



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Summer Term
Term 3
History
Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

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

Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A (EBACC)	Option B	Option C
Computer Science	Business Studies	Art
French	Hospitality and Catering	Business Studies
Geography	Drama	Hospitality and Catering
History	Music	Child Development
	Geography	Computer Science
	Health and Social Care	Drama
	ICT	Photography
	Media Studies	Science (Triple)
	Music	Sport
	Sport	
	Travel and Tourism	

Half Term 5 (5 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	Homework Topic Focus	Exam Question
Week 1 21st April 2025	Cornell Notes on: Crimes c.1000-c.2000 (Recap from year 9)	Question: <u>Explain one reason why</u> the nature of crimes changed across the period c.1000-c.2000 (4)
Week 2 28th April 2025	Revision questions on: Law Enforcement and the Church c.1000-c.1600	Question: Explain one way in which the church got in the way of justice in Medieval England. (4)
Week 3 5th May 2025	Cornell Notes on: Law enforcement c.1000-c.1700	Question: Explain one <u>similarity</u> between trials in the Middle Ages and modern day trials (4)
Week 4 12th May 2025	Revision questions on: Establishment of the Bow Street Runners and the Met Police	Question: <u>Explain one reason why</u> there was a change in policing in the period c.1750-c.1900 (4)
Week 5 19th May 2025	Cornell Notes on: 1880s Whitechapel Conditions Recap	Question: <u>Describe two key features</u> of the problems of living in Whitechapel in the 1880s. (4)

Half Term 6 (7 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 6 2nd June 2025	Revision questions on Policing in Whitechapel	Question: <u>Describe two key features</u> of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee. (4)
Week 7 9th June 2025	Cornell Notes: Mock Revision- Crimes	Question <u>Describe two key features</u> of crimes in the period c.1500-c.1900 (4)

Week 8 16th June 2025	Revision Questions on : Mock Revision- Punishments Medieval times	Question <u>Describe two key features</u> of policing in the period c.1000-c.1600 (4)
Week 9 23rd June 2025	Mock Exams	Mock Exams
Week 10 30th June 2025	Mock Exams	Mock Exams
Week 11 7th July 2025	Cornell Notes: Punishments 1000-2000	Question Explain one difference between punishments in Saxon England and punishments in the modern period. (4)
Week 12 14th July 2025	Revision Questions on Transportation to Australia	Question <u>Describe two features of</u> the punishment of Transportation. (4)

Exam Question Structures:

1. Explain one reason why... (4)

- You need to identify one relevant reason.
- You need to explain why this reason led to the change/introduction
- You need to use detailed factual evidence (your own knowledge) about the reason to back up your answer.

2. Explain one similarity....(4)

- You need to identify a similarity between the time periods.
- You need to explain why the time periods were similar
- You need to use detailed factual evidence (your own knowledge) about both time periods to back up your answer.

3. Describe two key features...(4)

- You need to give two relevant features linked to the topic in the question.
- You need to support both features with detailed factual evidence (your own knowledge)

Knowledge Organiser

Year 10 - Term 3 - Crime and Punishment - Whitechapel

Week One - Crimes c.1000-c.2000	
<p>Key Words</p> <p>Heresy= Holding a set of beliefs different to those of the traditional religion of the time.</p> <p>Vagabond= A person who wanders from place to place without a home or job.</p> <p>Treason= When you betray your country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the leader or government.</p> <p>Witchcraft Act= Witchcraft became a crime punishable by death.</p> <p>Poaching= The illegal hunting or capturing of wild animals.</p> <p>Smuggling= The illegal movement of goods into or out of a country.</p> <p>Highway Robbery= Someone on horseback robbing someone travelling on the road.</p> <p>Conscientious Objector= A person who refuses to fight in a war.</p> <p>Social Crime= A crime that is deemed to be acceptable</p> <p>Moral Crime= Actions that don't physically harm anyone, or their property but didn't match up to society's views on decent behaviour.</p> <p>Hate Crime= A crime that is motivated by prejudice on the basis of race, religion, sexual orientation, or other grounds.</p>	<p>Key Dates</p> <p>1066- Forest Laws</p> <p>1500s- Vagabondage</p> <p>1534- Church of England set up by Henry VIII</p> <p>1605- Gunpowder Plot</p> <p>1542-1736- Up to 1,000 people were executed for witchcraft.</p> <p>1723- The Black Act was introduced for poaching</p> <p>1914-1918- WWI</p>
Week Two - Law Enforcement and the Church c.1000-c.1600	
<p>Key Words</p> <p>Trial by Ordeal-Carrying out an unpleasant experience to see if someone is innocent or guilty of a crime.</p> <p>Neck Verse - verse from the Bible people had to read to get tried in the church</p> <p>Excommunicate - thrown out of the church</p> <p>Moral offences - an action that offends the moral standards of most people</p> <p>Reformation- a period of change in the church</p> <p>Sanctuary- a place of safety within a church .once a person claimed sanctuary they could not be removed by force</p> <p>Clergymen- A person who worked for the Church</p>	<p>Key Dates</p> <p>1172 - clergy allowed to be tried in their own courts (Benefit of clergy)</p> <p>1215 - Pope ended the use of Trial by Ordeal</p> <p>1300 - Benefit of clergy was extended to anyone who could read</p> <p>1533 - Henry broke from Rome</p> <p>1536 - Church courts ended for serious crimes</p> <p>1536 - sanctuary ended for serious crimes</p>
<p>Key Facts</p> <p>Trial by Ordeal :-Took place inside a church (except cold water) The accused had to fast for three days and then hear Mass as preparation. A priest was always present. There were three main Trial by Ordeals - Hot water, Cold water, Trial by Hot Iron. The Normans added Trial by Combat</p> <p>Church courts - Moral crimes included blasphemy, failing to attend church and having multiple wives could be tried in the church's own courts.They gave out punishments like fines, humiliation and the worst that could happen to you is you could be excommunicated.Much less severe than the crown courts where the death penalty was common.</p> <p>Benefit of clergy -Clergymen were allowed to claim this and be tried for all crimes in the church courts. To claim this you had to read a passage from the Bible known as the neck verse because only clergy could read as they had received an education.</p> <p>Sanctuary - Criminals had the right to seek safety in the church . They could stay there for 40 days then they could either stand trial or leave the country by the nearest port</p>	

Week 3 - Law Enforcement c.1000-c.1700

Key Dates

From the 10th century- Anglo-Saxon kings had set up a law enforcement system based around local communities.

1166- The role of the Royal Judge was introduced by Henry II. **1195-** Richard I appointed some knights as keepers of the 'king's peace' in areas that were quite difficult to control.

1194- Role of the Coroner was introduced by **1285-** Edward I introduced the role of the Parish Constable.

1327- Edward II extended the system of 'Keepers of the King's Peace' to all areas of the country and changed the terms to 'Justices of the Peace'.

c1500- c1700- There was a population increase from 2.5 million to 6 million

From the time of the Anglo- Saxon, kings were responsible for creating and keeping the laws

There was no police force to investigate crimes and make sure the law was being observed

Key Roles in enforcing the Law 1000-1700

Roles appointed by the community

1. Tithing. Anglo-Saxon kings had set up a law enforcement system based around local communities. A tithing was a group of 10 men who were responsible for each other's behaviour. If one of them broke the law, the other members of the tithing had to bring him to court, or face a fine. Every male over the age of twelve was expected to join a tithing.

2. Hue and Cry If a crime was committed the victim or witness was expected to raise the 'hue and cry'. The entire village was expected to down tools and join the hunt to catch the criminal. If a person did not join the hue and cry then the whole village would have to pay a heavy fine.

3. Trial by local jury:- The jury was made up of men from the local village who knew both the accuser and the accused. The accuser and accused would both give their version of events and it was up to the jury to decide who was telling the truth. If there was no clear evidence, such as an eyewitness to the crime, the jury decide guilt or innocence based on their knowledge of the people concerned. If the jury felt the accuser was more honest than the accused they would swear an oath that the accused was guilty.

4. Parish Constables: Introduced by **Edward I**. The Parish was the smallest unit of local government in the country. Every parish was centred on a church. The Parish Constable was an unpaid volunteer role and a Well-respected man in the village took on the role. He was expected to keep the peace in their spare time and lead the hue and cry.

5. Town Constable- Increased in number from 1500+ Employed by the town authorities. Appointed by local people. Had some powers to arrest people. Expected to stop criminals, break up fights and round up sturdy beggars. They also carried out local admin jobs for the community.

6. Night Watchmen- Increased in number from 1500+ Work was overseen by the town constable. All householders were expected to serve as night watchmen, as part of the duties of all male town citizens. Night watchmen took turn to patrol the local area between 10pm and dawn. Watchmen were unpaid volunteers who also had to do their normal jobs to earn a living. Had to ring a bell at night to warn people to go home or risk being viewed as possible criminals. Carried a lamp to help with patrolling when it is dark.

7. Thief-Takers- Thief takers were used to hunt down criminals. The thief takers were paid a reward from the crown for catching a criminal and delivering them to the law. The thief takers would also receive commission from the owner for recovering their stolen goods. Thief takers would sometimes blame the crimes on rival gangs in order to remove their competition.

Roles appointed by the King

1. Medieval Kings used representatives to keep the law:

- a. **Earls** - Powerful nobles who were responsible for keeping the peace and enforcing the law in their areas
- b. **Shire-reeves (sheriffs)** - they ran the shire on behalf of the king. They could summon a posse to catch criminals. Run courts and collect fines
- c. **Reeves** enforced the law in the hundreds, ran the hundreds court and collected debt.

2. Royal Judge: Called the Justices in Eyre. Set up by Henry II. Had to visit each county twice a year to hear the most serious criminal cases.

3. Coroners: Investigated suspicious deaths and ensured the king received the fines

4. Justices of the Peace:- Richard I appointed some knights as keepers of the 'king's peace' in areas that were seen as unruly. Edward II extended this system to all areas of the country. Justices of the Peace were men judged to be 'good and lawful'. They dealt with minor crimes in their local area and judged manor court cases. They met four times a year as a group to judge more serious cases.

Week 4 - The Development of a Police force - The Bow Street Runners and the MET Police

Bow Street Runners:

1. Set up by the **Fielding Brothers** in **1748** (Henry and John Fielding)
2. They used thief takers to attend crime scenes and detect criminals.
3. By **1785**, they were officially paid by the government.
4. They patrolled the streets of London in the evening.
5. They set up a horse patrol to stop Highwaymen.
6. They set up a national newspaper, the 'Hue and Cry'. It set up a network of shared information on crime.
7. The Bow Street Runners started with 6 people. It contained 68 people by 1800.

MET Police:

1. Set up in **1829** by **Robert Peel** (Home Secretary)
2. First paid and full-time police force.
3. Set up in London.
4. Started with 3,200 men.
5. It was centrally organised by the Home Secretary.
6. It was important at the time for the police to not be linked to the military to help establish a positive reputation for the police. To do this the uniform was designed to look civilian rather than military and officers remained unarmed to distinguish them from the army.
7. You received two weeks training in military drill when you first joined the MET. then you did one week of 'beat' alongside a more experienced constable in B or C division.

National Police Force

1. **From 1856**, the entire country was forced to set up local police forces.
2. **By 1884**- There were over 39,000 police in Britain and over 200 separate forces.

Detective Force

1842- The MET set up the first detective force to gather evidence, investigate and solve crimes after they had been committed.

1877- Trial of the Detectives- The **Trial of the Detectives** was a police corruption scandal involving three senior officers at Scotland Yard in 1877.

1878- Due to the Trial of the Detectives and the poor reputation the MET detective force was organised into the Criminal Investigation Department (CID). Over the next few years this was rolled out across the rest of the country.

Key Names

Henry Fielding- Set up the Bow Street Runners in 1748

John Fielding- Took over the Bow Street Runners in 1754

Robert Peel- Established the Metropolitan Police in 1829

Key Acts

1792- The Middlesex Justices Act- Extended the funding of the Bow Street runners to other areas. 7 other magistrates in the London area were given funding to employ 6 full time constables to combat crime in their area.

1805- Horse Patrols Established- A horse patrol of 54 officers was established. They were armed with pistols, swords and truncheons. Their role was to protect the main London highways.

1829- Metropolitan Police Act- Replaced the system of watchmen and parish constables in London with a full time professional police force.

1835- Municipal Corporations Act- Borough Councils were given powers to set up a local police force.

1839-Rural Constabulary Act- Counties could set up paid police forces. The Bow Street Runners and other forces in London merged with the MET.

1856- Police Act - It became compulsory for all towns and counties to set up police forces. By this time the police were regarded with respect and not suspicion by the public.

Week Five - Living and Social Conditions in Whitechapel in the late 1800s

Living Conditions

Rookeries- was the name of the densely populated housing. They were overcrowded, poorly ventilated and unhygienic. Often houses were subdivided to allow more than one family to live in them. Living in this type of housing cost 4 shillings a week. **Flower and Dean Street**- A street in Whitechapel where the worst rookeries were found.

Lodging houses - Shelter for those who could not afford to permanently rent a furnished room. Cost 4p for a single or 8p for a double a night. There were about 233 in Whitechapel in 1888 housing about 8,500 people. They could use a communal kitchen but conditions were awful overcrowded, fleas, poor ventilation, overflowing toilets. These were supposed to be single sex but sexual relations often occurred between men and women

Peabody Estate- A rich American gave money to clear slums and build good quality housing in the form of flats. Each block of flats was separate and built from brick to improve ventilation and reduce lice in the walls. Rents were high and the rules strict. You had to be of good moral character, vaccinated against smallpox and pay for any damage.

The Workhouse- Used by those who were too poor to afford lodging houses. Their aim was to control the lives of the poor and frighten them into being good citizens. All new inmates were stripped of their clothing and possessions. They had a communal bath (same water all day) and were given a functional uniform to wear. Their diet was a porridge called silky (some had rats droppings in it). Both men and women were assigned work - men chopping wood, stone. Women picked oakum (pulling apart old ship rope). Children over 7 were separated from their parents and lived in separate schools - they only saw their parents once a week in the canteen (called an interview). Children were taught numeracy, literacy for three hours a day and then got some industrial experience.

Casual Ward- Temporary accommodation for those who wanted a bed for two nights. Had spaces for 60 people. They had to work for the bed by picking oakum or working in the kitchen.

Homelessness- The number of people sleeping in Trafalgar Square in 1887 numbered more than 200-600 each night. The area around Spitalfields Church in Whitechapel, was a favourite for people to sleep

Social Issues

Casual Work- No contracts. You couldn't always guarantee that there would be work for you to do so you couldn't always make money.

Employment

- A. People worked in the tanneries, sweatshops, tailors, slaughterhouses, butchers, bakeries or the docks.
- B. These jobs were insecure and people had to queue for them each day.
- C. Workers were paid between 6-12 shillings a week
- D. Working class women who made their own living in Victorian England could expect to make: Large scale laundry- 2-3 shillings a day -White shirt and collar ironers- 8-15 shillings a week -'Slop work' (sewing together cheap clothing)- 6 shillings a week.

Alcohol

a. Alcohol was cheap and readily available in Whitechapel in the late 1800s. b. All Jack the Ripper's victims were alcoholics. c. It also was the cause of crime as it made people more violent. d. There were 2,000 pubs in London by 1870. **Habitual Drunkards Act**- Forced people who were accused of being alcoholics into some kind of rehabilitation facility in order to get support and stop.

Immigration- Moving permanently to another country. **Prejudice**- Where you judge a person and make decisions about what they will be like before you meet them due to their gender, ethnicity, age etc.

Persecution- Treating somebody badly due to their ethnicity, religion, political views etc

Segregation- Keeping things/people apart from each other.

Jewish Immigration

- A. Around 30,000 Jews arrived in London between 1881 and 1891 because of persecution that they faced in Eastern Europe.
- B. They did not integrate well with other races because of the language barrier and religious differences (different Sabbath, food, clothing).
- C. As a result the Jews tended to stick together and work for each other - this segregation made them a target for prejudice

Irish Immigration

- A. They were mainly Catholic and they wanted independence from England.
- B. This led to violence and bombings in London - they launched several attacks on London landmarks like London Bridge, House of Commons and Tower of London.
- C. This caused an anti-Irish and Catholic feeling throughout London.
- D. **Fenians**- The name given to the anti-English Catholic organisation of Irish immigrants in London.

Week Six - Policing in Whitechapel

Key Words

Jack the Ripper- Responsible for the serial killing of at least 5 people in Whitechapel.

Mary (Polly) Nichols- First victim of Jack the Ripper **Annie Chapman-** Second victim of Jack the Ripper

Elizabeth Stride- Third victim of Jack the Ripper **Catherine Eddowes-** Fourth victim of Jack the Ripper

Mary Kelly- Fifth victim of Jack the Ripper

The Double Event- The name given to the murders of Catherine Eddowes and Elizabeth Stride as they were both killed on the same night.

Witness Statement- Where a person who sees a crime/suspect and reports what is said to the police.

H Division- H Division was a branch of the MET Police in Whitechapel.

Key Dates

31st August 1888- Murder of Mary (Polly) Nichols.

8th September 1888- Murder of Annie Chapman

30th September 1888- Murder of Elizabeth Stride

30th September 1888- Murder of Catherine Eddowes

9th November 1888- Murder of Mary Kelly

The Beat

1. Main tactic for preventing crime was 'the beat'. This was a **specific area** that each constable would have to patrol.
2. The constable would be given their specific route by their sergeant.
3. **The beat was timed precisely-** the constable would be expected to reach certain places at certain times and end the beat at a specific time. This enabled the sergeant to be able to meet or contact the constable when necessary. During the **day** the beat was about **30 minutes**. At **night** the beat was about **15 minutes**. Each shift would last **9 hours**.

Methods used to investigate the crimes of Jack the Ripper:

-Careful observations of the crime scene. -Sketches. -Photographs (Mary Kelly) -Autopsy -Interviews -Descriptions from witnesses.

Problems faced by the Police investigating the crimes:

Methods used:

- Clues were followed up on that led to dead ends.
- The autopsies for the different victims often provided different conclusions on the suspect.

Stories that were told:

- Jack the Ripper 'Dear Boss' letters. Published in the newspapers which led to over 300 letters from people claiming to be Jack the Ripper.
- Sensational Stories- Stories were published in the newspapers that led to dead-ends and people being suspected of being Jack the Ripper. (e.g. Matthew Packer, Elizabeth Stride and Grapes!)

Prejudice and Segregation:

- Jewish men were accused of being Jack the Ripper, due to people's views at the time. This included Joseph Pizer (Leather Apron)
- Evidence was removed from the crime scene of Catherine Eddowes murder accusing Jewish people of carrying out the murders.

Reputations:

- There was rivalry between the MET Police and City of London Police- this led to problems with evidence. Catherine Eddowes was killed within the boundaries of the City Police and Charles Warren worried that they would discover the murderer's identity before the MET police did.
- The Whitehouse vigilance Committee was a group of men who decided to find and stop Jack the Ripper themselves. They were led by George Lusk. They patrolled the streets of Whitechapel in the evenings armed with burning planks of wood, whistles and hob-nail boots. They also organised their own reward system to catch the killer which led to lots of hoax suspects as people wanted the reward.
- Commissioner Charles Warren was shown as being incapable of stopping the murders in the media (Illustrated Police News/Pall Mall Gazette etc)

Week Seven - Crimes c.1000-c.2000

Key Words

Normans

Forest Laws= Illegally hunting on the monarch's land.

Moral Crime= Actions that don't physically harm anyone, or their property but didn't match up to society's views on decent behaviour.

Medieval

Treason= When you betray your country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the leader or government.

Big Crimes in the 1500s

Heresy= Holding a set of beliefs different to those of the traditional religion of the time.

Vagabond= A person who wanders from place to place without a home or job.

Witchcraft Act= Witchcraft became a crime punishable by death. (1500-1700)

Big Crimes in the 1700s

Social Crime= A crime that is deemed to be acceptable

Poaching= The illegal hunting or capturing of wild animals.

Smuggling= The illegal movement of goods into or out of a country.

Highway Robbery= Someone on horseback robbing someone travelling on the road.

WWI and WWII (1914-1918 1939-1945)

Conscientious Objector= A person who refuses to fight in a war.

20th Century

Hate Crime= A crime that is motivated by prejudice on the basis of race, religion, sexual orientation, or other grounds.

Week Eight - Law Enforcement, c.1000-c.2000

Policing

Hue and Cry (1000+)-The entire village was expected to down tools and join the hunt to catch the criminal.

Tithing (1000+)- A tithing was a group of 10 men who were responsible for each other's behaviour.

Parish Constable (1000+)- The Parish Constable was an unpaid volunteer role and a Well-respected man in the village took on the role. He was expected to keep the peace in their spare time.and lead the hue and cry.

Sheriff (1000+)- They ran the shire on behalf of the king. They could summon a posse to catch criminals. Run courts and collect fines

Town Constable (1500+)- Employed by the town authorities. Appointed by local people. Had some powers to arrest people. Expected to stop criminals, break up fights and round up sturdy beggars.

Night Watchmen (1500+)- All householders were expected to serve as night watchmen, as part of the duties of all male town citizens. Night watchmen took turn to patrol the local area between 10pm and dawn.

Bow Street Runners (1740s+)- They used thief takers to attend crime scenes and detect criminals. They patrolled the streets of London in the evening. They set up a horse patrol to stop Highwaymen. They set up a national newspaper, the 'Hue and Cry'. They set up a network of shared information on crime.

MET Police (1829+)- First paid and full-time police force. Set up in London.

National Police Force (1856+)- Entire country had to set up local police forces.

CID (1878+)- Central Intelligence Department- National Detective Force

Specialised Police Units (20th Century)- Police forces that are trained to work in a particular area e.g. Dog Units, Counter Terrorism, Bomb disposal, Drugs etc
Trials

Trial by Local Jury-

Trial by Ordeal- Trial by Cold Water, Hot Water, Hot Iron, Blessed Bread.

Trial by Combat- Introduced by Normans.

Church Courts

Benefit of Clergy-

Neck Verse-

2. Royal Judge: Called the Justices in Eyre. Set up by Henry II. Had to visit each county twice a year to hear the most serious criminal cases.

3. Coroners: Investigated suspicious deaths and ensured the king received the fines

4. Justices of the Peace:-Richard I appointed some knights as keepers of the 'king's peace' in areas that were seen as unruly. Edward II extended this system to all areas of the country. Justices of the Peace were men judged to be 'good and lawful'. They dealt with minor crimes in their local area and judged manor court cases. They met four times a year as a group to judge more serious cases.

Week Eleven - Punishments c1000-c1600

Key Words

1. Deterrent- A thing that discourages or is intended to discourage someone from doing something.

2. Retribution- Punishing someone for their actions.

3. Reformation- Trying to change someone for the better

4. Incapacitation- Being stopped from being able to do things.

5. Maiming- Wound/Injure someone

6. Stocks- Locked in a person's feet

7. Pillory- Locked in a person's neck and wrists

8. Blood feud= A lengthy conflict between families involving a cycle of retaliatory killings. (you kill one of their family members so they kill one of yours in response and so on)

9. Wergild= Man Price

10. Murdrum Fine= The fine paid by a Hundred (an area) when a Norman was found murdered and no one was captured for it.

11. Kings Mund- Norman theory that all men should expect to be safe from crime and that crime disturbed the King's peace.

12. High Treason-Plotting to kill or betray the King.

13. Hanged, Drawn and Quartered- Punishment which involved hanging a person until they nearly died, then having their internal organs removed from their body and then having their limbs chopped off and sent across the country as a deterrent to others.

14. Bloody Code- Where multiple crimes carried the death penalty in England.

15. Burned at the stake. The person being executed was tied to a wooden post, or stake, while a fire was lit beneath them

16. Corporal Punishment- Punishment that involves physically hurting someone.

17. Capital Punishment- Death Penalty

Key Facts

Anglo-Saxons

Blood feuds were used by the Anglo-Saxons in order to punish people for committing a crime against their family.

The Wergild Fine was introduced to punish murder **by fines paid to the victims' families.**

Normans

1. If a Norman was murdered by an Anglo-Saxon, and the murderer was not captured and executed, there was a special penalty known as the **murdrum fine**.
2. This was a large sum of money paid by the hundred where the body was found.
3. Fines would no longer be paid to the families of victims. Fines were now paid to the King's officials. This is based on the Norman theory, the **King's Mund**, that all men should expect to be safe from crime and that crime disturbed the King's peace.

Middle Ages Punishments

Crimes Against Authority- Hanging
fines, maiming,

Crimes against the Person- Fines, Maiming, Stocks and Pillories

Crimes against property- Hand chopped off, hanging,

Early Modern Punishments

Corporal Punishments- Vagrancy, Begging, Theft

Fines- Fraud, Assault, Breaking legal agreements

Stocks and Pillories- Begging, Drunkenness

Capital Punishments- Hanging- Witchcraft

Hanged, Drawn and Quartered- High Treason (Gunpowder Plotters)

Burning at the Stake- Heresy

Changes in punishments for Vagabondage

1547 (Edward VI- A Protestant)- Vagrancy Act- 1st offence= 2 years slavery. 2nd offence- Slavery for life or execution. **1550-** *The 1547 Vagrancy Act was stopped as it was seen as being too harsh*

1572 (Elizabeth 1st- Around the time of Catholic plots against her): 1st offence= Whipped. 2nd offence=Executed. **1593-** *The 1572 Act was stopped for being too harsh.*

Week Twelve - Punishments 1700-1800- The Bloody Code and Transportation

Key Words

The Bloody Code- Laws that resulted in the death penalty became known as 'The Bloody Codes'

Plead for the Belly- Pregnant women could avoid execution until after the birth of their child which often resulted in them being pardoned after the birth anyway.

Transportation- Being sent away from England to serve a period of punishment in a colony abroad.

James 1- King of England when transportation was first used as a punishment.

Colony- Land under the control of another country that is then occupied by settlers (people) from the country that has taken over. (e.g. Britain took over parts of America and then British people moved to America to set up lives there)

American War of Independence- England lost their colonies and prisoners could no longer be sent to America.

Ticket of Leave- Prisoners could be released early if they showed good behaviour.

Hulks- Disused ships used as floating prisons just offshore to hold prisoners until ships were ready to transport.

Tolpuddle Martyrs- A group of farmers from Tolpuddle (Dorset) who were transported for setting up a trade union that involved a secret oath.

George Loveless- Leader of the Friendly Society of Agricultural Workers.

Gold Rush- When gold is discovered and people want to get access to it.

Key Dates

1688- The number of crimes carrying the death penalty increased to 50.

1765- There were 160 crimes carrying the death penalty.

1815- There were 225 crimes carrying the death penalty.

Early 1600s- When transportation was first used as a punishment

1770- Australia was claimed as part of the British Empire.

1783 - American War of Independence

March 1834- Tolpuddle Martyrs sentenced to 7 years transportation

April 1834- Public demonstrations campaigned against the sentences for the Tolpuddle Martyrs.

March 1836- Tolpuddle Martyrs were pardoned.

1851- Gold was discovered in Australia.

1868- Last use of transportation to Australia

Key Facts

Bloody Code

Why was the Bloody Code abolished?

Attitudes and Views of people at the time

1. There was a growth in the idea that punishment should be about reform.
2. There was a belief that punishments should fit the crime.
3. Juries were reluctant to convict people of crimes because it would result in executions so many criminals escaped punishment altogether.

Public Executions

1. Public executions were not putting people off committing crimes
2. It was hard to control crowds at executions and so criminals often escaped.
3. Crowds at public executions grew larger because newspapers published when they would be happening.

Robert Peel

1. He was the Home Secretary and wanted to make penal reforms (move towards prisons rather than death sentences).
2. He set up a police force and therefore did not feel that every crime needed to have corporal or capital punishment.
3. He was the Home Secretary so had a say in government decisions

Transportation

Why was transportation used as a punishment?

1. Take control of the colonies to establish the British Empire
2. Juries weren't willing to sentence people to death for crimes so people were not being found guilty of crimes. Transportation was not as harsh and so juries were willing to convict people of crimes if it meant they could face transportation as their punishment.

What happened when people were transported?

1. Transportation instead of execution would be a 14 year sentence. Lesser crimes resulted in a 7 year transportation sentence.
2. Convicts who had been transported had to work for a fixed period doing tough manual labour (Clearing trees, farm work etc.).
3. At the end of the term you would be freed; but with no money to pay for a return journey home.

The Tolpuddle Martyrs

1. Farm labourers in Tolpuddle were earning nine shillings a week and living in dreadful poverty.
2. George Loveless, made the case for a trade union in Tolpuddle to give the labourers bargaining strength.
3. George Loveless and the trade union leaders needed to gather support from farm workers before they could confront the employers.
4. To bind workers together in this common approach they used an oath of solidarity.
5. On 24 February 1834 the 6 Tolpuddle Martyrs were arrested.
6. In March 1834 there was a two-day trial-12 man jury.
7. The six men were sentenced to seven years' transportation to New South Wales, Australia.
8. The public were outraged by this treatment of the men: A huge demonstration took place in April 1834 in London and petitions were presented to parliament.
9. In March 1836, public pressure forced the government to rescind the sentences. They all received a pardon.
10. The Tolpuddle Martyrs returned to England between 1837 and 1839.

Why did Transportation to Australia end?

1. By the 1830s, transportation was costing half a million pounds a year- prisons were cheaper to run.
2. The settlers in Australia had established groups to protest against the 'dumping' of convicts in their country.
3. In 1810, the Lord Chief Justice (the top judge in Britain) described transportation as 'no more than a summer's excursion to a happier and better climate'.
4. By the 1830s, wages in Australia were actually higher than those in Britain.
5. In 1851, gold was discovered in Australia. A gold rush began and thousands of people in Britain tried to find a way to get out to Australia.
6. Since transportation to Australia had begun, the crime rate in Britain had not fallen. Rather it had increased quite sharply.

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)

Topic: Crimes 1000-2000	Revision guide page:
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[illegible]

Summary

WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one reason why the nature of crimes changed across the period c.1000-c.2000 (4)

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one way in which the church got in the way of justice in Medieval England. (4)

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Law Enforcement 1000-1700	Revision guide page:
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[illegible]

Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Explain one similarity between trials in the Middle Ages and modern day trials (4)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one reason why there was a change in policing in the period c.1750-c.1900 (4)

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: 1880s Whitechapel	Revision guide page:
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question:

Describe two key features of the problems of living in Whitechapel in the 1880s. (4)

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Describe two key features of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee. (4)

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Crimes 1000-2000	Revision guide page:
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[illegible]

Summary

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Describe two key features of crimes in the period c.1500-c.1900 (4)

Answer: _____

[illegible]

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer: _____

[illegible]

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Describe two key features of policing in the period c.1000-c.1600 (4)

[illegible]

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

[illegible]

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Mocks	Revision guide page:
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Links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Mocks	Revision guide page:
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Links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Punishments	Revision guide page:
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Links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one difference between punishments in Saxon England and punishments in the modern period. (4)

Answer: _____

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer: _____

WEEK 12: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Describe two features of the punishment of Transportation. (4)

Answer: _____

[illegible]

WEEK 12: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer: _____

[illegible]

Week 2

Revision Card on Religion and Law Enforcement Define the following terms that link to law enforcement and the church: 1. Clergymen 2. Trial by Ordeal 3. Trial by combat 4. Benefit of Clergy 5. Neck Verse 6. Sanctuary 7. The English Reformation	Answers
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Week 4

Revision Card on changes to the police c.1700-c.1900 How do these acts/people link to police changes c.1700-c.1900? 1. Bow Street Runners 2. Metropolitan Police 3. CID 4. Henry Fielding 5. John Fielding 6. Robert Peel 7. The Middlesex Justices Act 8. Metropolitan Police Act 9. Municipal Corporations Act 10. Rural Constabulary Act- 11. Police Act of 1856	Answers
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Week 6

<p>Revision card on the Problems of policing in Whitechapel</p> <p>Write a one line summary on why each of these factors caused problems for the police investigating the Jack the Ripper serial killings.</p> <p>1. Methods used by the police to investigate the crimes.</p> <p>2. Stories that were told about the serial killings.</p> <p>3. Prejudice and Segregation:</p> <p>4. Reputation of the police.</p>	<p>Answers</p>
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Week 8

<p>Revision Card Punishments in Medieval times?</p> <p>Define these terms:</p> <p>1. Wergild Fine</p> <p>2. Murdrum Fine</p> <p>3. Stocks</p> <p>4. Pillories</p> <p>5. Maiming</p> <p>6. Hanged, drawn and quartered.</p> <p>7. Burning at the Stake</p> <p>8. Corporal Punishment</p> <p>9. Capital Punishment</p>	<p>Answers</p>
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Week 12

Revision Card on Transportation	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Which king first used transportation?2. Why was transportation introduced?3. Where were criminals first transported to?4. Why did this change?5. Who were the Tolpuddle Martyrs?6. How many years could you be transported for?7. Why did transportation end?8. What was the Bloody Code?	

Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire Achieve Thrive