



History Revision Booklet

Crime and Punishment in Britain and Whitechapel

Name: _____

Class: _____



CRIME & PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN

TIMELINE



1000s

1066 - William the Conqueror became King of England



1200s

1215 - Pope Innocent II ended trials by ordeal

1285 - Introduction of constables

1300s

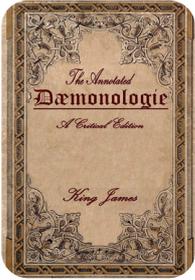
1351 - Statutory punishment for treason was to be hung, drawn and quartered

1400s

1494 - Vagrancy Act

1500s

1597 - James I published his book *Daemonologie*



1600s

1604 - Witchcraft Act



1605 - Gunpowder Plot

1645 - Matthew Hopkins' large-scale witch hunt

1688 - There were 50 capital crimes - Bloody Code

1700s

1723 - Black Act made poaching a criminal offence

1749 - Bow Street Runners established by Henry Fielding



1800s

1774 Gaols Act

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



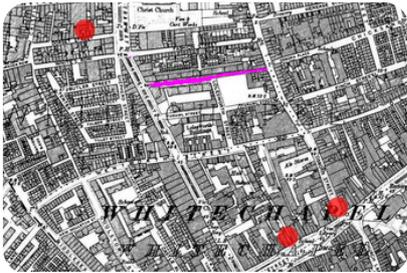
WHITECHAPEL TIMELINE



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

1870s

1875 - Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act

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



_____ → Fine paid to the victim's family, usually for murder

Capital Punishment → Death penalty, usually for _____ or arson

Corporal Punishment → Physically hurting the criminal e.g. mutilation

Stocks and Pillory → Humiliating public punishment, used for drunkenness or public _____



Key Medieval Beliefs:

- _____ 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 _____ 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** _____ 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 _____ criminal



CRIME & PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN c1000- c1500

Tithings

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

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



William built many _____ 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** _____:

- 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 _____



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?

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Vagabondage

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



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 _____

- James I introduced **transportation**
- Criminals were taken to **North America** for **7 or 14 years** (depending on crime) to undertake manual labour
- They were freed after sentence but were given no money to travel back to England

Religion

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

CRIME & PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN c1500- c1700

Witchcraft

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



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

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



Matthew Hopkins

Around _____ people were investigated

He used _____ 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 _____ 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 _____

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



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:

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Smuggling



Bringing goods into country without paying _____

Highway Robbery



Threatening/attacking travellers for them to surrender their valuables



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

Bloody Code

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



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



Tolpuddle Martyrs

Group of _____ 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 _____ Act, requiring that:

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



CRIME & PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN c1700- c1900



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 **1785**
- They are considered the **forerunners** of the **modern** _____ force

First police force formed in London **1829** by _____

Main objective was to have constables on street to deter criminals



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



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

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



Pentonville Prison

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



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 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 trafficking in the UK

Fraud Squad was established in _____



Dog handling units to detect illegal substances and _____ persons

Police Bomb Squad was established in 1971

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

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

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

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

CRIME & PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN c1900-PRESENT

- Borstals**
- First one opened in Kent in 1902 for boys between 15-21
 - Object was to educate and _____ 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 _____
 - Better _____ was provided
 - Prisoners has access to education

- Young Offenders Institutions**
- Set up in 1988
 - Used only when probation and non-custodial sentences failed
 - Young offenders would receive _____ houhours of education per week

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

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



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 _____ 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?

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Whitechapel had a population of _____

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 _____ housing
- Streets were poorly lit, with lots of alleys
- Coal and _____ fumes caused pollution and smog
- Sewerage systems were poor and water unclean

Types of Labour in Whitechapel

➔ **Casual** - workers employed for a _____ at a time so no job security

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



Booth's Poverty Study

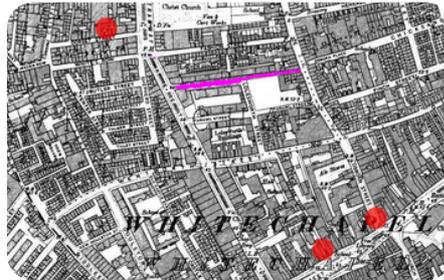
- 1886-1903 - collected data about London's population to pressure government to improve _____ and living conditions
- Study revealed that 37.5% of East Londoners lived in such _____ they could not feed or clothe themselves



In 1864 the _____ 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 _____

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

➔ **Houses of the Working Classes Act 1890** - aimed to replace _____

➔ **Public Health Amendment Act 1890** - Aimed to improve sewerage and _____ collection

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

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 _____ lived here

Lots of **immigration** in 1800s from _____ 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 _____ would refuse to go there e.g. Ewer Street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many _____ 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 _____ at risk of assault but had a bad reputation so could not seek help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ 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 _____ 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

- _____ was appointed Commissioner of Metropolitan Police in 1886
- Former _____ 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 _____ **committee** to assist operation, but were sent hoax letters

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

Killed _____ women in 1888 in Whitechapel

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

Jack the Ripper

Police used posters, house searches, bloodhounds and undercover 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?

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