Crime and Punishment, 1500-present Day

Topic Area	Key question
1. Causes of crime	What have been the main causes of crime over time?
2. Nature of crime	How has the nature of criminal activity differed and changed over time?
3. Enforcing law and order	How has responsibility of enforcing law and order changed over time?
4. Methods of combating crime	How effective have methods of combating crime been over time?
5. Attitudes to punishment	Why have attitudes to punishment changed over time?
6. Methods of punishment	How have methods of punishment changed over time?
7. 'China': The growth of crime in industrial Merthyr in the 19th century	To what extent did the growth of crime in Merthyr Tydfil during the nineteenth century impact upon the development of policing within the town?

Exam technique

2. Similarity and difference (4)

- Pick out features which are the same or similar.
- Pick out points that contrast - which show things that are different.
- Make sure that you refer to both similarity AND difference in your answer.

Sentence starters

- *Source ___ and ___ are similar because…*
- *Source ___ and ___ different because…*

3. Describe… (6)

- You need to identify and describe at least 3 key features.
- Only include information that is directly relevant.
- Be specific and avoid generalised comments.

4. Describe… Welsh focus (6)

- You need to identify and describe at least 3 key features.
- Only include information that is directly relevant.
- Be specific and avoid generalised comments.
- You must make sure you make reference to the Welsh context and provide specific Welsh examples.

5. Explain why… (12)

- You should aim to give a variety of explained reasons.
- Try to include specific details such as names, dates, events, developments and consequences.
- Always support your statements with examples.
- Provide a judgement, evaluating the importance or significance of the named individual, development or issue.

MAKE SURE YOU ARE EXPLAINING… (THIS IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE…)

6. Why was… significant… (12)

- You should aim to give a variety of explained reasons why the key feature is ***significant***.
- Try to use specific details such as names, dates, events, developments and consequences.
- Explain how and why the historical environment under study brought about such changes.
- You must provide a judgement, evaluating the importance or significance of the named individual, development.
- Give specific examples relating to Wales.

7. To what extent was… (16+4)

- You need to develop a two sided Answer which has balance and good support.
- Start by discussing the key factor given in the question using your knowledge to explain why this factor was most effective, important or significant.
- You then need to consider a counter- argument, discussing a range of other relevant factors.
- You must include specific references to the Welsh context, ie. say what was happening in Wales.
- Conclude your answer with a reasoned and well- supported judgement.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Topic 1 – Causes of Crime – What have been the main causes of crime over time?</th></tr>
<tr><td>16th And 17th Century (Tudor Times)

MAIN CAUSE: POVERTY

OTHER CAUSE: HERESY & RELIGIOUS CHANGE</td><td><u>Growth of economic pressures in the Tudor Period</u>
Changes in economic conditions caused an increase in poverty and unemployment which in turn resulted in an increase in crimes associated with vagrancy.
The poor were classified into 2 categories
1) The impotent poor – genuinely unable to work due to age or another ailment. It was recognised that they were in need of poor relief.
2)The able-bodied poor – Considered capable of work but were unable or unwilling to find employment. Should be encouraged or forced to work.
<u>Reasons for the growth in poverty</u>
Rising population – A sharp rise in population caused more demand for food, housing and jobs. When supply could not meet demand, more and more people became classed as poor.
Rural depopulation – A combination of poor harvests and changes to farming methods caused many unemployed farmers to drift away from the countryside to the towns in search of work.
Bad harvests – Several bad harvests resulted in food shortages and higher prices. The years 1596 and 1597 were particularly badly hit and caused a steep rise in food prices. This brought a threat of starvation for the poorest people.
<u>The impact of religious change</u>
Religious change was a significant cause of crime in the 16th and 17th centuries. Failure to follow the changes each monarch made to religion was a crime. Many people were punished for heresy in this period.
Henry VIII – Act of Supremacy in 1534 - This law made Henry VIII head of the Church in England and Wales. Those who refused to accept Henry's authority over the Church were punished. Heresy and treason therefore became more common crimes under Henry VIII in the 1530s and 1540s as anyone who did not follow and support these changes was committing a crime.
Edward VI - After Henry VIII’s death in 1547 his young son, Edward VI made the church Protestant. Catholic Bishops who refused to follow Edward’s changes were imprisoned for heresy.
‘Mary I’ - The Catholic Mary Tudor reversed all of Edward’s religious changes. Mary brought Catholic practices back to the Church. People who refused to accept Mary’s changes were guilty of heresy. Leading Protestant bishops were tried for heresy by Mary including Cardiff fisherman, Rawlins White.</td></tr>
<tr><td>18th and 19th Century (Industrial period)

MAIN CAUSE: PRESSURES OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND URBANISATION – DIRECTLY RELATED</td><td><u>Pressures of industrialisation and urbanisation</u>
This was a time of great change due to the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions. The increasing use of new methods and machinery on farms led to a fall in demand for agricultural labourers, many were forced to leave the countryside and migrate to the industrial towns like Merthyr.
<u>Development of large towns</u> – Push and pull factors – PUSH – Wage of an agricultural labourer was less than that of an industrial worker, due to the introduction of new methods of farming, it was becoming more difficult to get work. PULL – factories and mines were labour intensive, requiring a large number of workers. Industrial jobs offered employment throughout the year, unlike farming.
<u>Factors that led to the increase in crime in the 19th century</u></td></tr>
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TO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ***Other cause: Political unrest which is also connected to economic problems***	**Population increase** – The population of Eng and Wales rose from 16m in 1800 to 42m in 1900. Most of this increase took place in urban towns. **Growth of industrial towns** – Industrialisation resulted in the sharp growth in the population of industrial towns and cities. **Economic problems** – The ending of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 caused an increase in unemployment and poverty. This coincided with a period of bad harvests and high food prices. With little or no income, individuals had little choice but to turn to crime in order to survive. **Political unrest –** Working class people held protests demanding political and economic changes. They often resulted in violence and criminal damage (Luddite protests, Chartist protests etc) **Poor living conditions –** These were ideal breeding grounds for crime. It resulted in a heavy concentration of people living in a small area with no security. Associated with this squalor was the problem of drunkenness, which was also a cause of crime.
20th and 21st Century (Modern era) **Main cause: Growth of technology (computer, motoring, terrorism)** **Other cause: still economic problems but no longer main cause.**	Many of the crimes that occurred in previous centuries, such as theft and murder, continued into the 20th century, and in many instances the causes stayed the same. However, changes in society, particularly those relating to developments in technology, also provided new opportunities for crime. **Why was there an increase in crime? –** Changes in technology such as the growth of car ownership and the development of computers and the internet have provided more opportunities for crime. Poverty forced people to turn to crime. The impact of television which glorifies crime. Financial worries have made people turn to crime. Ethnic and racial problems. Misuse of alcohol and drugs. Environmental issues such as poor housing. **Motoring offences** – As a result of increased car ownership motoring offences have grown into one of the biggest categories of offending, involving people from across all social classes. Specific crimes such as joyriding and carjacking have emerged. **Rise of computer crime** – Provided new opportunities for crime. Resulted in the emergence of new crimes such as hacking, scams and cyberterrorism. Businesses are dependent on computers. 2017 – NHS - victim of a cyberattack. **Football hooliganism** – Problem from the 1970s. Gang culture and violence. Rival teams fighting under the influence of alcohol. **Drug-related crime** – Not new but more prominent during the second half of the 20th century. Smuggling of banned or high-taxed goods smuggled during the industrial period. Drug smuggling now an international business. Gangs use planes, boats etc. Drug users also cause crime. Drug addiction has resulted in higher instances of crimes such as mugging. The need of drug money. **Gun and knife crime –** Rise in gang culture. Gangs carry weapons for protection. The result has been an increase in gun and knife crime. Reasons for the increase in juvenile gang culture: poverty, lack of opportunity, breakdown of family values and discipline. **Reasons for the growth in Terrorism** – Belief in violent action, media attention, new technology, strong beliefs, growth in fundamentalism.

Topic 2 – Nature of crime – How has the nature of criminal activity differed and changed over time?	
16th And 17th Century (Tudor Times)	**Vagrancy** - Vagrants associated with an increase in crime. Resorted to begging as they had no food or money. An estimated 10,000 vagabonds touring the country in the mid-16th century causing problems across the country especially when they resorted to crime. **Types of vagrants** – Hooker (used a long wooden stick to reach into windows). Clapper dudgeon (tied arsenic to their skin). Doxy (female beggar who pretended to knit into a bag where she put stolen goods). Dummerer (pretended to be deaf and unable to speak). Ruffler (former soldiers). Abraham man (pretended to be mad). Counterfeit crank (pretended to suffer from epilepsy). **Fear of vagabonds** – Ordinary people feared them. Had their own slang language called 'canting'. **Heresy –** Individuals had to accept and follow the religion chosen by the ruler – Protestantism under Edward, Catholic faith under Mary). Failure to accept the religion was regarded as treason, with people being accused of heresy and put on trial. During their trials, heretics were given the opportunity to recant. If they did they would receive a prison sentence, but if they refused then they would be found guilty of heresy and sentenced to death. Under Mary I, 280 heretics were executed. In Cardiff, a fisherman, Rawlins White, was burned for refusing to convert to the catholic faith.
18th and 19th Century (Indust-rial Period)	**Smuggling (18th century) – Reasons for increase** – Rising customs duties (tax on imported goods). Demand for smuggled goods (people wanted these goods as they were far cheaper than goods imported legally). Social crime (people did not see it as a real crime). Employment (good opportunity to earn good money). Insufficient policing. People willing to invest. **Organisation of smuggling** – The venturer (the head who would finance the operation). The spotsman (responsible for bringing the ship to the right part of the coast). The lander (On shore, responsible for arranging the pick-up of the cargo that was waiting a few miles off shore. Tubmen (Manual lifting and carrying of goods). Batsmen (Hired thugs who protected the tubmen). **Smuggling and Wales** - Barry Island was a notorious centre for smuggling. Famous Welsh smugglers: William Owen (operated a smuggling gang along the Welsh coast during the 1720s and 1730s, running brandy and salt from the Isle of Man to Cardigan Bay. Executed in 1747.) Sion Cwilt and the Lucas Family were other famous Welsh smugglers. **Attempts to reduce smuggling** – 2 laws – Hovering Act 1718 (illegal for vessels smaller than 50 tons to wait within 6 miles of the shore). Act of Indemnity 1736 (death penalty for injuring preventative officers trying to stop smuggling.) **The decline of smuggling** – The government found that the high rate of smuggling was due to high taxes. They reduced these taxes which worked. The Napoleonic Wars added to the decline. Towers were built along the coast to look out for the French. These were also useful for looking out for smugglers. **Highway Robbery (18th century) – Reasons for increase –** Unpoliced roads. Availability of fire arms. Limited banking (carry money). Increased wealth. Demobbed soldiers (come back with no work so became highway robbers). Increased travel. **Footpads** – Attack on foot. Tended to specialise on pedestrian travellers. Could not get away easily. Attacks often brutal. No horses. **Highwaymen** – Rode on horses. Able to attack stage coaches and travellers on horseback. Their targets were richer. Highwaymen used firearms. Most frequent on roads in and out of London. They usually operated in pairs or small groups. Richard 'Dick' Turpin (1706-39) Famous highwayman. £100 reward for his capture. Arrested and hanged in 1739. **Decline** – London becoming better policed (a horse patrol set up to stop highwaymen) Spread of turnpike roads (manned toll gates) **Crimes connected with urbanisation in the 19th century – the criminal class –** as towns grew, size and population meant there were more opportunities for crime. Criminal areas such as 'China' in Merthyr. New criminals: Buzzers (stole handkerchiefs). Till-friskers (emptied tills). **Industrial disorder (Luddites, Chartists, Scotch Cattle)** **The Luddites –** Textiles industry. New machines. Cost people their jobs. Broke in at night to brake the machines. Attacks began in Nottingham in 1812. They signed threatening letters as 'Nedd Lud'. After a mill owner was murdered the government. responsed by sending in troops and introducing harsh laws. These made it punishable by death. Harsh punishments caused Luddism to fade away. **Chartist protests in Wales, 1839 –** A movement for democratic rights for workers. They wanted the granting of the vote to all men over the age of 21. The Llanidloes disturbances – chartist

	uprising. Army was called in. The Newport Rising – Local chartists led by John Frost planned to lead a march of 20,000 men down from the valleys to Newport. In the event only 5000 marched. They gathered outside Westgate Hotel in Newport. Shots were fired by soldiers and 8 chartists were killed. Frost was sentenced to death. **Scotch Cattle, 1830s** – Protests in industrial districts of S.Wales such as Blackwood. Members were often young Welsh-speaking miners who blacked their faces and wore animal skins. Their leader was the Tarw Scotch (Scotch Bull). They were angry at high rents and wage reduction. They called for strikes and sent warning notes to blacklegs who ignored calls to stop work. They attacked the property of the industrialists and intimidated any potential informers. **Agrarian disorder (Swing riots and the Rebecca riots)** **The Swing riots, 1830-32** – Gangs of protesters attacked the property of rich farmers. These protesters were agricultural labourers were angry about poverty and new machinery. Wages were lower for farm labourers. After a bad harvest in 1829, food prices were increased. In frustration, the protestors turned to violence. Between 1830-32 there were 316 reported cases of arson. The authorities cracked down hard and issued harsh punishments to those caught. **The Rebecca riots, 1839-43 –** Gangs of poor farmers, disguised in women's clothing, attacked tollgates on roads across West Wales. Farmers were angry at high rents and the building of more tollgates on roads around Carmarthen. By May 1843, 20 toll gates had been destroyed. Troops were once again sent in to stop the protestors.
20th and 21st Century (Modern era)	**Development of transport & motoring crime** – mass-production techniques introduced in the 1920s meant more people could afford cars resulting in an increase in motor crimes. motor offences range from drunk driving to minor traffic offences. Types of motoring crimes – Theft of vehicle (poor locks and a lack of security made cars easy targets. Since 1990s car alarms and tracking devices make this harder for thieves). Car-jacking ('accidentally' bumping into a car, when the driver gets out, thieves jump in and steal it). Theft from vehicles (taking goods from the car e.g. mobile phones). Joyriding (taking car without consent). Alcohol and drug related (Around 3000 people are killed or injured a year as a result of drink driving). Speeding offences. **The development of technology and computer crime** – using the internet, criminals can access computers remotely to commit crimes Examples – Cyberterrosim (using computer network to attack a govt.) Intimidation. Hacking (gaining access). Fraud and identity theft (stealing money from online bank accounts). Phishing scams (using emails to trick people into revealing important information such as bank details). **The development of terrorism** – methods such as hijackings, assassinations, bombings, suicide bombings, cyber attacks, killings, hostage taking. **'The troubles' in Northern Ireland, 1968-98** – The IRA (A Catholic group have used violence to try to end British rule in Northern Ireland. Attacks have also been made on British mainland.) 1993 – an IRA bomb exploded in Warrington High street, killing two small boys. 1996 – Andale Shopping Centre in Manchester injuring 212 people. The Good Friday Agreement signed in 1998 ended the violence. **Mudiad Amddiffyn Cymru (MAC) –** A Welsh group responsible for a number of bombing incidents. The campaign peaked at the investiture of Prince Charles. Two MAC activists were killed when a bomb they were carrying exploded early. The leader of MAC was found and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. **Meibion Glyndwr (Sons of Glyndwr) in the 1980s and 1990s –** They opposed what they believed was the decline of the Welsh language and culture in Welsh speaking, due to non-Welsh speakers moving into these. They carried out arson attacks on English-owned holiday homes in Wales. **The Lockerbie Bombing, 1988** – Flight left London for New York when a bomb exploded whilst flying over Lockerbie in Scotland. All passengers & crew members were killed. Explosion was the work of Libyan terrorists. **Islamist terrorist attacks –** 7 July 2005 (7/7 attacks) suicide attacks targeting people using public transport during rush hour. May 2013, two Islamist extremists brutally attacked and killed soldier Lee Rigby outside Woolwich Barracks.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Topic 3 – enforcing law and order – How has the responsibility of enforcing law and order changed over time?</th></tr>
<tr><td>16th and 17th centuries (Tudor and Stuart Times)</td><td>
Continuance of the medieval system
Tudor and Stuart periods - keeping the peace was the responsibility of justices of the peace (JPs), parish constables and town watchmen - emphasis on ‘self-policing’. There was direct community involvement in maintaining law and order.
To apprehend a criminal a parish constable could raise the ‘hue and cry’ (a ‘cry’ or summons to all men in the area to join the search to track down a criminal). The downside to this method was that the constable could not continue with the search beyond his own parish.
Constables could also call together a posse commitatus - a summons to every male over 15 to catch criminals or help put down a riot.
Development of civic responsibility
There was a growth in civic responsibility. The Tudor gentry (landowners) began to take on more responsibility for law enforcement. They held the important position of JP. They saw this role as a magistrate in local courts and supervising local law enforcement officers as part of their social responsibility.
Why were law enforcement coming under increasing strain?
The post was very time consuming and by the seventeenth century. There were complaints over the excessive workload imposed upon JPs, particularly those working in the expanding towns. Similarly, due to urbanisation, the posts of parish constable and watchman were also becoming burdensome and increasingly less effective.
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<tr><td>18th and 19th Century (Indust-rial Period)</td><td>
The concept and development of organised police forces by the nineteenth century
Increase in population
The system of community self-policing came under increasing strain. This was especially true for urban areas like London where, by the end of the seventeenth century, the town watchmen were proving to be no match in dealing with the sharp rise in organised crime that had taken place. This dramatic increase forced a change in methods used to enforce law and order.
Changing attitudes to law enforcement
Largest growth in population occurred in towns associated with the Industrial Revolution.
Due to the growth in iron making, by the early 19th C Merthyr Tydfil had developed into Wales’ largest town. There was a population of over 30,000 yet it was still policed by only two JPs.
Despite population growth, law and order in these industrial towns was still maintained by getting everyone to serve as a constable for another year, overseen by overworked JPs.
This system had remained unchanged since Anglo-Saxon times. Watchmen were regarded as being of little use in preventing crime or catching criminals.
18th C writer JP Henry Fielding described watchmen as ‘poor, old and decrepit’.
These failings led to some individuals to experiment in setting up more organised systems of crime prevention and detection.
The appearance of ‘thief-takers
These individuals captured criminals and claimed the reward money. In the absence of a police force they acted as unofficial law officers. They were often corrupt, demanding protection money from crooks they were supposed to arrest. 2 most powerful thief-takers operating in London were Charles Hitchen and Jonathan Wild.
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	Charles Hitchen – with a staff of 6 men, Hitchen policed London. He abused his position by demanding bribes out of pickpockets and brothels. He got criminals to give him stolen goods which he would then sell back to their owner. He was arrested for sexual crimes. Jonathan Wild was an assistant to Hitchen and then did the same later in life. **Experiments with private police forces** During the second half of the eighteenth century, some JPs began to experiment in trying to reduce crime through the setting up of private police forces. Most successful private police force – **Bow Street Runners** - Two brothers, Henry and John Fielding, created a small force of paid law officers who patrolled the streets of central London from their base at Bow Street. Success in lowering crime levels. However, only covered a small area so elsewhere crime continued to rise. Opposition to the idea of creating a formal police force - Development of a formal police force was slow due to the staunch opposition: people believed it was not the government's business. People believed it would not work. Too expensive. **The development of an organised police force during the nineteenth century** Several factors helped bring about a change of public opinion and the fierce opposition: Fear of revolution – Merthyr Rising, Newport Rising, Rebecca riots concerned people, Army was relied on. Increase in crime and fear of crime, current system not being good enough, growth of towns. Formal police force established in 1829. By the end of the 19th century, professional police force of paid officers.
20th and 21st Century (Modern era)	**The changing nature and purpose of policing in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.** Introduction of new technology and the growth of specialist units has changed the police force Areas of continuity – power to arrest, fines, searches. Areas of change – organisation - consolidation of forces into larger units. In 1900, there were 243 separate forces. Police Act of 1964 reduced the number of forces to 47. Strength – greater resources and manpower. Weakness – a bigger force can lose touch with the community. Areas of change – pay and recruitment – At the start of the 20th century there were no women police officers. First introduced in 1919, they now account for 29% of police officers. Areas of change - Transport and communication – 1900 – carried out duties on foot. After WW2 – motorbike and then patrol car. Criticism for drifting away from policing. In recent decades – police helicopters. Specialisation – due to modern technology, forensics etc. Attitudes towards the police – levels of trust have wavered due to the police enforcing unpopular laws like not wearing a seatbelt, some people think they are too intrusive, and few police officers have been shown to be corrupt.

Topic 4 – Methods of combating crime: How effective have methods of combatting crime been over time?	
16th and 17th centuries (Tudor and Stuart Times)	**The importance of JPs (Justices of the Peace)** 3 or 4 JPs per county. They had the power to fine or arrest people. They were responsible for enforcing the peace but did have to do this alongside their normal jobs. Although they were only supposed to be part-time, by the end of Elizabeth's reign, JPs were responsible for enforcing over 309 different laws. The role of the JP was split into 4 different areas of responsibility; Maintaining law and order - They acted as judges on minor cases like petty theft, drunkenness and fighting. For more serious cases such as murder or witchcraft they would meet with all of the other JPs of the county as the Quarter Sessions. They could give a range of punishments such as fines or time in the stocks or pillory. Administering local government - They had to keep a register of people entitled to poor relief and charge taxes. Carry out the orders of the Privy Council - Supervise the work of other law enforcement officers. Effectiveness - JPs played an essential role in keeping law and order in their area and making sure that laws were enforced. However, during the Tudor period, the workload of JPs increased rapidly. The system worked well in maintaining law and order. **parish constables:** They were chosen by the JPs. The High Constables were appointed for between 3 and 10 years and were often wealthy. Anyone who refused to serve faced a large fine. **Watchmen:** Patrolled the streets at night. Had the power to arrest. Expected to walk the streets at night calling out the hours (like a talking clock). **Charlies:** Started in 1663. Were basically paid watchmen (although only a small amount). Only those who couldn't get another job were likely to do it. Within 50 years they were often mocked as they had little real use.
18th and 19th Century (Indust-rial Period)	**What were the main turning points in policing methods in Wales and England in the late 18th and 19th centuries?** In 1750 Henry and John Fielding began an experiment using paid officials to patrol the streets of London around Bow Street. It was successful. This idea was later used by Sir Robert Peel to set up the Metropolitan Police in 1829. The newspapers helped bring crime and criminals to the attention of the public. As a result, 'thief-takers' started to appear. Thief Takers were men who hunted down criminals for rewards. A bit like bounty hunters. The reward was paid by the person who had been robbed. If you were robbed, you really had to catch the criminal yourself. You could summon a magistrate or post a reward for anyone who could catch the criminal. Henry and John Fielding were horrified at the amount of crime being committed in London and were determined to do something to try and stop it. Henry looked at some of the causes of the crime which included; Too many people moving to London. Henry set up a force of 6 law officers to work as thief-takers and paid them weekly. They became known as the Bow Street Runners and were well trained. At the start they didn't wear uniforms so that they could blend in on the streets. For the first time the criminal gangs found themselves up against a real police force which although small was well-organised. Henry Fielding died and his brother John took over. The Fielding brothers put a large emphasis on the public helping them. They started a weekly newspaper called The Public Hue and Cry. Through hard work, experimentation and persistence he had shown Londoners how to deal with crime and how to create a paid police force to protect lives and property. **Legacy of the Bow Street Runners** The work of the Fielding brothers was continued after their deaths; By 1800 there were 68 Bow Street Runners. The Fielding brothers had introduced the ideas of 'preventative policing'. The Bow Street Runners and Thames River Police were a deterrent by just being there. This is a **HUGE** turning point in the way that crime and punishment was enforced. Before this point the threat of harsh punishments aimed to deter people. Now seeing a law official was meant to act as the deterrent. **The establishment of the Metropolitan Police** Lots of people were against the idea of a proper police force because (not their business, invasion of privacy) However, the increase in crime on London's streets and the growth in population helped convince MPs that change was needed. The man who brought about this change was Sir Robert Peel. Metropolitan Police Act 1829. In 1822 Sir Robert Peel became Home Secretary who was responsible for law and order. He though the police force was not good enough. He put pressure on the Prime Minister (the Duke of Wellington) to introduce reform. **This became the Metropolitan Police Act of 1829.** Sir Robert Peel was in overall charge, but it was run by Charles Rowan and Richard Mayne. Its headquarters was at Scotland Yard in London. London was split into 17 divisions, each with 154 constables and 1 superintendent. Within a year over 3300 men had joined. The new policemen had to be less than 35, at least 5 feet 7 inches, healthy and able to read and write. Constables got paid one guinea a week. Many were ex-soldiers who were later sacked for drunkenness or resigned due to the long hours or low pay. They worked 7 days a week and patrolled a set area (which meant walking over 20 miles a day). They were made to look different because there was a fear they would act like the army. Therefore, they were made to wear a blue uniform so it wouldn't look like the military one which was red. Constables didn't have a sword but had a wooden truncheon and a rattle to get attention. **Metropolitan Police Act 1839** This was a further act that doubled the area covered by the police. This was the end of the Bow Street Runners and was now replaced officially by the Metropolitan Police. Between 1850 and 1900 the Metropolitan Police force increased significantly; 1862; 7800 men. 1882; 11700 men. 1888; 14200 men. 1900; 16000 men.

	The spreading of the Met Police into other areas; Municipal Corporations Act, 1835. Allowed 'rotten boroughs' to set up a police force if they wanted to. Only 93 out of 171 had by 1837. Rural Police Act, 1839 - Also known as the County Police Act. Allowed JPs to set up police forces in their counties. Wasn't compulsory and less than half did. County and Borough Police Act, 1856 - Made it compulsory for a police force to be in every county. There were inspectors of Constabulary which checked if they were good enough. **The public reaction to the new police force** Criminals hated them and even honest citizens mocked them. When the police tried to control traffic the noblemen would order their coachmen to run them over. Newspapers also complained about them. **Specialist units** Detective Branch, 1842 - One of the first cases was The Bermondsey Horror of 1849 in which a married couple murdered Patrick O'Connor and buried his body under the kitchen floor. After going on the run they were tracked down by the detectives and publicly hanged after being found guilty. Through cases like these the suspicion people had was replaced by respect and crime steadily fell. Criminal Records Office 1869 - Contained the records of criminals from all over the country.
20th and 21st Century (Modern period)	**How have policing methods developed in Wales and England in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries?** **Increased resources for the police** **Transport developments** One of the biggest changes resulted from new methods of transport. Bicycles were first introduced for police officers in 1909 and the car was used by police from 1919. This meant that police could get to the scenes of crimes much quicker. By 1970 the patrol car had become an essential tool in policing, replacing the 'bobby on the beat' with rapid response cars. However due to public pressure the police forces re-introduced foot patrols in the late 1900s to reassure locals that police officers were on hand. Since the 1970s the police have used helicopters to help with the surveillance of criminal, to track stolen vehicles and to direct police on the ground in the search for missing persons. **Communication and increasing use of technology** Telegraph and radio - By 1880, most London police stations were linked by telegraph. Police phone boxes appeared in the 1920s. In 1937 the 999-emergency number was introduced. In 1963 all police officers carry a two-way radio for instant communication. Camera and video technology - In 1901 the first police photographer was employed. CCTV has helped solve many crimes. Computer technology - Computers have greatly improved police record keeping. They save a huge amount of police time. The system holds information on fingerprints, DNA, missing persons, car details etc. **Training and recruitment changes, including women police** A National Police Training College was set up in 1947 and provided all constables with at least 14 weeks of basic training. In order to recruit high quality candidates into the profession all applicants have to go through a common application process and have to complete the following; Entry requirements, e.g. Exam qualifications. Police fitness test. Health check Women: In 1919 the first women police officers appeared. They weren't allowed to carry handcuffs or make arrests until 1923. Until 1939 they were given only limited duties, such as patrol work, escort duty (looking after children and female prisoners) and hospital duty. Since WW2, the number of female officers have increased. However, it wasn't until 1970 that they were fully integrated into the police service. They now have similar duties to male officers but they are much fewer in number. **Specialisation of police services** Developments in science has resulted in the growth of specialist branches, such as; CID (Criminal Investigation Department) – has plain clothes officers and investigates major crimes like murder, serious assaults, fraud and sexual offences. Counter terrorism branch Scientific developments include; Fingerprinting Forensic scientists, Scenes of Crimes Officers (SOCOs). **Community policing** Since criticism of the police handling of serious civil disturbances, such as the Brixton Riots in London in 1981, attempts have been made to improve relations between the police and the communities they serve; Community Relations Branch (1968): attempted to build closer ties with immigrant communities but it had limited success. Neighbourhood Watch Schemes (1982): Over 10 million members of it across the country. The police pass on information about local crime trends to the co-ordinators who also act as the link to inform the police of incidents when they happen. PCSOs (Police Community Support Officers) 2002: Civilian members of the police who are not as trained, have a modified uniform and carry less equipment. Main role is to be a presence in the community and gather criminal intelligence. Crime Prevention Schemes: Police give advice on issues such as personal safety and home security. Victim Support Schemes: Helps victims of crime through advice, counselling and reassurance.

Topic 5 Attitudes to punishment: Why have attitudes to punishment changed over time?	
Reasons for punishment over time	Deterrence - This is the belief that the punishment should be unpleasant to deter (stop) a person from committing a crime. To discipline - If someone harms us or society then it is generally felt that they should be punished for their actions. To reform - This is the idea that a criminal can be prevented from committing further offences by making them no longer want it. To protect - Sometimes ordinary people need to be protected from criminals who pose a threat to society.
Factors influencing attitudes over time	Wealth and poverty – Increased poverty during Tudor times resulted in a rise in vagrancy, wealth during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries caused landowners to protect their property by introducing the 'Bloody Code', with over 225 crimes being classed as capital crimes, the punishment for which was execution by hanging. Actions of individuals – Prison reformers like John Howard and Elizabeth Fry campaigned during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for improved prison conditions, while Sir Robert Peel was largely responsible for dismantling the 'Bloody Code'. Fear of crime - This can lead to calls for tougher punishments. Governments have traditionally responded by making punishments more severe. It was the fear of a sharp increase in crime in the late seventeenth century that resulted in the introduction of the 'Bloody Code'. Role of the media - The more widespread circulation of newspapers during the eighteenth century resulted in the increased reporting of crime, helping to give the impression that crime was on the increase. Newspapers have had a strong influence on people's attitudes.
The purpose of punishment in public over time (This includes 16th,17th, 18th and 19th centuries)	**The purpose of punishment in public over time** Before the formation of an organised police force and a formal prison system in the 19th century, society was self-regulating in terms of maintaining law and order. The most effective method society had of trying to reduce the level of crime was by making sure that the punishment was harsh to dissuade people from committing crimes. Delivering the punishment in public, to the full view of the community. **The use of corporal punishment** Medieval methods of punishment continued to be used in the 16th and 17th centuries including corporal punishments, where pain was inflicted upon the offender. Corporal punishment means punishment of the body. The aim was to teach offenders how wrong they were and to discourage others doing the same. This normally involved either whipping or flogging, which usually took place on a market so it was as public as possible. It was used as punishment for minor offences such as drunkenness, begging and vagrancy. The aim – public humiliation of the wrong doer. Whipping had become less common by the eighteenth century. **Public humiliation – the stocks and pillory** Stocks and pillory common during the 16th and 17th centuries. Purpose – humiliate offenders of minor crimes in public, to the full view of their fellow citizens. It was believed that a day spent in the stocks or pillory was humiliating enough to prevent any re-offending. **Capital punishment and the criminal code** Capital punishment involved putting criminals to death by execution in the hope it would deter those watching. Between 1688 and 1815 the number of crimes the death penalty increased dramatically, rising from 50 to 225. This sharp increase in capital offences became known as the criminal code or the 'Bloody Code'. It was a very harsh period of punishment which made excessive use of the death penalty. Among the eventual list of 225 crimes were: * Stealing horses or sheep * Sending threatening letters * Being out at night with a blackened face. Reasons for the development of the criminal or 'bloody' code – the rise in crime due to urbanisation. Rich landowners had the power to pass laws which they did to protect their property and wealth. They introduced harsh laws to protect themselves. Newspapers began to report crime, giving the inflated impression of crime levels, forcing the government to act.
18th and 19th centuries (Industrial period)	**The use of banishment in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries** Throughout the eighteenth century there was a growing feeling that punishments were too brutal. There was an argument that punishment should more accurately fit the actual crime committed, and there was a move towards experimenting with alternative methods of punishment such as banishment through transportation. **Problems with public executions** Public executions had lost their effectiveness. They drew large unruly crowds who, far from being in horror of the proceedings, mocked the executioner and laughed in the events. Furthermore, such gatherings were the perfect opportunities for pickpockets, increasing rather than reducing. **The search for alternative punishments – banishment through transportation** Attitudes towards using such extreme punishment as hanging for minor crimes were changing as an alternative to execution was needed. Transportation was the answer as it was the 'middle' punishment between the extremes of execution on the one hand and the milder use of the stocks and pillory on the other. Banishing the criminal into the unknown had an advantage in common with hanging in that it reduced crime by removing the criminal. It was hoped the fear of banishment would deter people from committing crime, and for those who were transported they would be reformed by being forced to work and learn new skills. The 1717 Transportation Act was a major turning point in the methods of and attitudes towards the punishment of criminals. It was used as a less severe form of punishment than hanging and, in certain instances, it allowed the individual to return once the criminal had completed their sentence. However, there was little consistency between the punishments issued by courts. **Abolition of the criminal or 'Bloody Code'** Despite the 225 crimes punishable by death, the 'Bloody Code' was not working. Juries not willing to convict – reluctant to convict accused of minor crimes because they felt the punishment was unfair. Public executions not working – Large crowds, disorder would break out. Alternative punishments – transportation. Ideas about punishment changing – belief punishment should fit the crime. In parliament MPs began to question the effectiveness of the Criminal Code and whether it was too extreme. Sir Robert Peel (Home Secretary) took up the campaign. In 1823, he abolished the death penalty for more than 100 offences. By 1861, the number of capital crimes had been reduced to just five including murder and treason. The Criminal Code had finally been abolished.
19th century	**The use of prisons to punish and reform in the nineteenth century.** Britain entered the 19th century with a prison system dating back centuries. In 1750 prisons played only a minor part in the system of punishment yet, by the 1860s, over 90% of serious offenders were sent to prison. By this time attitudes towards the use of prison changed dramatically. The main purpose of prison had shifted towards reform rather than a deterrent impact. The aim was to change the prisoner, rather than getting rid of them. During the 19th century, 3 major changes affected the development of the use of prisons as a form of punishment:

	1. Imprisonment became the normal method of punishing criminals – transportation ended in 1868, the number of capital crimes was reduced, and there was a change in public attitudes towards punishment. 2. The reform of prisoners became the key aim of the punishment. 3. The huge increase in the prison population forced the government to take over the running of the prison system. Why did prison reform happen? Influence of prison reformers like John Howard. Ending of transportation (expensive and not reforming), debates on how to treat prisoners (separate vs silent systems). **The campaigns of prison reformers** By the end of the 19th century, prisons had been completely reformed from chaotic, unhealthy environments, to efficient, tightly controlled. The initiation for this change resulted from the actions of reformers who, through visiting prisons and gathering evidence, were able to report on the harsh conditions they found, pointing out that prisons were cruel and unfair institutions, which were inefficiently run. Debate over how to treat prisoners – punish or reform? The Victorian period witnessed the 'great debate' about how best to treat prisoners one to punish (silent), the other to reform (separate). **Changing attitudes by the late 19th century** After the Prisons Act of 1865 – Prison Commissioner ordered that prisons were run in accordance with the principle of 'hard labour, hard fare and hard board'. However, by the end of the 19th century, public opinion was turning against this hard approach. It was not reforming prisoners; many prisoners had gone insane and there was an increase in suicides. Concerns over the effects of harsh treatment of prisoners resulted in a government investigation. The Gladstone Committee (1895) found that long periods of isolation were not reforming prisoners but were having a negative impact upon their mental health. Also stated that young prisoners should be given an education. The government responded by passing the Prisons Act of 1898 – This included important changes to prison life such as a reduction in the time prisoners spent isolated. Also prisoners allowed more free time.
20th and 21st centuries	**Changes in the attitudes to punishment in the twentieth century** Corporal & capital punishment disappeared during the 1900s. Punishment is now seen as a form of rehabilitation as well as retribution. **Changing attitudes towards prison** The Gladstone Report of 1895 showed a swing in public opinion away from harsh punishments towards reform. It resulted in a move towards end of Silent System. In 1902, hard labour on the crank and tread wheel abandoned. 1936 - first 'open prison' established. **Dealing with young offenders** 19th century - treated no differently to adults. 20th century - attitudes were changing, towards reform. The belief became more widespread that young people were suitable for reform as their characters were not yet fixed. With positive influences they could be turned away from crime. In 1902, the first 'borstal' was opened for offenders under 21. During the late quarter of the twentieth century the tide began to turn against the borstal approach. Statistics showed that over 60 % of young people released from borstal reoffended. 1982 - borstals were closed and replaced by Youth Detention Centres. By the 1980s public opinion was moving towards the use of a tougher system. This involved military drills and discipline to scare inmates off re-offending. This was less successful than borstals, with a re-offending rate of 75%. New types of youth punishments introduced in the 21st century: ASBOs (Antisocial behaviour orders) in 1999 and tagging in 2003. **Abolition of the death sentence** The use of the death sentence had declined during the 19th century. Opposition to capital punishment gradually grew during the early 20th century with several attempts being made by MPs to abolish it. A breakthrough came in 1957 when capital punishment was restricted to 5 types of murder including murder of a police officer or murder of more than one person. **Arguments for and against the use of capital punishment** By the 1950s, the arguments were being debated. Miscarriages of justice helped to further the debate. Arguments in favour of abolition - The wrong person may be hanged. Some people are mentally ill and won't understand what they did. Arguments against abolition - A dead murderer cannot kill again. It is the ultimate deterrent. Murderers deserve to be hanged. **The impact of controversial cases and miscarriages of justice** Three cases in the 1950s caused a great deal of controversy and highlighted the debate about capital punishment. The case of Timothy Evans - Evans was born in Merthyr, hanged for murdering his daughter in 1950. He confessed to killing his wife and baby. However, he changed his statement several times before his trial. During the investigation the police lacked forensic expertise and a lot of evidence had been missed, such as bones in the back garden at 10 Rillington Place in London, the house where Evans and his wife had lived. In court, Evans clamed that the police threatened him with violence and forced him to make false statements. Based on his confessions he was found guilty. In 1953, the remains of 6 other women, they had lived in Rillington place. It became evident that John Christie, the owner of the house, was a serial killer and he was hanged. He confessed to killing Evans' wife. Derek Bentley – His hanging at the age of 19 caused great controversy as he had learning difficulties and a mental age of 11. The case of Ruth Ellis - Last woman to be hanged in the UK. She was convicted of the murder of her lover who she shot after being assaulted by him. Despite appeals that this was 'a crime of passion' this was not accepted and Ellis was hanged in London in 1955. **The ending of capital punishment** In August 1964, two men were both executed in different prisons. They had been convicted of the murder of John Alan West and they became the last two people to be executed in the UK. In 1969, the Abolition of the Death Penalty Act was made permanent. **Attempts to rehabilitate and make restitution (Late 20th and 21st century)** During the late 20th and 21st centuries attitudes towards punishment have tended to steer towards the lines of rehabilitation of offenders and the restitution of their crimes. Rehabilitation – the idea that the offender should be educated and helped to put back upon the correct path. This might include teaching them new skills for a return to society or providing them with suitable education and counselling. Restitution – takes this a stage further through the process of restorative action. Facing the person who has been wronged. Over the previous 60 years various schemes have been introduced to accommodate the process of rehabilitation & restitution: Parole (introduced in 1967) Community orders (intro in 2003) Probation centres (set up in 1980s).

	Topic 6 – Methods of Punishment: How have methods of punishment changed over time?
16th and 17th centuries (Tudor and Stuart Times)	**The treatment of vagabonds during Tudor Times** Unemployment a major problem in England and Wales during the second half of the sixteenth century and this, along with the religious changes of the time, led to high levels of crime. Punishment tended to be harsh, even for minor offences, with public humiliation and physical pain often being used. One of the most widespread crimes during this century was vagrancy. Whipping was a common form of punishment and in 1530-31 and Act was passed to deal with the huge increase in robberies and thefts, much of which was associated with the growing problem of begging and vagrancy. Vagrancy became an increasing problem during the Tudor period. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1572 to punish vagabonds. Quarter Session courts would commonly order anyone found guilty to be flogged. However, punishment could be even more severe and often involve mutilation such as burning through the 'gristle' of the right ear with a hot iron. Aim of these harsh punishments was to deter people from begging or turning to crime. Whipping, or flogging, continued to be used as a form of punishment into the following centuries and was often used against those taking part in rebellions. 18th century - become less common. It was abolished as a punishment for women in 1820 but continued for men until the 1830s. However, it was still used as a punishment for offences in prison into the 20th century.
The purpose of punishment in public over time (This includes 16th,17th, 18th and 19th centuries)	**The use of public punishment up to the nineteenth century** Physical and public punishments were used from Tudor times through the centuries up to the 19th century. Main purpose of the stocks and pillory was to humiliate offenders in public so that they would serve as an example to others. **The stocks** - A wooden framework where criminals were confined by their ankles, An act of 1406 stated that every town should have a set of stocks to punish drunkards and vagrants. People who failed to pay fines could be put in the stocks for between 3 to 6 hours. The aim of this punishment was humiliation. Villagers could shout abuse and throw objects. It was abolished in 1872. Stocks were a common sight in all large Welsh towns. **The pillory** - A wooden framework in which the criminals were held by the neck and wrist. Based on the idea of punishing offenders through public humiliation. Used for dishonest traders who, for example, sold underweight goods and people who swore persistently. Some criminals' sentences to the pillory could be savagely treated, as crowds pelted them with stones and rotten fruit. The pillory continued to be used throughout the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries until it was abolished in 1837. **The use of the ceffyl pren in Wales** - Ceffyl pren (or wooden horse) a type of community self-policing through a means of public humiliation. A person suspected of a crime such as Domestic violence or assault would be carried on a pole or ladder for the purpose of public ridicule. Took place during the hours of darkness and involved men dressing in women's clothes; a mock trial would take place followed by a procession around the town, accompanied by the beating of drums. The practice continued to be used until the early nineteenth century and it proved to be an effective means to exercising social control. **Public execution -** Execution had been used as a form of punishment in Wales and England for many centuries. In the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries the death penalty continued to be used for major crimes such as murder, where it was felt the punishment should fit the crime. The death penalty was also used for treason and arson. Hundreds of people were hanged every year in England and Wales for these offences. During the Tudor and Stuart periods, thieves who stole goods valued at over one shilling (5p) would also be executed. The number of minor crimes punishable by execution increased throughout this time so that, end of the 17th century, 50 crimes carried the death penalty. End of18th century - the figure stood at over 200 crimes, ranging from murder to horse-stealing. **Tyburn** – executions were carried out in public mainly to deter onlookers from committing similar crimes. During the 18th century (1700s), 'hanging days' attracted large crowds. In London the place of execution was Tyburn. Over 200,000 people watched the execution of Jack Sheppard in 1724. **Case study: the work of Rowland Lee restoring law and order in Wales** The Council of Wales and the Marches was in charge of maintaining law and order in Wales and Rowland Lee was Lord President of this council from 1534 to 1543. Lee considered the Welsh to be 'lawless' and governed Wales strictly. His policy was based on fear and he used the death penalty to enforce law and order. He ordered the hangings of over 5,000 criminals in 9 years. He did help to restore law and order.
Alternative method in the 18th and 19th centuries (Industrial period)	**The use of transportation from the 1770s to the 1860s** Transportation meant punishing criminals by sending them overseas. The reasons for transportation - Alternative to hanging which was felt to be too extreme for some crimes. Imprisonment was too costly. It would reduce crime in Britain by completely removing the criminals. **Transportation to North America** - in 1717, the Transportation Act was passed. It allowed convicts to choose transportation to America instead of whipping or sometimes hanging. The sentence was for 7 years, 14 years of for life. Between 1718 and 1776 more than 30,000 British prisoners were transported to America. Transportation came to a sudden end in 1776 when the American War of Independence broke out. This caused a crisis in the prison system as a result of overcrowding. **Prison hulks** - Until a location for British criminals could be found, decided to take old warships and merchant ships and convert them into floating prisons. These disused ships were known as 'hulks' and their primary function was to serve as emergency prison accommodation and to hold prisoners awaiting transportation. When hulks were first used, conditions were very bad. The 'captains', as jailers were called, made no effort to keep the ships clean and healthy. Between 1776 and 1778, a quarter of prisoners died. There was also a lack of supervision which led to fighting and rioting. The government ordered a public enquiry. As a result, conditions were improved by the early 19th century. **Transportation to Australia** - Following the discovery of Australia by Captain Cook in 1770, it was decided that convicts would be transported there. Between 1788 and 1868, 160,663 convicts were transported to Australia. By the 1820s, an average of 5 ships per year were sent, which amounted to over 2,000 convicts per year. ***Spotlight on Wales* -** Between 1787 and 1868, over 2,000 criminals from Wales were transported to Australia. The majority were convicted for offences against property such as horse or sheep stealing or theft. The case of Frances Williams – sailed on the First Fleet to Australia in 1787 – found guilty of burglary – sentenced to transportation for 7 years – the voyage took 8 months to complete. Frances survived the journey. **Welsh transportees involved in popular disturbances** - Merthyr Rising 1831 - As one of the leaders, Lewis Lewis was sentenced to death. His sentence was later changed to transportation for life to Australia. Newport Rising, 1839 - For their part in the Chartist Rising at Newport, the three leaders, including John Frost, were each sentenced to death for treason, but this was later commuted to transportation for life. **Punishment and conditions in Australia** - Life in the new settlements was very harsh and many died due to the harsh treatments. An assignment system was set up in some colonies, where convicts were assigned to work for private individuals. The convicts had to do whatever work their master chose to give them. Farm workers were least fortunate as they might find themselves on a remote and isolated farm. Domestic workers were usually well treated. Others were made to work in labour gangs. Good conduct by convicts could lead to rewards such as a Ticket of Leave (document given to convicts before the end of their sentence, giving them freedom to work and live in a particular district of the colony). If a convict committed further crimes whilst serving a sentence in Australia, they would either be flogged or sent to a harsh penal system such as Norfolk Island. They could be put to work in chain gangs, Stone-breaking. The ending of transportation - A Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry reported on the transportation system in 1838. It concluded that it was not enough of a deterrent and that it was very expensive. At the same time the Australians themselves made it clear that they resented it. The last convict ship left Britain in 1867 and arrived in Western Australia in January 1868, marking the end of transportation. After this Britain had to look after own criminals. This resulted in the building of new prisons.
Nineteenth century – prison reform	**The need for prison reform: Howard, Paul and Fry** Before the 18th century, prisons were mainly used for holding offenders who were awaiting trial. As trials were so infrequent, offenders could be held in jail for a long time, in appalling conditions. **Conditions in prisons in the eighteenth century -** As prisons were only supposed to house suspects and convicts temporarily, no one seemed to care very much what conditions were like. Prisoners were found to be starving. Prisons were privately owned, owners wished to make a profit. The owner made money by charging the inmates for food and bedding.

	John Howard, 1726-90 - In 1755, while travelling the ship on which he was sailing was captured by French pirates and he was imprisoned in France. Although he was soon released the incident had a lasting effect on him. In 1773, he became High Sheriff of Bedfordshire, and one of his responsibilities was to supervise the county jail. He was so shocked by the conditions that he decided to visit other jails in England where he found the same. In 1773, Howard made four suggestions to parliament including sanitary building and inspections of prisons. Howard believed that prisons should reform criminals and that prisoners be kept in solitary confinement so that they could not learn more about crime from others. Spotlight on Wales: Howard's visits to Welsh prisons - In his work The State of the Prisons in England and Wales (1777) he records visits to several Welsh prisons including those at Swansea. These prisons were considered to be in a terrible state. Prisoners in Swansea were found to be kept in small cells with little daylight and no water supply. **Sir George O. Paul, 1746-1820** - Paul badgered parliament into passing the Gloucestershire Prison Act in 1785 which allowed for the building of new prisons. He helped design new prisons and ensured they met three requirements: security (arranged so staff could see everything in a cell), health (area for checks), separation (separated by gender). **Elizabeth Fry, 1780-1845** - A religious Quaker and did a lot of work helping the poor. In 1813 she visited the women's section of Newgate Prison and was horrified by what she saw. After her visit, Fry began a campaign to improve prison conditions for women. She felt that this would help reform them. She was convinced that women in prison needed education, religion and discipline. Thanks to Fry, conditions for women in Newgate Prison were greatly improved. **New prisons in the later nineteenth century: the silent and separate systems** One of the first serious attempts form the government to address the need for a reform of the prison system resulted from the actions of the Home Secretary, Sir Robert Peel, who in 1823 was successful in passing the Gaols Act. Peel was influenced by the work of Howard and Fry. **The Gaols Act, 1823** – introduced a number of important reforms: A prison established in every county. Secure & healthy. Building new prisons. During the early 19th century the government built new prisons in places including Dartmoor. In Wales, the architect John Nash designed a new county jail in Carmarthen. This prison included Howard's ideas. The prison was well ventilated, there was a chapel and a workshop. While there was some agreement on the design of these new prisons, there was little agreement on how to treat the prisoners. **Experiments in differing prison systems** During the first half of the 19th century there was debate about how prisoners should be treated. Some believed that prison life should be harsh and unpleasant to deter from reoffending. Others believed that prisoners should be made to work. During the second half of the 19th century, prisons experimented with using either the separate or silent system. **The separate system** - Key focus – reform prisoners through isolation, religious teaching and productive work. Prisoners were kept in separate cells where they worked and prayed. They had to exercise in the yards wearing hoods so they could not see other prisoners. Reformers believed this system would help prisoners find work after they left because of their training. However, the separate system was expensive and suicide rate was high. Case study: Pentonville Prison - It was built in 1842 as a model prison for the separate system. A warden standing in the centre could see down all corridors. Each of the 4 wings contained 130 cells. The prison was very clean. The prison was surrounded by a high wall. **Silent system** - Key focus – Deter prisoners by making prison life as unpleasant as possible. Wardens had to enforce silence so prisoners could not have a bad influence on each other. Under this system they were allowed to see each other but they did so in silence. Prisoners were set boring pointless tasks such as the tread wheel. This was cheaper than the separate system. This also led to suicide. Government takes control of prisons A number of Acts during the late nineteenth century increased government control over the prisons: Prisons Act, 1865 - Hard labour, hard fare and hard board' - Aim - enforce strict punishment, not to reform. Prisons Act, 1877 - This placed all prisons under Home Office control. A three-person Commission was set up to run prisons in England and Wales. 53 small prisons were closed. The prison system was now centrally organised.
20th and 21st centuries (modern period)	**Alternate methods of dealing with prisoners in the 20th C: borstals, open prisons, probation, community service.** The early 20th century was a time of considerable change in the prison system in Wales and England. The abolition of capital punishment in 1969 meant that the system had to adapt even further. These changes have continued into the 21st century. The use of borstals - borstal system was designed to be educational rather than punishing. It was a rigid system and was organised according to a strict set of rules. The focus was on routine, discipline and authority. There was limited use of corporal punishment – the birch – but this was abolished in 1962. In 1969 the minimum age for borstal was raised from 15 to 17. Borstals were abolished in 1982 - proving ineffective. Detention centres - These replaced borstals. The new system was for boys aged 15 to 20 and for girls aged 17 to 20. The average sentence was for six months. It aimed to instil self-respect and self-discipline in young offenders. Young offenders' institutes - These replaced detention centres. They cater for 18-21-year olds and are run by the Prison Service. Parc Young Offenders' Institute, Bridgend - Parc Prison is the only Young Offenders' Institution in Wales and was opened in 1987. It has its own education department, offering a range of subjects to enable its inmates to gain qualifications. It also has a library, gym, and fitness room as well as a chapel. The aim is to prepare for life after prison. Open prisons - Experimentation with open prisons first occurred in 1936 with the opening of New Hall Camp in West Yorkshire. The inmates were put to work on neighbouring farms. The experiment proved a success and after the Second World War other open prisons were set up in an attempt to relieve pressure on overcrowded prisons. Open prison in Wales is situated just outside Usk at Prescoed. In 1988, Prescoed became a Category D Open Prison for men. Prisoners are normally transferred to Prescoed from other prisons to serve out the latter part of their sentences, the aim being to integrate them back into the community before their final release. Criticised for being soft,but are much cheaper. **Alternative methods of punishment** The prison system is expensive to run and prisons are overcrowded. As a consequence of such pressure, alternative methods to imprisonment have been experimented with during the 20th century. Probation and parole - Probation service began in 1907. From that time, courts could put offenders on probation instead of into prison. The offender has to follow a set of rules and keep in touch with a probation officer. Parole began in 1967. The granting of parole meant a prisoner was let outl before then end of their sentence for good behaviour but must follow a set of rules. They are let out with a parole licence. If the conditions of their licence are broken, the offender can be recalled to prison. Community service - Community Service Orders were first introduced in 1972. Offenders were required to do a number of hours of unpaid work for the community. More cost-effective than probation. Although this was successful with older offenders, it had little deterrent effect on young offenders. Since 2003, community service has developed into 'community payback'. Offenders who have committed certain crimes are ordered to do between 40 and 300 hours of community payback. Offenders may be seen wearing bright orange jackets. The work has involved graffiti removal, rubbish removal. The aim is for the offender to pay the community back for their crimes.

Topic Area 7: 'China': The growth of crime in Industrial Merthyr Tydfil in the nineteenth century: To what extent did the growth of crime in Merthyr Tydfil during the nineteenth century impact upon the development of policing within the town?

Living conditions in urban Merthyr Tydfil in the nineteenth century

In 1750, Merthyr Tydfil was a small village and most of the 40 families who lived there worked the land. By 1851, Merthyr had grown to be Wales' largest town which, in 1851, had a population of 46,378 people. Reason for this growth - development of the iron industry.

The development of the iron industry

The iron industry transformed Merthyr. The town grew around 4 ironworks, each of which had its own village of houses for its workers.

Cyfarthfa ironworks – Richard Crawshay was appointed manager of the Cyfarthfa works. This grew to become the largest ironworks in the world. By 1806, it was producing 11,000 tonnes of iron a year.

Reasons for the growth in the iron industry – rich in raw materials needed to make iron (coal and ironstone), improved transport facilities (in 1794, the Glamorgan canal was opened provided a link between Merthyr and Cardiff.)

The decline of Merthyr's iron industry

The boom was not to last and the development of the steel industry during the second half of the19th century signalled the end of Merthyr's industrial development. Merthyr was not suited to the new steel industry. Its supply of ironstone was beginning to run out and it was not of the right quality for the manufacture of steel.

The growth in the population of Merthyr Tydfil

Year	Population
1750	400
1801	7,705
1831	22,000
1851	46,378
1861	51,949

This growth was due to the demand for workers in the ironworks and coalmines and met through the constant arrival of immigrants.

The ironmasters had to build houses for their workers, as close to the ironworks and coalmines as possible, crammed together in the new villages around each ironworks. As more people poured into Merthyr the villages joined up and by 1860 Merthyr was a large industrial town of over 50,000 people. This expansion led to Merthyr becoming overcrowded, filthy and unhealthy.

The majority of the workers lived in houses owned by ironmasters. The quality of housing was generally poor. Unskilled workers were in the poorer quality homes found in the 'courts'. The poorest of all housing was to be found in the 'cellar-dwellings'. These were often three-storey-high houses. A single room might be the home to a family.

Issue of public health in Merthyr

Merthyr's rapid growth meant that many houses lacked sanitation or supply of clean water. Average life expectancy of an industrial worker in Merthyr was just 22 years. Due to the overcrowded, dirty housing, the outbreak of diseases such as cholera were frequent.

Much of the water supply to the town was contaminated with waste from the ironworks, sewage and rubbish. This caused the cholera outbreaks. Many houses had no toilets and the occupants had to tip contents of their chamber pots out onto the street or the river. Streets were never cleaned, causing them to be covered with filth.

Poverty caused by the truck system

Some of the ironmasters paid out part of the wages in special tokens called 'truck' rather than in the official coinage. These tokens could only be exchanged for goods in special 'tommy shops' which were owned by iron companies. The truck shop would encourage workers to go into debt by allowing them to 'buy on loan' until next pay day. This frequent debt resulted in workers having to appear before a special debtor's court, the Court of Requests, which had the power to collect debts by ordering bailiffs to confiscate goods to the value of what was owed. The Court of Requests was hated by the people of Merthyr and it was the action of the Court in ordering bailiffs to retrieve goods from an ironworker which triggered a major rising in Merthyr in 1831.

Increased opportunities for crime in urban Merthyr Tydfil in the nineteenth century

During periods of depression when wages were cut, or during periods of high food prices due to bad harvests, there was an increase in lawlessness and disorder.

It is possible to identify periods of high crime rates during the early 1840s and early 1850s, peaks which mirror times of depression and wage cuts. It is possible to divide the criminal acts into four broad categories:

Crimes caused by poverty	Crimes associated with poverty mainly concerned theft. Nearly 70% of all reported cases of theft were to do with the stealing of food or stealing from a person. Much of this crime was associated with vagrancy and beggars who were attracted to Merthyr in large numbers during the 1840s and 1850s.
Crimes connected to the ironworks	Theft of company property, especially the stealing of coal, was a common crime. Other crimes connected with this category included destruction of company property and illegal strike activity.
Crimes associated with leisure time	Drunk and disorderly behaviour. Assault and drunkenness made up a fifth of all recorded incidents of crime in Merthyr. While drunken brawls were largely a male phenomenon, some women, many of whom lived in the tougher slum areas like China, established reputations for their unruly behaviour (Julia Carroll).
Crimes of a sexual nature	The most common crime within this category was 'stealing from the person' by the town's prostitutes. Merthyr had a high percentage of prostitutes. The prostitutes in China were known for stealing from clients.

The criminal area of 'China'

'China' was an area of Merthyr which was known as 'Little Hell'. This was situated near the Cyfarthfa ironworks. By the 1840s, China had become a den of drunkards, thieves, rogues, prostitutes and their minders. This was a region where there was little, if any, formal policing. The entrance was under an arch and there were doorkeepers to send messages warning the residents. Few strangers were able to return safely with their possessions. The criminals ruled themselves. It was dominated by powerful criminals who were given the titles of 'Emperor' and 'Empress'. The most widespread crime in China was linked to prostitution, petty theft. They were instructed by their minders to steal from their clients, waiting for them to get drunk before they stole items of worth. They were protected by their minders or 'bullies' who often assisted them in their robberies. 'China' was also home to 'Rodnies' who were child thieves and pickpockets.

Attempts to police China

During the 1840s efforts were made to clean up China and restore law and order. Between 1846 and 1847, over 50 criminals of the 'Empire' were apprehended. The Emperor (Benjamin Richards) and Empress (Anne Evans) were arrested and sentenced to transportation but as soon as they left other criminals took their place.

Yet, within this criminal underworld there was an element of self-policing and the use of the Ceffyl pren or wooden horse.

China finally conquered

Following the establishment of the Glamorgan Constabulary in 1841, efforts were made to tackle the high rates of crime in areas like China. It took time to establish a police presence and command respect but by 1860 China was in decline.

The impact of the growth of urban Merthyr Tydfil on changes in policing in the nineteenth century

As Merthyr developed as an industrial town, its expanding population forced the need to modify the system used to maintain law and order. The authorities in Merthyr were slow to react to the need for change and it ***took instances of serious rioting such as the Merthyr Rising of 1831, and the sharp rise in crimes to force them to change their attitude and release funds to finance the setting up of a police force.***

Failings of the inherited system of law and order

Traditionally the responsibility for ensuring that law and order was maintained rested within the community. At the top of the hierarchy of responsibility was the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan. By the early 18th C this responsibility had fallen upon the JPs and the parish constable. Constables were elected annually from among the better-off tradesmen of the town. When Merthyr was a hamlet this method was effective. However, the rapid growth of Merthyr during the early 19th C overwhelmed this old system. Areas like China had fallen outside the law.

Popular disturbances and the use of the military

In an emergency, as was the case with uprisings in 1800, 1816 and 1831, the authorities would have to call upon the support of the local militia forces to help restore law and order

Date	Summary of the disturbance	How was law and order restored?
September 1800	A disturbance broke out in Merthyr, caused by high food prices and a lack of food. Workers expressed discontent by attacking the company truck shop, forcing the shopkeeper to reduce their prices.	The protest was only stopped following the arrival of troops, 20 soldiers who had marched from Gloucester.
1816	A depression in the iron trade resulted in ironmasters reducing wages by up to 40%. In Merthyr, there riots and the workers took over the ironworks, halting production.	As in 1900 it took the arrival of troops to bring an end to the strike and restore peace to the town.
1831 (The Merthyr Rising)	A depression in the iron industry led to wage cuts and unemployment. Many workers ran into debt which resulted in the Court of Requests confiscating their property which was unpopular. This coincided with a demand by radicals for an extension of the vote which added to the discontent in the area. The spark which ignited the uprising was the decision by the ironmaster Crawshay to cut workers' wages. In June 1831, a large crowd marched through Merthyr, raiding shops and houses. Soldiers were summoned from Brecon but their arrival did not stop the large crowd from attacking the Castle Inn in the centre of town where the magistrates, special constables and soldiers had set up their headquarters. On 3 June, a crowd of over 7,000 gathered outside the Inn, causing the soldiers to open fire. In the resulting skirmish, 16 soldiers were wounded and at least 24 rioters killed.	Law and order was not restored until 6 June. On 13 July 1831, the trial of 28 men and women on charges connected with the rising took place. Lewis Lewis was transported and Dic Penderyn was sentenced to death for wounding a soldier, Donald Black. ***The rising caused the ironmasters and ratepayers to question whether Merthyr was in need of some kind of professional police force.***

Experiments in early policing

The Merthyr Rising highlighted the problem of law enforcement. In an attempt to restore order, the magistrates had requested that some of the constables of the Metropolitan Police force be sent down from London. They received 3 retired policemen. One of them, Thomas Jamieson, was appointed the Chief Police Officer on a salary of £80. This shows the shift in attitude of the magistrates and ironmasters who had realised the importance of having a professional police force. However, the experiment was short lived. The feeling that the force was too expensive resulted in the dismissal of Jamieson. In 1834, the Merthyr Guardian newspaper reported the town was only patrolled by two constables, a force insufficient to handle the depth of crime. To punish the apprehended criminals could use the old stocks or a lock-up, known as the 'black hole' which was used as a place of confinement to house disorderly people.

Establishment of the Glamorgan County Constabulary, 1841

The rising of 1831 and the growth of Chartism during the 1830s, which culminated in the march on Newport in 1839, worried the middle classes of Merthyr. They became increasingly concerned over the protection of their property and this caused them to release funds to establish a police force. The Glamorgan County Constabulary was formed in 1841 to police the region of the country. A police station was opened in 1844 to replace the use of the 'black hole'. Constables had to follow strict rules such as not missing work due to illness.

The effectiveness of Merthyr's first police force

A force of 13 men hoping to maintain law and order in a town with a population of over 46,000 was always going to be a difficult challenge. The impact and effectiveness of the force in its early days was limited for 2 reasons. 1 – finding suitable men. 2 – retaining good constables who could earn more in the ironworks. To begin with Superintendent Davies realised that it would take some time to establish a presence in the lawless area of China so these areas were not included in the beats patrolled by the constables. If they did need to enter, the whole police force would enter. During the 1840s, the police continued with their efforts to enforce law and order and by the 1850s the beat had been extended to the whole town, although it was not until the end of the century that it was possible for just once constable to patrol 'China'. There was a police presence in the town, but it was not until 1908 that it had its own district force with the establishment of the 'Merthyr Tydfil Borough Police Force'.