

# History Y10 Knowledge Organiser

## Autumn 1 - Personal Information



### 1. Key terms

| Key term                         | Definition  |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Hate crime                       | Crime motivated by prejudice against victim's race, gender, disability or sexual orientation.       |
| Homophobic                       | Prejudiced against people who are gay.  |
| Injunction                       | Court order which forbids a particular action or behaviour.   |
| Police community support officer | Works with police officers and have some, but all, of their responsibilities.                       |
| Vigilance                        | Careful watch for danger or possible criminal activity.   |
| Active citizenship               | People taking an active role in their community in order to improve it.                             |
| Abolished                        | Banned or made illegal.   |
| Age of criminal responsibility   | Age at which a person is judged to be mature enough to understand their actions. Can be prosecuted. |

### 2. Changes to Crime and punishment

- 1960s – changing social attitudes – sexual revolution. 1967 Sexual Offences Act – decriminalised homosexuality for men aged over 21. 2005 Criminal Justice Act – severe sentences for homophobic crime. 1968
- Race Relations Act – illegal to refuse jobs, housing or public services to anyone based on their race/ethnicity. Increasing immigration – need to define a new crime. 1976
- Domestic Violence Act – victims could ask for an injunction against a violent partner.

#### New crimes

Cybercrime – internet or other digital technology.  
 Copyright theft – illegal downloads of music, games and films.  
 Extortion – making someone pay money via threats or blackmail.

### 3. Nature of Law enforcement



1900 – every area across Britain had its own police force, the 200 separate forces had no central records on crime or criminals.

1920s – women recruited.

1946 – Fraud Squad. Dog Units introduced

1947 – Police Training college. Introduction of science and technology in fighting crime.

1971 – Police Bomb squad following increased terror attacks. Introduced specialist drug-trade units.

21<sup>st</sup> century – Police community support officers introduced and neighbourhood watch.



#### Attitudes towards community policing

- 1982 – Conservative government – active citizenship – voluntary role.
- Local committee of people - raise awareness about crime - encourage neighbours to keep an eye on each others' property.
- Effective at making people feel safe.
- Building relationships.
- Does not exist in the areas with high crime rates – only in wealthier areas.



#### Role of science

- 1901 – Fingerprint Branch set up at the Met. Different blood types discovered.
- 1930s - police cars now common and two way radios installed. 999 emergency number introduced.
- 1980 – police national computer is launched – 25 million individuals.
- 1988 – first murder convictions based on DNA samples from the victim & accused.
- 1995 – National DNA Database set up

### 4. Changing Punishment

**Controversial executions – Timothy Evans 1950 – hanged for murdering his wife and baby. Later evidence proved they had been killed by a serial killer and Evans was innocent. Huge public outcry at the miscarriage of justice.**

End of the death penalty – Homicide Act 1957 restricted the death penalty to the most serious cases of murder (capital murders – eg committing two murders on different occasions)

**Young offenders – Kent Borstal 1902 – prison for boys only to ensure young convicts kept away from older criminals. Youth Justice Reforms 1940s – graduated system of prison depending on the seriousness of the crime.**

Changes in the prison system – use of prisons has continued to increase from 1900. Currently, reoffending rates are very high and it costs £40,000 per prisoner per year. 1896 – mentally ill prisoners treated separately.

### 5. Abolition of Capital punishment



Derek Bentley and Christopher Craig convicted of the murder of PC Sidney Miles, a policeman who was shot during an attempted burglary. Bentley had a learning disability – mental age of 10. Jury find both guilty but recommend mercy for Bentley. Judge sentences Bentley to death by hanging.

-The case was controversial - increase of people questioning the death penalty.

-Bentley eventually pardoned in 1993. 1965 – death penalty for murder suspended.

1969 – this change made permanent.

### 6. Conscientious objectors



1916 – Military service act passed. 1918 –age limit increases. Many refused to fight on the basis of religion, political reasons or disagreements.

- Abolitionists vs alternativists.
- Resulted in imprisonment and used a deterrent.
- Attitudes changed for WW2.

Glue here

Y10 History Knowledge Organiser  
Autumn 1 – Crime and Punishment c.1900-Present



Homework

| Week | Spellings | Quiz |  |
|------|-----------|------|--|
| 1    |           |      |  |
| 2    |           |      |  |
| 3    |           |      |  |
| 4    |           |      |  |
| 5    |           |      |  |
| 6    |           |      |  |
| 7    |           |      |  |
| 8    |           |      |  |

Blank light blue area for additional notes or assignments.