



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Summer Term
Term 3
History
Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 11 Homework Timetable

Monday	Science Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
Tuesday	Sparx Science	Option B Task 1	Modern Britain Task 1
Wednesday	English Task 1	Science Task 2	Option C Task 2
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Option B Task 2	Sparx Catch Up
Friday	Modern Britain Task 2	English Task 2	Sparx Maths

Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A (EBACC)
French
Geography
History

Option B
Art
Business Studies
Catering
Computer Science
History
Health & Social Care
Music
Sport
IT

Option C
Business Studies
Childcare
Catering
Drama
Geography
Health & Social Care
Triple Science
Sport

Half Term 5 (6 weeks) - Year 11

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 15th April 2024	Cornell Notes on: Crimes 1000 - 1700	Question: Explain the main reasons crime changed in the period 1000 - 1700 (12)
Week 2 22nd April 2024	Revision Cards on: Crime 1700-2000	Question: Explain one similarity and one difference between crime in the 1700 and crime in 2000 (8)
Week 3 29th April 2024	Cornell Notes on: Punishment 1000 - 1700	Question: Explain the main reasons for the use of capital and corporal punishment in the period 1000 - 1700 (12)
Week 4 6th May 2024	Revision Cards on: Punishments 1700- 1900	Question: Explain why prisons changed in this period 1700-1900 9 (12)
Week 5 13th May 2024	Cornell Notes on: Law Enforcement 1000 - 1700	Question: Explain the role of the church in law enforcement in the period 1000-1700
Week 6 20th May 2024	Revision Cards on: Law Enforcement 1700-1900	Question: Explain one change in the way the police operate in the period 1900 to 2000

Week 1 - Crimes 1000 - 1700

Crimes 1000-1500

Anglo Saxon and Norman Crimes

The King and nobility decided what a crime was in the Saxon and Norman times. The Saxons ruled England first but they were then taken over by the Normans (who came from an area near France).

William 1st was a Norman, He needed to establish control over the Saxons when he took power in England after he won the Battle of Hastings. This was because there were more Saxons living in Britain than Normans so William had to stop the Saxons being able to overthrow the Normans.

William 1st introduced the Forest Laws which made it illegal to hunt on royal land without permission. This meant the Saxons struggled to hunt for food as they would not have been allowed on the royal lands.

William also put down rebellions from the Saxons very harshly (burning down their villages and destroying their food) and introduced fines to punish Saxons if they killed a Norman.

Causes of Crime

Key Facts

Crimes linked to Economic Factors

1. **Highway Robbery- Stealing goods, lack of banks etc**
2. **Smuggling- Making money, avoiding import duties etc**
3. **Witchcraft- Poor harvests and the lack of money being made was blamed on suspected witches.**

Crimes linked to Political Factors

1. **Forest Laws- William 1st wanted to show he had power over the Saxons.**
2. **Heresy- Going against the beliefs of the monarch may have caused them to lose power over their people.**
3. **Witchcraft- The monarchs chose when witchcraft was a crime and when it wasn't.**
4. **Smuggling- The Government made money from import duties- did not like losing money due to smuggling as it impacted their power.**

Crimes linked to Religious Factors

1. **Heresy- Changing church affected the beliefs of the people.**
2. **Witchcraft- Witches were associated with the devil.**

Crimes 1500-1700

Heresy

1533- Church of England created by Henry VIII **1612-** Last execution for Heresy.

When Henry VIII changed the Church in England, it led to the crime of Heresy growing, as religious ideas changed quite frequently between Catholic and Protestant ideas.

Mary 1st, Henry VIII's daughter, was a Catholic.

Mary 1st gained the nickname 'Bloody Mary' for killing 283 Protestants for heresy.

The main punishment used for the crime of Heresy was being burned at the stake.

The crime of heresy decreased when Catholics lost power in England in the 1600s

Witchcraft

1542=Parliament passed the Witchcraft Act which defined witchcraft as a crime punishable by death

1542-1736= Up to 1,000 people were executed for witchcraft.

1645-1647= Witch hunts of Matthew Hopkins

1660= Royal Society established in London

Matthew Hopkins- Hopkins made a lot of money searching out witches in the South East. He got them to confess either by sleep deprivation or the swim test. 300 witches died during his 2 year reign of hunting witches.

Henry VIII- Made Witchcraft punishable by death in 1542. The most common type of punishment for witchcraft was hanging.

James 1st- Was a keen witch hunter. He wrote a book on catching witches called 'Demonologie' in 1597.

The Royal Society- Led to the decrease in witchcraft accusations due to the rise in scientific thinking. Witchcraft had been linked to religious beliefs including the devil.

Smuggling

17th Century (1600s)- Import duties introduced on goods coming into Britain.

1735-1749- The Hawkhurst Gang operated in South-East England.

In the 1700s the government introduced import tax on a range of goods- including alcohol and tea- in order to make money. Smuggling carried the death penalty as a result of this.

Why was it so hard to stop smugglers?

- a. **Large smuggling gangs-** On average there were between 50 and 100 men who were prepared to use violence.
- b. **Money-** You could earn a lot of money from smuggling.
- c. **Lack of law enforcement-** There was no police force at this time. There was a lack of customs officers, whose job it was to stop goods being smuggled in.
- d. **Social Crime-** As a result of goods being cheaper than if they were brought in legally, people were happy for the crime to occur, this included the wealthy.

Highway Robbery

1772- The death penalty was introduced for anyone found armed and in disguise on a high road.

After 1815- The crime became less serious. **1831-** Last reported case of highway robbery.

Why did the crime of Highway Robbery increase:

Banks were very small in number and so people carried a lot of valuables with them on the road, horses and guns were cheaper to buy, there were lots more people travelling on the roads, a lot of roads were isolated.

Why did the crime of Highway Robbery decrease:

Banks became more common so people stopped having to carry their valuables with them. Roads became less isolated as the population grew and more towns were built. Horse patrols were set up to stop the Highway Robbers.

Week 2 - crime 1700- 2000

Crime 1700-1900

Significant changes in society led to changes in crime

- Rapid population growth
- Urbanisation

Smuggling - social crime

In 17th century - rising import duties made smuggling more appealing (cloth, wine, spirits, tea - all heavily taxed

There was a growth in gangs like Hawkhurst Gang - organised / large scale

Many people benefitted and smugglers were seen as heroes. People were paid to unload, move the goods and many bought goods cheaply. Even the rich benefitted as they avoided taxes.

They were hard to catch - done at night, in isolated areas, there was no police force and few coast guards for the long coastline

Highway Robbery - must be on horseback or they were Footpads. Always been an issue but much worse in the 18th century because ;-

- Of the increase of people and goods travelling
- No banks
- Growing towns meant more isolated country roads
- Regular stag coach services

It was a serious crime because it disrupted travel and was on the Kings highway - so it was a crime against authority. It disrupted the mail.

It decreased because of mounted patrols on major roads and banks

Poaching

Continued to be a crime (started by the Forest Laws) but like smuggling it was now often in gangs and on a large scale. Resulting in 1723 Black Act poaching became a capital offence(it was illegal to blacken your face, carry snares or own dogs suitable for poaching). This was resented by poor people who had poached adjust to feed their families

Tolpuddle Martyrs- The French Revolution made authorities in Britain worried and vulnerable - fearing it may happen in England

They were seen as a threat to authority. Formed in a village in Dorset by farm labourer George Loveless. They were accused of taking a secret oath. The group had been determined to protect their wages and help each other. They formed a Friendly society to demand fairer wages. They were arrested and sentenced to transportation to Australia for 7 years. Mass popular protest resulted in the group being pardoned

Crime 1900-200

The following all impacted on crime:-

- Changing social attitudes
 - Growth of government involvement in people's lives
 - The impact of wars
 - Development of technology
1. Changing social attitudes led to a change in definitions and laws. Some examples :-
 - Homophobic crime - decriminalised in 1967
 - Hate crime - punishments after Criminal Justice Act 2005
 - Race Crime - illegal to spread racial or religious hate
 - Domestic violence - husbands can be accused of rape - partners can take out injunctions as controlling behaviour is a crime
 - Abortion is no longer a crime
 1. Social crimes - still accepted to a certain degree. Smuggling of cigarettes and alcohol but not people or drugs. Minor driving offences , underage drinking
 2. New crimes created by technology - like driving offences / drug taking
 3. Some crimes committed in different ways - terrorism - Gunpowder Plotters 1605 to 20th century - IRA Al Qaeda - but committed in different ways
 4. Cybercrime - Fraud/ Trolling / Identity theft - all created by computers

Conscientious objectors - refuse to fight in war on moral grounds

WW1 - 1916 -conscriptio introduced to all single men 18-40 which was then extended to married men.

Around 16000 refused because they were COs on religious grounds 'Thou Shalt not kill' Public opinion was hostile to COs accusing them of cowardice.

COs appeared before a tribunal - some were given alternative work either at home or driving ambulances. Those who refused put in person to do hard labour (73,000 died)

WW2 - 1939 conscription introduced again . COs still faced tribunals but greater effort was made to find them alternative work- prison was a last resort. Public opinions had not changed; they were openly accused of cowardice and attacked on the streets.

Week 3 - Punishment 1000-1700

1000 - 1500

The aim of punishment was deterrence and retribution. Therefore the punishment needed to be harsh and public.

Anglo-Saxons

Some crimes receive Capital punishment - the death penalty usually hanging while others are given corporal punishment - aimed at causing harm or pain. Both of these were seen as good forms of retribution.

Treason and arson were serious crimes punished by hanging (Capital) whereas others like stealing were punished by eyes being gouged out or a hand chopped off. Serious enough to put others of committing the crime

Murder or bodily harm might also be punished with a form of compensation called the Wergild (man price). It was paid directly to the victim's family. The amount paid depended on social status - the higher the rank the more that was paid.

Public humiliation like the stocks or the pillory . placed in the centre of the village the criminal would be left out in all weathers for days. The public were also encouraged to throw rotten vegetables at them. For crimes like public disorder or selling stale bread

Normans

Their rule saw a rise in harsh punishments to boost their visible power.

They continued to rely on a combination of capital, corporal punishments and fines The wergild was ended and all fines were now paid to the king not the victim's family.

The Norman system was based on the idea that all men should be safe from crime and be able to live in peace. This was called the King's Mund. crime was an attempt to disrupt this . so more crimes became punishable by death like poaching. Also more use of mutilation including branding .

1500-1700

- Punishments 1500-1700

Much continuity - the emphasis was still on deterrence and retribution until the late 17th century when some changes occurred.

Fines continued for Fraud, assault, selling poor goods or not going to church

Capital punishment continued for hersey (burning) treason (hung drawn and quartered) - repeated vagrancy, smuggling, poaching, highway robbery.

Corporal punishment for begging, theft

Some changes to punishment

Prisons - held petty criminals until they faced trial and received their punishment. However Houses of Correction were built to house vagrants and orphaned children.

Transportation

First used by James 1st - He sent criminals to the USA. It was considered less severe than execution but still a strong deterrent. Sent for 7 or 14 years - at the end they would be freed but had to pay to get back themselves . so they stayed and helped establish British colonies in the USA. from this came the new aim of punishment rehabilitation. James also sent vagrant children there - they were called duty boys

Bloody Code

This was the increase in the number of crimes punishable by death In 1688 there were 50 capital crimes that increased to over 200. They included petty crimes like poaching rabbits or fishing to eat. The aim of the Bloody Code had been to create a strong deterrent so that crime rates would be reduced but it did not work

- Many crimes were committed in desperation so no punishment would work
- Penalties were so harsh that they would be let off rather than found guilty and hung
- Pregnant women could plead the belly - asking for the sentence to be delayed until after the birth - many avoided punishment this way.

Week 4 - Punishment 1700 - 2000

- Punishments 1700-1900

Transportation

After The American war of Independence - English convicts began being sent to Australia. Most of the convicts had been convicted of theft. About 160,000 were transported ⅓ were women. It had practical advantages because English prisons did not have the capacity and at the same time released prisoners created English colonies in Australia. The journey to Australia was long (3 months), cramped and dirty. Once in Australia convicts were sent to work for settlers who fed and housed them. When their sentence was over they stayed and ran farms.

Transportation ended in 1868 because in Australia they felt the convicts were increasing the crime rate and taking their jobs. While in Britain many felt the journey was inhumane, but others felt the life they got in Australia was not really a punishment. It was also getting too expensive to run

Punishment 1900-2000

Abolition of the Death penalty - decline in its use and in 1965 it was suspended by Roy Jenkins whose personal view had a key role. Why was it ended:-

Changing Social attitudes

In the 1900s it had been said that young children under 18 could not face the death penalty. Women could not be charged with infanticide if they killed their child shortly after birth

1960s were a period of rapidly changing attitudes with the development of more liberal ideas

WW2 and the Un Declaration of Human Rights - changed people's attitudes - was the Death penalty any different to state murder

Miscarriages of Justice

There were a number of controversial executions, one was Derek Bentley executed in 1953. 5,000 protesters met outside Wandsworth Jail and his family used the media to promote his case. Bentley and Christopher Craig had attempted to rob a factory - in the process a policeman was shot dead by Craig but he was too young to hang. Bentley had said let him have it which they said made him responsible but Bentley had a low level of intelligence.

The end of the Bloody Code

The Bloody Code was not working. Executions had been made public to deter others but they attracted such large crowds that there was a carnival atmosphere. Local traders made a lot of money at these events. Reformers wanted them to be less public. The large crowds often became drunk and disorderly. The crowds made fun of the authorities. The large crowds also led to more crime - pickpocketing and prostitution.

In 1868 public executions were stopped

The changing Role of Prisons

Before the 18th century prison was rarely used as a punishment- they were used as holding places before punishment

Conditions were terrible - damp, overcrowded, everyone together (men, women, hardened criminals with first offenders), the wardens were not paid so prisoners had to pay for blankets, food, and release.

The failure of the Bloody Code and the experiences from transportation made many believe that prison was the way forward for punishment. However prison still need to be an effective punishment so it would need to include hard labour and isolation

Prison Reformers

John Howard Sheriff of Bedfordshire - he was outraged about conditions in the prisons in Bedfordshire he visited and wanted to persuade parliament to improve prison conditions (clean water, food and christian teaching) also that they were released after their sentence was complete. He wrote a publications which was presented to Parliament

Elizabeth Howard - she visited Newgate Prison and was shocked to see women and children in the same cells as male prisoners. She taught them sewing, reading and the Bible. She wrote letters to complain. She also got female wardens employed and separated men and women. The children also received an education

Robert Peel and Gaol Act - applied to largest prisons. He acted on many of Howards recommendations. All prisoners would be separated, fed properly, get clean water, and attend chapel. Prison warders would be paid and gaols inspected. They would be released at the end of their sentences

Pentonville Prison- 1842 - model prison of the separate system. The idea was the prisoners were kept apart as much as possible. They lived in separate cells for 23 hours a day. The aim was to :- provide them with an opportunity to reflect, read the Bible, also keep them from spreading criminal messages and deter.

The building had 5 wings with a base for staff in the centre. Each wing had separate cells with a small window. 520 prisoners could be accommodated. The prisoners got ventilation and clean water. The walls were so thick so they could not communicate. They were given boring repetitive work like oakum picking. They were given brief periods of exercise and went to chapel. They wore face masks so they could not communicate.

The lack of human contact caused mental illness and depression with a high suicide rate but reformers believed it allowed prisoners and opportunity to reform.

Harsher conditions

the 1865 Prisons Act was to enforce a strict uniform regime in all prisons. 'Hard fare, hard work and hard board'.

Hard work - up to 12 hours a day - turning a crank in a cell, walking the treadmill

Hard board - wooden beds instead of hammocks

Hard fare - boring and bland diet - same food every day

Bentley was hanged even though 200 MPs wanted him reprieved

- **Changes to prisons**

The purpose and treatment of prisoners changed. The current cost of keeping a prisoner is about £40,000 a year and reoffending rates are very high.

Some changes to prisons:-

Opening of Broadmoor Hospital, a prison for the mentally ill.

1907 alternatives to prisons were introduced - probation officers

Modern courts often use alternatives to prison to focus on reform and rehabilitation:-

ASBOs - orders to stop people going into a particular area

Drug and alcohol treatment programmes to try to remove the cause of crime

Community service - supervised work to pay back to community

Restorative justice - meeting between victim and criminal so can understand the impact of your crime

Electronic tagging so movements can be monitored and controlled

Youth offending.

Borstal was set up in Kent in 1902. They were a prison for boys only to keep young convicts away from older criminals.

1908 Prevention of Crime Act created a national system of Borstals to emphasise education rather than punishment.

Very structured and disciplined, physical education, practical skills and lessons. Reoffending rates were about 30% (today 60%). In 1982 they were abolished and replaced with youth custody centres

Youth Justice reforms in 1940s - 1948 Criminal Justice Act

- Graduated prison systems depending on severity of crime
- Detention centres - more relaxed than borstals
- Attendance centres attended at weekends for rehabilitation

Emphasis was on probation and rehabilitation

The Young Persons Act 1963 placed an emphasis on caring for and protecting young offenders and raised the criminal age of responsibility from 8 to 10.

In 1969 the Labour government introduced care orders and supervision by probation officers and social workers.

Week 5 - Law Enforcement 1000-1700

1000-1500

- Anglo-saxons

Anglo-saxon kings issued codes of law. With each new code, new laws could be introduced or old ones altered. Crimes were considered either minor or serious.

They believed local communities should police each other, God would be the final judge on guilt and status affected how you were treated in the law

England was divided into shires and then further divided into hundreds. Each hundred was divided into tithings. All men over 12 belonged to a tithing who had to police each other's behaviour and punish criminals. A shire reeve (sheriff) ensured law and order was kept in his Shire.

Hue and cry - anyone who witnessed a crime raised it by shouting for help and everyone was expected to chase the criminal.

Role of religion

Oaths were taken by those trying to prove their innocence. Hearings were held in public and the accused could call upon oath helpers to prove his innocence. The local community would decide on innocence.

If they could not decide then the accused faced 'Trial by Ordeal'. Where God would decide innocence or guilt. There were various trials by hot iron, hot water or cold water. Trial by hot iron burnt the hand which was bandaged - if the burn healed well this was a sign of innocence

- Normans

Collective responsibility for preventing crimes continued. Tithings and Hue and Cry remained Parish constables were chosen from leading villagers to help keep order.

The Normans added Trial by combat for the nobles to the Ordeal trials

Later middle Ages

Richard 1 introduced coroners to deal with suspicious deaths

Edward III introduced Justices of the Peace - whose job it was to enforce the law

The role of the church

1215 - the Pope ended Trial by ordeal so trial by jury was introduced

William the Conqueror had set up Church courts to deal with moral crimes. Punishments offered the chance to reform - maiming rather than death.

Henry II had tried to reduce the power of the church courts but agreed that members of the clergy could be tried in church rather than royal courts. This was known as the Benefit of clergy. However the system was open to abuse the test to be tried in this court was the reading of the Neck verse (Psalm 51) - criminals could easily memorise this and get away without serious punishment

Sanctuary - a person could claim sanctuary could go to a church and ask for help in the church for 40 days, at the end they could leave England or face punishment.

1500 - 1700

Local communities were still expected to take a leading role in apprehending and chasing down suspected criminals However the growth of towns meant they needed new ways as well

A dramatic increase in population provided more opportunities for criminals (theft and fraud)

So new roles were created.

Town constables

Employed by town authorities. Appointed by local people. They had some powers to arrest without a warrant. They were expected to take serious criminals to courts, stop break ins and fights. They also collected money for local services like road cleaning

Night watchmen - all households were expected to serve as night watchmen. They took it in turns to patrol the streets between 10pm and dawn. They carried a lamp and they rang a bell to warn people they were coming. they were unpaid so had to do a normal job in the day

- Thief takers

Town constables and night watchmen were not that good at tracking down criminals, so victims of crime resorted to using thief takers

A thief taker was paid a reward for catching a criminal and delivering them to the law. This was open to corruption, as some criminals also operated as thief takers and informed on rival gangs

Week 6 Law Enforcement 1700-2000

- **Bow Street Runners**

These were a crime fighting team established in London in 1748 by the chief magistrate Henry Fielding . It was run by his brother John . at first they charged for their services and collected rewards from their victims

- They attended crime scenes and detect criminals
- They were thief takers
- They stopped highway robbery
- They also had a newspaper of wanted people and stolen property

In 1785 the Bow Street Runners were paid by the government and were the first detective force.

They were significant because:-

- They were aiming to deter criminals
- They organised regular foot and horse patrols
- They understood the importance of collecting and sharing information about crime

There success led to the setting up of other groups in other towns

Why was a police force set up?

- Success of Bow Street runners
- Fear of increased crime
- Monet from taxes that was no longer needed for the war against France

Metropolitan police

1829 The Metropolitan Police Act set up the first police force in 17 districts across London. Their main aim was to deter crime by having a physical presence on the street so they were uniformed

They were set up by Robert Peel who wanted them to be seen in a positive light so they were given blue overcoats and top hats . the public was worried a police force would limit their freedoms or work to promote the government

The expanding of the police force outside London was slow because of the cost, a lack of cooperation between districts and it was optional until 1856 when an Act said every area had to have a professional police force

1842 a regular detective branch was set up

Developments in policing

During the 20th century:-

- Women were recruited from 1920
- From 1947 great emphasis on police training
- Increased use of **science and technology** - forensics - fingerprinting in 1901 , DNA in 1988- transport cars from 1930s, telephones and computers from 1980s
- New methods in solving crime - breathalysers and speed cameras
- Cctv and mass surveillance
- Improved communications
- **Increased specialisation** - police forces have developed specialist departments to solve crimes . They are often set up in response to changes in society and the emergence of new types of crime e.g. Bomb squad after increased IRA attacks.
- Fraud squad was set up in 1946 to tackle crime in business. 1971 Drugs squad
- Dog handling groups began in 1938 to help the police to sniff out drugs, find explosives , track criminals and strength the police presence at big events
- Special branch set up to tackle threats to national security
- Neighbourhood watch

A local committee of people who raised awareness about crime and encouraged neighbours to keep an eye on each other's property. First set up in 1982 , there are now about 3.8m households involved.

Aims include:-

Helping the police to prevent crime

Reducing fear of crime

Reporting crime trends to the police

Margaret Thatcher wanted to increase the role and responsibility of the individual and reduce the role of the state in crime prevention . This system was entirely voluntary. This is introduced at a period of time when crime was on the increase in Britain

Crime Prevention - police forces have an increasing focus on preventing crime - this involves working with schools, making risk assessments and stopping anti-social behaviour. They can confiscate alcohol and remove vehicles.

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.

What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.

Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

WEEK 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 15th April 2024	Topic: Crimes 1000 -1700	Revision guide page:
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 29th April 2024	Topic: Punishment 1000 -1700	Revision guide page
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date: 29th April 2024

Question: Explain the main reasons for the use of capital and corporal punishment in the period 1000 - 1700 (12)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date: 13th May 2024	Topic: Law Enforcement 1000-1700	Revision guide page
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

Week 2

Revision Card on Crime 1700-2000 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What were the main things smuggled in the 1700s?2. What was the name of the large smuggling gang?3. Why was it so difficult to stop smuggling?4. What did the Black act say?5. When did conscientious objectors first appear?6. Who were the Tolpuddle martyrs?7. Name a new crime in the 20t century	Answers
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Week 4

Revision Card on Punishments 1700-1900 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Why was transportation stopped?2. Why did the Bloody Code end?3. name the 3 main prison reformers4. When was the Gaols Act?5. What did the Gaols Act introduce?6. What was the name of the model prison set up in 1842?7. When did the death penalty end in the UK?8. Give 2 reasons why it was ended	Answers
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Week 6

Revision Card on Law Enforcement 1700 - 1900 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who set up the Bow Street Runners?2. name 2 things they did?3. When were the Bow Street Runners paid by the government?4. When was the Metropolitan police force set up?5. Who set it up?6. Name 2 changes to policing that have happened since 19007. What is the Neighbourhood Watch?	Answers
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Aspire
ACHIEVE
Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive