraud Squad was established in 1946



Dog handling units to detect illegal substances and missing persons

Police Bomb Squad was established in 1971

Open prisons introduced in 1934 for low risk offenders
Could leave during the day but had curfews

Homicide Act 1957 restricted death penalty to most serious cases of murder, reducing executions from 15 to 4 per year



The death penalty for murder was abolished in 1969 and abolished entirely in 1998

- 1916 **Military Act** introduced conscription for WWI
- 14,000 conscientious objectors, 5970 were sent to prison
- Treated very badly
- 60,000 conscientious objectors during WWII

CRIME & PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN c1900-PRESENT

Borstals

- First one **opened** in Kent in 1902 for boys between 15-21
- Object was to educate and reform them
- Boys were whipped until 1962
- Borstals **abolished** in 1982

Prison reforms began in 1922 -

- Prisoners were allowed to associate with each other
- Prisons were heated
- Better food was provided
- Prisoners has access to education

Shift from **deterrence** to **rehabilitation**

Young Offenders Institutions

- Set up in 1988
- Used only when probation and non-custodial sentences failed
- Young offenders would receive 25 hours of education per week

Derek Bentley

- Was sentenced to death by hanging in 1953
- Caused public outcry because Bentley was 19 but had mental age of 10
- Was convicted of murder, however it was his 16 year old partner Craig who shot the victim
- Changed people's views on capital punishment



Computer Crime

Drug-Related Crime

Modern Crime

Transport Crime

Race Crime

Violent Crime



Neighbourhood Watch - set up in 1982 due to lack of confidence in police and rising crime rate



Crime and Punishment in Britain c1900-Present

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Which 1916 act introduced conscription for WWI?

2. Name one prison reform from 1922.

3. The Homicide Act in 1957 reduced the number of executions from 15 to what per year?

4. When were Borstals abolished?

5. Who was sentenced to death by hanging in 1953 that led to public outcry?

6. What group was set up in 1982 due to lack of confidence in the police?

7. How many hours of education would young offenders receive in Young Offenders Institutions?

8. In which decade did women start being recruited in the police force?

9. What kind of prisons were opened in 1934 where prisoners could leave during the day?

10. When was the death penalty abolished completely?

/10

Whitechapel had a population of 30,000

Whitechapel Context

It was overcrowded - in 1881 there were 188.6 people per acre compared to 45 people per acre in rest of London

- Lodging houses - Homeless people could sleep here but was unhygienic
- Rookeries - Areas of slum housing
- Streets were poorly lit, with lots of alleys
- Coal and gas fumes caused pollution and smog
- Sewerage systems were poor and water unclean

Types of Labour in Whitechapel

➡ **Casual** - workers employed for a day at a time so no job security

➡ **Sweated** - worked in cramped, unhygienic 'sweatshops' such as tailoring, dress and shoe making

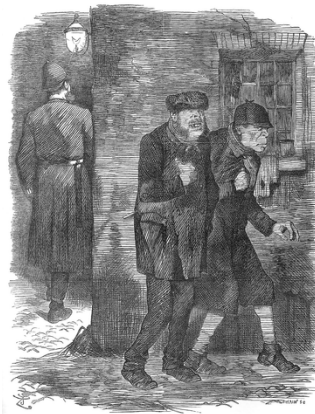


Booth's Poverty Study

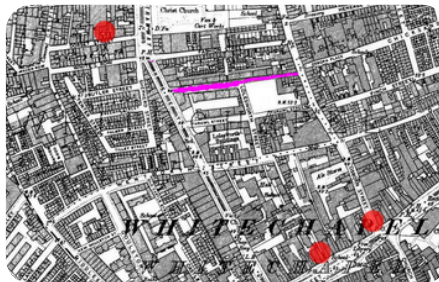
- 1886-1903 - collected data about London's population to pressure government to improve working and living conditions
- Study revealed that 37.5% of East Londoners lived in such poverty they could not feed or clothe themselves



In 1864 the death rate was double that of the rest of London



WHITECHAPEL c1870-c1900 P1



➡ **Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act 1875** - The area surrounding Flower and Dean Street was demolished

➡ **Peabody Estate** - in 1881 George Peabody opened 286 flats which had brick walls, shared bathrooms and kitchens and ventilated - improvement in affordable housing

➡ **Houses of the Working Classes Act 1890** - aimed to replace slums

➡ **Public Health Amendment Act 1890** - Aimed to improve sewerage and rubbish collection

In 1870 **Dr Barnardo** established an orphanage in the East End to give children better conditions than workhouses

Flower and Dean Street

- ➡ According to 1871 census, 902 people lived in 31 houses on this street
- ➡ Housing was damp, sewage system was poor
- ➡ Had reputation of prostitution, theft and violent crime
- ➡ It is believed Jack the Ripper lived here

Lots of **immigration** in 1800s from Ireland and Jewish people from Eastern Europe
Jewish immigrants have Sabbath on Saturday so could work on a Sunday - this led to tensions between Whitechapel residents



Reasons for Crime in Whitechapel:

Layout	Alcohol	Prostitution	Discrimination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrow, poorly lit alleyways Some areas had such a bad reputation police would refuse to go there e.g. Ewer Street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many pubs in Whitechapel Many turned to alcoholism because of hardships This made people reckless and angry so more likely to commit crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1888 there were approx. 1,200 prostitutes in Whitechapel Put women at risk of assault but had a bad reputation so could not seek help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigrants were treated with suspicion and often accused of crimes Jewish immigrants suffered under authorities in Eastern Europe so didn't trust police

The **Metropolitan Police** which covered London was the biggest force with 13,319 officers



The Beat

- On foot patrol officers
- Expected to observe for suspicious behaviour to deter crime



WHITECHAPEL c1870-c1900 P2

- H-Division** policed the 176,000 residents of Whitechapel
- Police to population ratio of 1:300 compared to 1:390 for rest of London

→ Charles Warren was appointed Commissioner of Metropolitan Police in 1886

→ Former army general and used harsh policing methods

→ Was unpopular and was forced to resign in 1888



In response to Jack the Ripper in 1888, George Lusk set up a **vigilance committee** to assist operation, but were sent hoax letters



Killed 5 women in 1888 in Whitechapel

300 letters were sent to police and newspapers claiming to be the murderer

Jack the Ripper

Believed murderer had anatomical knowledge so 76 butchers and slaughtermen were questioned

Police used posters, house searches, bloodhounds and uncover officers

Was never caught, police were criticised for this



Whitechapel

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheets on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Who opened an orphanage in 1870 in the East End?

2. What was labour called when workers were employed for a day at a time with no job security?

3. In what year was the Public Health Amendment Act that aimed to improve sewerage and rubbish collection?

4. How many people lived in 31 houses on Flower and Dean Street in 1871?

5. What percent of East Londoners were in such poverty they couldn't feed or clothe themselves according to Booth?

6. What estate was opened in 1881 that contained 286 flats with improved conditions?

7. How many women did Jack the Ripper kill in 1888?

8. Who became Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in 1886?

9. What did George Lusk set up in 1888 in response to Jack the Ripper?

10. What division of the Metropolitan Police policed Whitechapel?

/10



Paper 1 - Question 1

**4
Marks**

1. Describe two features of ...

- Identify one **valid feature** = 1 Mark
- Give **supporting evidence** for the feature - names, dates, events, places, statistics = 1 Mark
- Do this twice for two different features
- Keep it brief - don't forget it is only worth 4 marks!

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

**1. Describe two features of the Whitechapel area which made it difficult to police.
(4 marks)**



Paper 1 - Question 2a

**8
Marks**

**2a. How useful are sources a & b
for an enquiry into...**

Answer Structure:

2 x CONC paragraphs: 1 on first source and 1 on second source

C - Content

O - Own Knowledge

N - Nature, Origin & Purpose (NOP)

C - Conclusion

Content - What can you learn/infer from the source - describe key points of source and what they tell us

Own Knowledge - Is the content of the source accurate? I know this to be accurate/inaccurate because...

NOP - How does the nature, origin and purpose of the source effect the usefulness.

Be specific! Think about who wrote the source, what their intentions were, what form the source is and what date it was published

Conclusion - Final sentence of paragraph to make a judgement on the usefulness of the source for the enquiry - Therefore, this source is extremely/somewhat/fairly useful because...

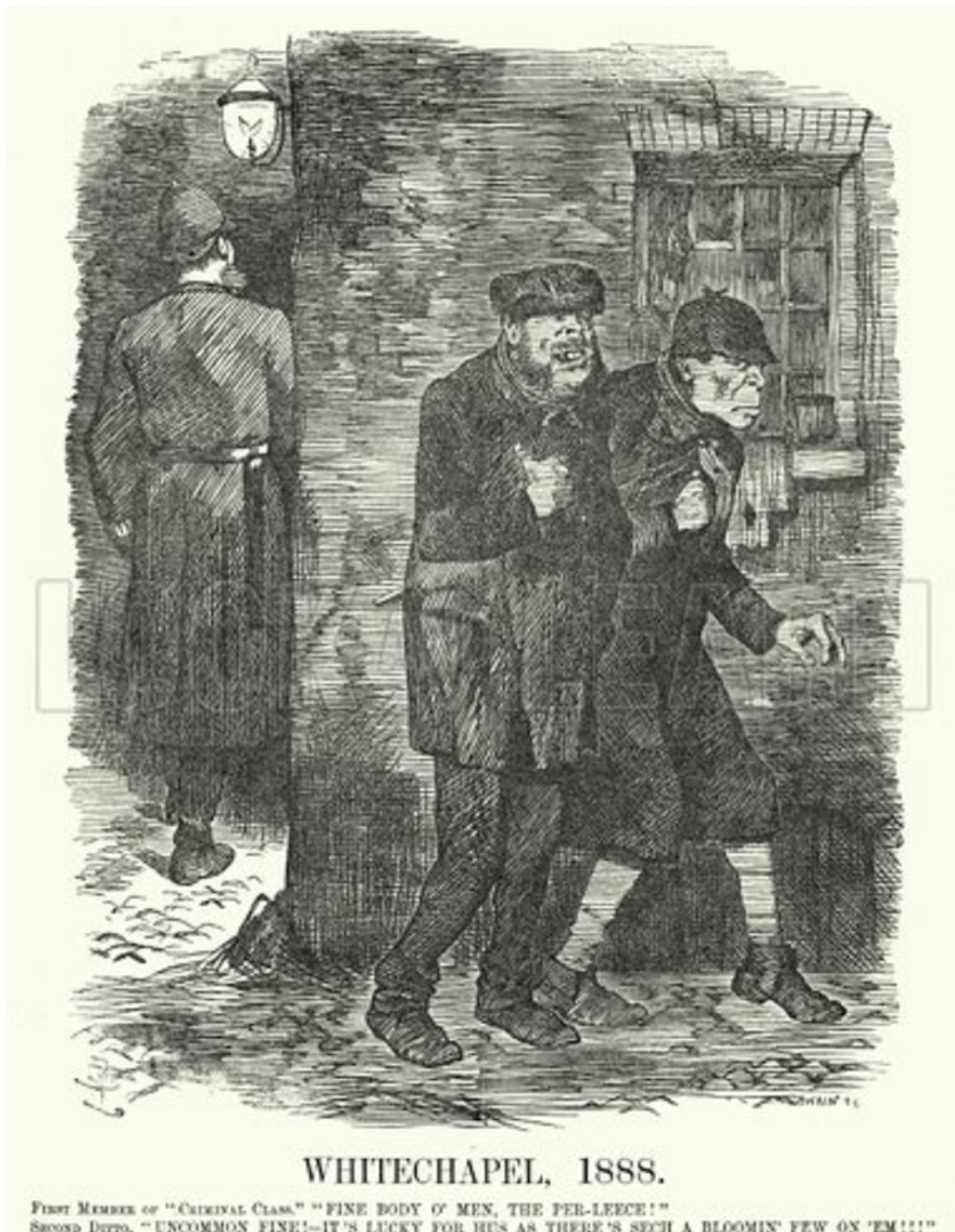
Does not need a separate introduction and conclusion, and you do not need to compare the sources

Source A

A cartoon from a magazine in 1888. It was printed in Punch, a popular political magazine known for mocking institutions such as the police.

Caption: First Member of “Criminal Class.” “Fine body o’ men, the per-fleece!”

Second ditto. “Uncommon fine! — It’s lucky for his as there’s sech a bloomin’ few on ‘em!!!”



[‘Whitechapel, 1888,’ 13th October 1888, Punch Ltd, British Library]

Source B

An extract from The Illustrated Police News, a weekly national newspaper which reported extensively on the Jack the Ripper murders. The newspaper was known for its 'sensationalism,' meaning that it portrayed real events as more dramatic and exaggerated than they really were. This extract was printed on the 20th October 1888, reporting on the failure of the police to catch Jack the Ripper.

Upwards of seven hundred letters giving information have been inquired into by the police, with a vast amount of trouble, and with no success. The difficulties the police have to contend with have been enhanced by so many men wandering about the East End who, by their strange behaviour, unaccountable movements, and apparent resemblance to the vague description of the man who is wanted, have given rise to suspicions which have necessarily terminated in police investigation. The East End murderer is still at large. After another week we seem as far from catching him as ever. The police, in spite of all their efforts, appear to have absolutely no clue of a definite character. There is only one comforting feature in the present state of affairs. Up to the time of writing no other murders of the same horrible type have been committed. The police may fairly claim some credit for this fact. They have helped to put an end to the fiendish work, and at any rate for the present.



Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer for the question below:

2a. Study Sources A and B.

How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into attitudes towards the police in Whitechapel in 1888?

Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

Plan your answer using the prompts below:

Source A:

Content of Source:



Own Knowledge:



Nature, Origin, Purpose:

Nature →

Origin →

Purpose →

Conclusion:

Circle your conclusion

This source is **fairly, somewhat, very, extremely** useful.

Source B:

Content of Source:



Own Knowledge:



Nature, Origin, Purpose:

Nature →

Origin →

Purpose →

Conclusion:

Circle your conclusion

This source is **fairly, somewhat, very, extremely** useful.



Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

2a. Study Sources A and B.

How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into attitudes towards the police in Whitechapel in 1888?

Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)



Paper 1 - Question 2b

**4
Marks**

2b. How could you follow up Source A/B to find out more about...

Detail in Source A that I would follow up:

1 Mark = Selecting a **detail in the **source** that could be followed up**

Question I would ask:

1 Mark = A **question this detail is linked to - specific to source**

What type of source I could use:

1 Mark = Identifying an **appropriate source that could answer your question**

How this might help answer my question:

1 Mark = Explain **why this source would help to answer you answer your follow-up question**



Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

Study Source A.

How could you follow up Source A to find out more about the attitudes towards the police in Whitechapel in 1888?

In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

**Complete the following questions.
(4 marks)**

Detail in Source A that I would follow up:

Question I would ask:

What type of source I could use:

How this might help answer my question:



Paper 1 - Question 3

**4
Marks**

3. Explain one way in which X was similar/ different to Y

1 x PEEEEEL paragraph

P - Point

E - Evidence for X

E - Explain X

E - Evidence for Y

E - Explain Y

L - Link

Point - One way in which X is similar/different to Y is ...

Evidence - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates for X

Explain - Explain X

Evidence - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates for Y

Explain - Explain X

Link - Link X and Y together and decide if they are the same/different

You only need one paragraph, don't forget this is only worth 4 marks so it doesn't need as much detail as the higher mark questions



Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer for the question below:

3. Explain one way in which the nature of punishment during the years c1500-c1700 was different from the nature of punishment in the period c1900-present. (4 marks)

This question is only worth 4 marks so bullet point 1-3 words for each prompt

1st Point:



1st Evidence:



1st Explain:



2nd Point:



2nd Evidence:



2nd Explain:



Link:





Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

3. Explain one way in which the nature of punishment during the years c1500-c1700 was different from the nature of punishment in the period c1900-present. (4 marks)



Paper 1 - Question 4

**12
Marks**

4. Explain why....

You may use the following in your answer:

- Point X
- Point Y

3 PEEL paragraphs: one on point X, one on point Y and 1 on your own idea

P - Point

E - Evidence

E - Explain

L - Link

Point - One reason for [wording of question] is ...
Make sure to do one paragraph for each of the given points, and one paragraph on a point of your own

Evidence - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

Explain - Show how this evidence links your point to the question

Link - Link back to the question

Does not need a separate introduction and conclusion



Exam Question

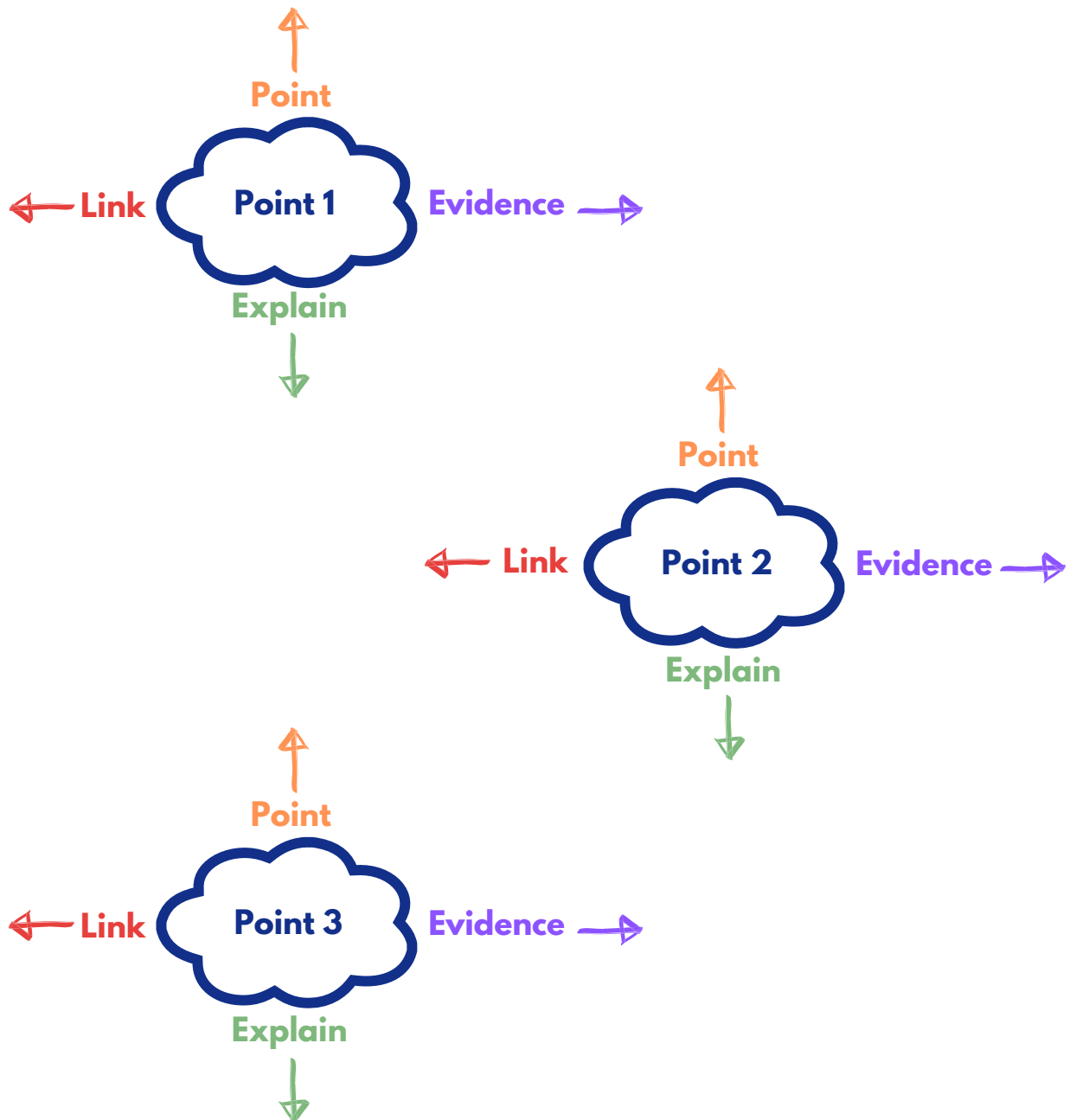
Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer for the question below:

Explain why attitudes to punishment changed in the period c1900-present.

You may use the following in your answer:

- The Homicide Act of 1957
- Borstals

You must also use information of your own. (12 marks)





Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

Explain why attitudes to punishment changed in the period c1900-present.

You may use the following in your answer:

- The Homicide Act of 1957**
- Borstals**

You may also use information of your own. (12 marks)



Paper 1 - Question 5/6

16 Marks
+4 SPaG

5/6. [Statement] How far do you agree?
You may use the following in your answer:

- Point X
- Point Y

3 PEEL paragraphs: one on point X, one on point Y and one on your own point - this can either be two points agreeing and one point disagreeing with the statement, or vice versa

x3 {
Introduction
P - Point
E - Evidence
E - Explain
L - Link & Mini Judgement
Conclusion

Intro - One or two sentences - wording of question, give the three points you are going to make and give your judgement

Point - Make sure to do one paragraph for each of the factors given in the question, and one paragraph on a point of your own

Evidence - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

Explain - Show how this evidence links your point to the question

Link - Show how this evidence links your point to the question, and add a mini judgement e.g. Therefore I agree/disagree with [Statement] because [Point]

Conclusion - Briefly explain whether you agree or disagree with the statement - why this factor was most convincing and why other was not

4 Marks for SPaG - Make sure you read through your answer and check for any spelling or grammatical mistakes and include key terminology



Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer for the question below:

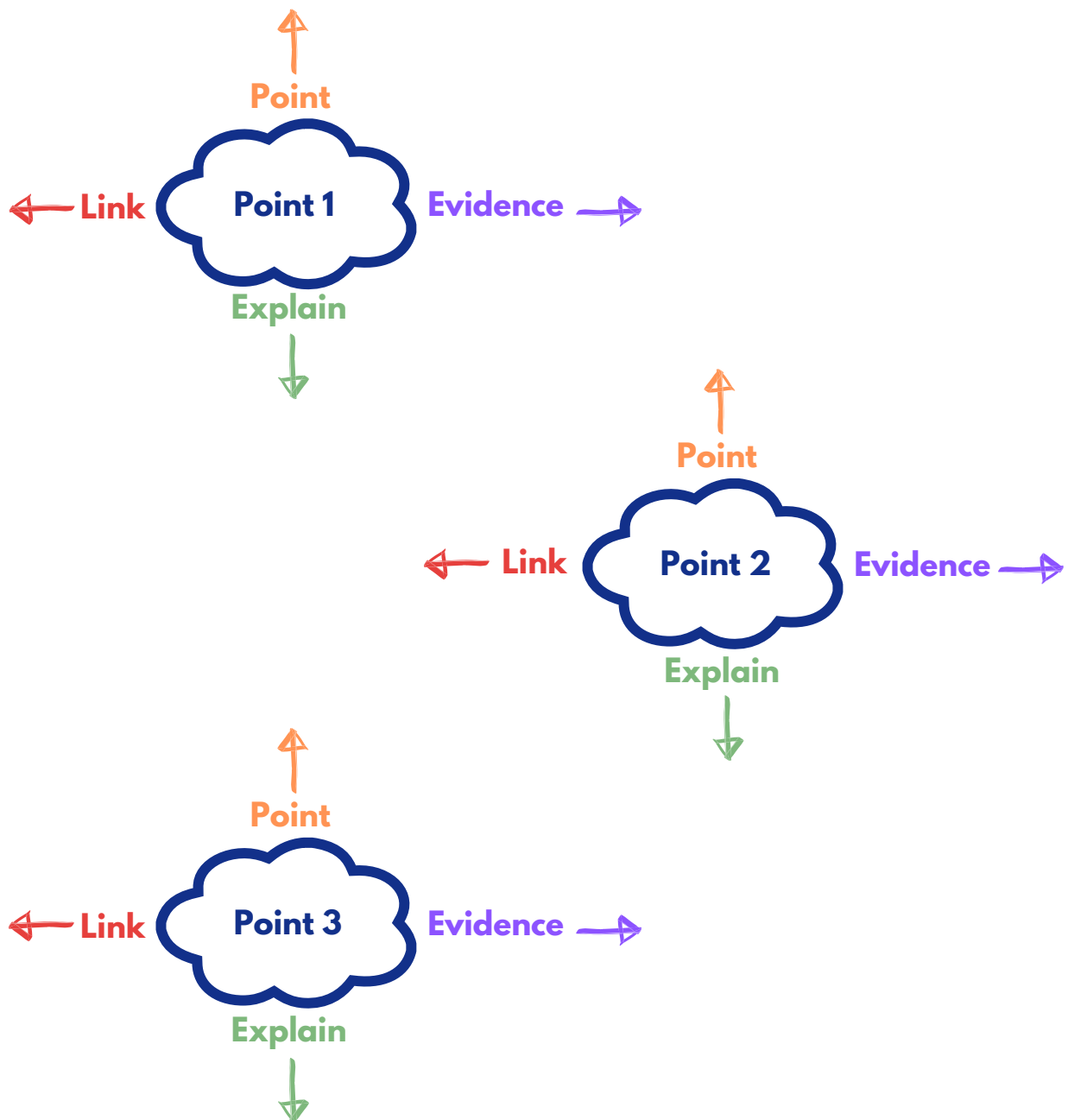
'In the period c1500-c1700, individuals were the most important factor in law enforcement.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Matthew Hopkins

- James I

You must also use information of your own. (16 marks + 4 marks for SPaG)





Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

'In the period c1500-c1700, individuals were the most important factor in law enforcement.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Matthew Hopkins
- James I

You must also use information of your own. (16 marks + 4 marks for SPaG)

