## 1.CAUSES OF CRIME.

➤ Sharp rise in poverty during 1500's.
➤ Two types of poor – IMPOTENT POOR – genuinely unable to work. . Able-bodied poor – CAPABLE BUT UNWILLING TO WORK.
**REASONS FOR POVERTY**.
➤ Bad harvests..
➤ Rising population.
➤ Rising inflation.
➤ Rise in rents.

➤ This led to a rise in VAGRANCY – HOMELESS PEOPLE WANDERING TRYING TO FIND WORK. They often resorted to crime.

## WHAT HAVE BEEN THE MAIN CAUSES OF CRIME OVER TIME?

### 1.3 Pressures of industrialisation and urbanisation 18th and 19th Centuries.

Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions had huge impact on causes of crime.

➤ Many farm workers lost their jobs due to machines and went to the towns in search of work.

➤ Industrial towns grew rapidly – Manchester, Leeds , Merthyr Tydfil.

➤ This resulted in overcrowding and poor living conditions.

➤ This led to a rise in levels of crime.

### 1.5  New causes of crime.

• Car crime – increased car ownership resulted  in motoring offences continually growing to become the biggest category for offending. Car crime involves people from all social classes.
• Computer Crime – rise stealing computers, internet fraud and piracy.
• Football hooliganism – a problem since the 1970's, often associated with gang culture.
• Drug-related crime. Drug smuggling emerged as an international business with gangs using planes, drones, boats and trucks to smuggle drugs.
• Gun and knife crime. Often associated with drug-related crime and juvenile gangs. Happened due to a lack of opportunity for young people and a breakdown in family values and discipline.

### 1.2 Key terms

| IMPOTENT POOR | Those unable to work due to illness or old age. |
|---|---|
| ABLE-BODIED POOR. | Could work but lazy. |
| VAGRANT. | A homeless person looking for work. |
| HERESY. | Refusing to follow the official religion of the country. |
| TREASON. | Saying or writing things against the king or queen. |
| REFORMATION. | Movement to move away from Catholic religion due to its corruption. |

### 1.4 Twentieth –century pressures – changing technology.
Some crimes such as theft, robbery, assault and murder continued into the 20th  century. However, changes in society related to the development of technology provided criminals with new opportunities for crime.

### 1.6  Growth of terrorism – 21st. century.

Increase  in violence to achieve political ends eg IRA and ISIS.
REASONS FOR INCREASE;
➤ Belief in violent action to achieve political aim.
➤ Form of direct action.
➤ Desire for media attention.
➤ To put pressure on govts and organisations.
➤ Growth in fundamentalism and terrorist groups with strong beliefs.
➤ Terrorist groups willing to work together.

## 2.1 VAGRANCY.

Sharp rise in poverty during 16th. Century = increase in vagrants wandering without a home or job. Many turned to crime.

EG the angler – used a hooked stick to reach through windows and steal goods.
Tudor govts dealt with vagrants by:
- Flogging or branding them.
- Making towns deal with problem.
- Making each parish deal with the problem by either giving aid or by punishing them.

## 2.2 HERESY..

People who strongly believed in their faith found it hard to accept the swings in religion under the Tudors.
- Some left Britain.
- Some were willing to die for their beliefs.
- Others kept quiet and pretended to conform.
- Robert Ferrer and Rawlins White – Welsh examples of those who died for their beliefs.

## 2.3 Changing crime – 18th. Century.

1. SMUGGLING.
Huge profits available.. Gangs of between 50-100. Each had their own job eg SPOTSMAN - directed the ship ashore.
Increased smuggling due to high import duties on goods. Declined when these duties were reduced.
Welsh eg Sion Cwilt and the Lucas family.

2. HIGHWAY ROBBERY.
FOOTPADS – attacked pedestrians on foot.
HIGHWAYMEN- attacked coaches and riders on horseback eg Dick Turpin.
DECLINED because;
- Roads became much busier.
- Banknotes could be traced.
- Horse patrols in London..

## THE NATURE OF CRIME.

## 2.4 IMPACT OF IR.

- People moved from countryside to large towns – more opportunities for crime.
- ROOKERIES became notorious for crime.
- 1790-1840 – poor living conditions, low wages and demand for political reform led to fear of revolution.

- Luddites – smashed new factory machines.
- Swing Riots – farm labourers smashed new farming machines.
- Rebecca Riots – Welsh farmers dressed as women and attacked toll gates.
- Scotch Cattle – called for strikes to improve pay.
- Chartists – wanted a vote for all men over 21. Violent protests at Llanidloes and Newport.

## 2.5 Growth of crime 20/21 CENTURY.

Rising levels of crime due to increase in reporting of crime and better recording of crime.

CAR CRIME.
Common crimes include – dangerous and careless during/ not wearing a seat belt/ no insurance/ drink driving..

COMPUTER CRIME.
Cyber bullying / hacking / identity theft / sexual crimes.

TERRORISM.
Highjackings/ assassinations/ bombings/ arson.
IRA – attacked Arndale shopping centre 1996.
Al-Qaeda – 7/7 attacks in London.
MAC – bombings in Wales.
Meibion Glyndwr – arson attacks on holiday homes.

HATE CRIMES.
2007 the govt introduced a new law covering 'hate crime.' Hate crimes range from criminal damage to physical assault. Victims targeted due to race, sexual orientation, religion or disability.

HOOLIGANISM.
Often members of gangs and violence is the norm. Football hooliganism a particular problem from 1970's eg Heysel Stadium 1985 – fight between British and Italian fans led to the collapse of a wall killing 38 people.

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STOP TERRORISM

GUN and KNIFE CRIME.
As well as being linked to drug gangs, gun and knife crime is also linked to juvenile gangs.

DRUG-RELATED CRIME. Drug-trafficking became a problem during late 20th. Century. Drug gangs operate on their own 'turf' and use violence to protect their patch.

## 3.1 COMMUNAL RESPONSIBILITY.

HUE and CRY – everyone had a responsibility to catch the criminal.
Armed posse could be raised to track down criminals.
Parish constable responsible for crime. Unpaid.

JP's had to:
Oversee and organise parish constables and watchmen.
Monitor and control beggars and vagrants..
Administer the Poor Laws after 1601.
Enforce govt and local govt orders and punish those who disobeyed.

JP's helped by:

PARISH CONSTABLE – appointed by JP's. Did the job for 1 year unpaid. Did it alongside normal job. Role = keep order and catch/ arrest those who broke the law.

WATCHMEN – patrolled towns at night .Power to challenge strangers and arrest criminals. Unpaid. Carried a bell, lantern and weapon.

Due to growth of size of London Charles 11 created a force of paid watchmen to patrol streets. Known as CHARLEYS. Pay was low and quality of recruits was also low. Made fun of but were the first law officers paid for by public money.

## 3.2 THIEF TAKERS.
Acted as unofficial law officers or crime fighters. Captured criminals and claimed reward money.
CHARLES HITCHEN – abused his position. Demanded bribes. Arrested and died in prison.
JONATHAN WILD - employed criminals to steal then arrested them to claim reward. Arrested and hanged in 1725.

## ENFORCING LAW and ORDER.

## 3.3 BOW STREET RUNNERS.
Huge rise in population and growth of cities meant that the medieval system was unable to cope.
HENRY FIELDING set up a force of 6 officers who were paid, full-time and trained in Bow Street, London.
His brother, JOHN FIELDING continued this work.
He set up a horse patrol to deal with highwaymen
He set up a newspaper, The Quarterly Pursuit, with descriptions of wanted criminals.
The Bow Street scheme was extended to other parts of London.
PATRICK COLQUHOUN set up the Thames River Police in 1798.
In 1805 a Horse Patrol of 54 officers, armed with swords and pistols patrolled the roads around London.
By 1829, London had 450 constables and 4,000 watchmen.
The Runners introduced the idea of 'preventative policing' by attempting to stop crime from being committed rather than deal with the consequences of crime.

## 3.4 PEEL and the Metropolitan Police, 1829.

Peel wanted a force of paid, full-time law officers who would patrol the streets, prevent crime, catch criminals, and investigate crime.
HQ in Scotland Yard. Covered a radius of 7 miles. Officers needed to be able to read and write. Uniform. Worked 7 days a week

EXTENSION OF POLICE FORCES 19TH. CENTURY.
Municipal Corporations Act 1835 allowed towns to set up a police force if they wanted to.

Rural Police Act 1839 allowed JP's to set up police force in their county.

County and Borough Police Act 1856 made it COMPULSORY for every county to have a police force.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIALIST UNITS.
1842 – DETECTIVE BRANCH. Dressed in plain clothes. Investigate crime. Became CID ( Criminal Investigation Department. ) in 1878.
1883 – Special Branch. Set up to deal with Irish terrorism. Expanded to deal with all terrorist threats.
1850's – PHOTOGRAPHY. Provided visual images of criminals for police forces.
1901 – FINGERPRINTING. Used to establish unique identity. National register increased crime detection by over 400%.

## 3.5 DEVELOPMENTS IN POLICING – 20th. CENTURY.

- Telegraph and radio – first used in 1910.
- Police telephone boxes appeared 1920's.
- 999 emergency number available from 1937.
- Two-way radios used from 1930's.
- First police photographer employed in 1901. Police cars and helicopters are now fitted with cameras and police make use of CCTV.
- The POLICE NATIONAL COMPUTER came into use in 1974. It holds databases for fingerprints, DNA records, motor vehicle records and missing persons.

FLYING SQUAD 1919 - deal with serious theft.
FRAUD SQUAD 1946 – fraud and economic crimes.
DOG HANDLING SQUAD – use dogs to trace people, property, drugs and explosives.
ANTI-TERRORIST BRANCH 1971 – monitor and prevent terrorism.
NATIONAL HI-TECH CRIME TEAM – deals with serious cyber crime.
COUNTER TERRORIST COMMAND – prevent terrorism.

DEVELOPMENTS IN COMMUNITY POLICING.
Neighbourhood Watch Schemes from 1982. Over 10 million have joined.
Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) from 2002.

## 4.1 Retribution and Deterrence.

Society punishes people who have committed crime for several reasons:

To DETER – the belief that punishment should be unpleasant to stop future crime.

To PROTECT – the belief that society will be protected if criminals are locked away.

To DISCIPLANE – to punish criminal activity.

To REFORM – to change the character of criminals to stop re-offending.

## 4.2 FACTORS WHICH HAVE INFLUENCED ATTITUDES TO PUNISHMENT.

As society has changed then so have attitudes to punishment:

➢ ATTITUDES OF GOVT. All changes in punishment in recent centuries have stemmed from govt decisions.
➢ SOCIAL CHANGE. Urbanisation led to more crime which led to more demand for people to be protected.
➢ IDEAS AND ATTITUDES to punishment. Religious views have influenced attitudes.
➢ WEALTH AND POVERTY. The desire to protect property led to the Bloody Code.
➢ INDIVIDUALS. Campaigns by people like Elizabeth Fry and Robert Peel.
➢ FEAR OF CRIME. Govts have responded by making punishments more severe.
➢ ROLE OF MEDIA. Strong influence on changing attitudes to punishment.

## ATTITUDES TO PUNISHMENT

## 4.3 PURPOSE OF PUBLIC PUNISHMENT OVER TIME.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT – normally involving whipping or flogging. Usually on market day in town square in full public view. Used for minor offences – drunkenness, petty theft, begging.

PUBLIC HUMILIATION – STOCKS and PILLORY. Common in 16th and 17th centuries. Aim = humiliate offenders for minor crimes to deter others. Stocks abolished 1872. Pillory abolished 1837.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT and the BLOODY CODE. Capital punishment often involved death by execution. Between 1688 and 1815 the number of crimes carrying the death penalty rose from 50 to 225. The long list of crimes formed the CRIMINAL CODE, nicknamed the BLOODY CODE. EG stealing horses, and sheep, pickpocketing goods over 1 shilling (5p) and poaching.

## 4.4 BANISHMENT – 18/19 CENTURY.

Attitudes began to change. Move away from capital punishment for some crimes to BANISHMENT. Transportation overseas became a 'middle' punishment between extremes of capital and corporal punishment. 1717 Transportation Act allowed criminals to be banished to North America and after 1787 Australia became the new destination.

## 4.5 ABOLITION OF BLOODY CODE.'

Two MP's, Samuel Romilly and Robert Peel responsible. Romilly campaigned in Parliament to get rid of death penalty for some crimes. Peel as Home Secretary got rid of death penalty for over 100 crimes. By 1861 only 5 offences carried the death penalty – MURDER, TREASON, ESPIONAGE, ARSON in ROYAL DOCKYARD and PIRACY with VIOLENCE.

REASONS FOR ENDING BLOODY CODE.:
• Public executions not working. Attracted large, unruly crowds.
• Alternative punishments, transportation/prison, seen as more suitable.
• Changing attitudes. Capital punishment seen as excessive.
• Juries not willing to convict the accused for minor crimes if it meant the death penalty.

### Use of PRISONS to PUNISH and REFORM 1800's
By 1860's over 90% of serious offenders were sent to prison because:
➢ Transportation was abolished in 1868.
➢ Influence of prison reformers – Howard, Paul and Fry.
➢ Change in attitude from deterrent to reform.
➢ Change in attitude. Prison as alternative to capital punishment.
➢ Change in govt attitude. More HUMANITARIAN.
➢ GLADSTONE COMMITTEE 1895 – resulted in the Prisons Act 1898 which reduced time in isolation, got rid of hard labour and set up prisons for young offenders.

**5.1**

DEBATE between contrasting views during 20th. Century:
RETRIBUTION – prisoners should undertake hard labour, be locked up in solitary cells and not have visitors.
REHABILITATION – prisoners should be helped to change their attitudes and behaviour through counselling, education, education and training.

DEALING WITH YOUNG OFFENDERS.

**5.2**

Up until the 19th. Century , juveniles were usually treated the same as adults. There have been a number of changes to how young offenders are dealt with:

• In 1902, an experimental school to try to reform repeating offenders aged between 15-21 was started at Borstal in Kent. Focus was on routine, discipline and respecting authority. BORSTALS spread across the UK from 1908. They were abolished in 1982.

• Borstals replaced by youth custody served in Detention Centres and later Young Offenders Institutions.. Young offenders can also be given custodial sentences at Secure Training Centres or Juvenile Prison.

• 21st. Century – ASBOs first used in 1999, tagging and curfew introduced in 2003.

## PUNISHMENT
## WHY DID ATTITUDES TO PUNISHMENT CHANGE IN THE 20TH. CENTURY ?

### ABOLITION of the DEATH PENALTY.

**5.3**

| Arguments in favour of abolition. | Arguments against abolition. |
|---|---|
| An innocent person could be hanged. | Ultimate deterrent. |
| It was not a deterrent as most murders happen impulsively. | A dead murderer cannot kill again. |
| Even the worst person can be reformed. | Keeping a murderer in prison is expensive. |
| Crime did not increase in countries who abolished death sentence. | Satisfies victim's family and public. |
| Makes martyrs of criminals and terrorists. | |

**5.4**

Abolition of death penalty.
Huge media interest in cases involving death penalty:
➢ TIMOTHY EVANS – 1950. Hanged for murders he did not commit.
➢ DEREK BENTLEY – 1953. Hanged for a murder carried out by his juvenile accomplice.
➢ RUTH ELLIS -1955. Hanged for murder of lover. Some saw it as a crime of passion.

Abolition came through:
THE HOMICIDE ACT 1957. Abolished hanging for all murders except for murder of police officer, murder by shooting or murder while resisting arrest.
ABOLITION of DEATH PENALTY ACT 1969. Made all hanging illegal .

**5.5**

Attempts at REHABILITATION and RESTITUTION.
Rehabilitation – teaching criminals new skills. Providing education and counselling.
Restitution – restorative action eg facing your victim or community service.
• PAROLE – 1967 – released early from prison if no longer a threat.
• COMMUNITY ORDERS – 2003 – attend drug/alcohol treatment programmes. Work on community projects.
• PROBATION CENTRES – 1980'S – discuss issues which result in crime. Probation officers monitor offenders.

**Methods of punishment.**

## 6.1

### TREATMENT OF VAGABONDS DURING TUDOR TIMES.

High unemployment led to rising crime. To DETER vagrancy the punishments were harsh:

- An Act of 1530-31 made WHIPPING a common punishment for vagrancy.
- An Act of 1572 added to whipping and FLOGGING by introducing MUTILATION – the burning through the gristle of the right ear with a hot iron.

## 6.2

### Public punishment up to 19th.century.

Use of STOCKS and PILORY.

Main purpose – HUMILIATE offenders in public.
An Act of 1351 required STOCKS to be set up in villages. Main element was public disgrace and humiliation. Abolished in 1872.
PILLORY – some offenders were treated savagely, being pelted with stones or rotten food. Abolished 1837..

## 6.3

### CEFFYL PREN in WALES

Ceffyl Pren (wooden horse) was a type of community self-policing through public humiliation. An accused person would be carried on a ladder through the streets to be made fun of. Usually took place at night and men often wore women's clothes.

## 6.4

### TRANSPORTATION 177'0'S – 1860'S.
REASONS.

- Seen as alternative to hanging.
- Remove criminals and reduce crime in GB.
- Imprisonment costly.
- Criminals would benefit from fresh start. It would help to colonise he Empire.

### Transportation to North America.

In 1717 the Transportation Act allowed convicts to choose transportation to North America instead of branding, whipping or sometimes hanging.

### Prison hulks.

Old warships and merchant ships 9hulks) used as floating prisons. Conditions harsh.

### Transportation – Australia.

First ships set sail 1787. Between 1788-1868 over 165,000 convicts transported to Australia including over 2,200 from Wales. On first convoy was Francis Williams found guilty of stealing clothes. Many protesters transported, eg John Frost. Conditions harsh. Forced hard labour on chain gangs.

## 6.5

### PUBLIC EXECUTION.

16 & 17 Centuries crimes punishable by death included:
- Murder, treason, counterfeiting and arson.
- Some minor crimes like theft of goods valued over a shilling (5p).

During Tudor times execution often used for political/religious crimes:
- ROWLAND LEE, President of the Council of the Marches had over 5000 people hanged to impose law and order 1534-1543.
- Heretics were burned at the stake.
- Treason punishable by death, usually hung, drawn and quartered..

- Public executions such as those at Tyburn in London, attracted huge crowds and were viewed as entertainment. 200,000 watched the execution of Jack Sheppard in 1724.

## 6.6

### Need for prison reform

During Tudor times JP's began to use houses of correction. (Bridewells )to reform persistent beggars by putting them to supervised work. Prison – a place to hold prisoners until trial. Jailers not paid and forced money from prisoners. Conditions – appalling and brutal. People began to campaign for reform.
JOHN HOWARD, 1776, carried out a survey of prisons He found that prisoners were kept in prison because they could not pay their fees. They were not separated by types of crime committed. Died from disease such as jail fever. He believed prison should reform. G O PAUL built a new jail to try to keep prisoners healthy and separate. ( male/female areas and by crime0. ELIZABETH FRY – campaigned successfully for female wardens, schools for women and needlework
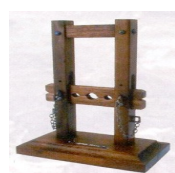
## THE GAOLS ACT, 1823.
**7.1**

**Ordered JP's visit prisons on a regular basis to inspect prisons. Jailers to be paid. Prisoners to follow a reform programme and all prisoners had to be kept in secure/sanitary accommodation.**

### SILENT and SEPARATE SYSTEMS.
**7.2**

**Victorian** experiment in treatment of prisoners.
SEPARATE SYSTEM – prisoners were kept in individual cells to work, pray and be visited by clergymen. Only left cells for religious services or exercise. Had to wear masks to take away their identity. Put to work making boots and prison clothes.
SILENT SYSTEM – prison life made as unpleasant as possible. Prisoners could eat and exercise together. Work was boring and pointless eg tread wheel.
Both systems failed to lower re-offending rate. High suicide and insanity rates led to further reform.

## Alternative methods used to deal with prisoners 20th. Century.
**7.3**

**BORSTALS. Minimum age to be sent there rose to 17 in 1969.**
**YOUNG OFFENDERS' INSTITUTIONS. Set up 1988 to reform violent young offenders 18-21. SECURE TRAINING CENTRES for those up to 17 – prevent reoffending through education and rehabilitation. JUVENILE PRISONS for 15-18 focussing on reform.**
**PARC YOUNG OFFENDERS INSTITUTE in Bridgend opened 1987. Only establishment in Wales for young offenders. Aim – educate offenders for life after prison.**
**OPEN PRISONS. Started after WW2 to house non-violent prisoners with low risk of escaping. Aim – resettle prisoners into community.**
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### ALTERNATIVES TO PRISON.
**7.4**

PROBATION. Started 1907. Offenders followed set orders, kept in touch with probation officer and reported regularly to police. From 1980's also attended courses to discuss issues and get help.

SUSPENDED PRISON SENTENCE. Started 1967. Offenders avoid prison as long as they do not commit another offence during period of suspension.

PAROLE. Started 1967. Allowed prisoners to be released early if well behaved in prison. Followed set orders like probation.

COMMUNITY HOURS. Started 1972. Offenders complete a number of hours unpaid work to benefit community, eg removing graffiti.

ELECTRONIC TAGGING. Started 1990's. Offenders given limits to where and when they can move. Must wear electronic tag so police can monitor movement.

### HISTORICAL SITE STUDY – 'CHINA'- The growth of crime in industrial Merthyr in 19th. Century.
**7.5**

Merthyr grew from small village 1750 to largest town in Wales (43,378 by 1851) all due to iron industry.
Towns quickly became over-crowded, filthy and unhealthy. Unskilled workers lived in 'COURTS' sharing one toilet.
Worst dwellings – cellars – dark, damp and windowless. Single room for whole family.

### PUBLIC HEALTH..
**7.6**

Houses lacked sanitation and clean water.
Outbreaks of disease common. TB, smallpox, typhoid, scarlet fever and measles all common.
4 outbreaks of CHOLERA – 1832, 1849, 1854, 1866.
Water contaminated by sewage and rubbish. Sewage from houses thrown onto street.
No refuse collection. Streets filled with filth and rubbish.
Lack of clean water. Wells often dried up in summer.
POVERTY – PAY and TRUCK SYSTEM.
Pay cuts were frequent. Workers paid once a month. Often ran out of money. Some ironmasters paid workers in special tokens – could only be spent in company shops (Tommy Shops) where prices were higher. These truck shops encouraged workers into debt by allowing them to 'buy on loan'. Often resulted in workers appearing before debtors court – Court of Requests, a hated institution.

### RISING CRIME IN URBAN MERTHYR.
**7.7**

Crime caused by poverty – theft.
Crime connected to ironworks – theft of company property.
Crime linked to leisure – drunkenness/ disorderly behaviour/assault
Crimes of sexual nature – theft by prostitutes.
CHINA – area near Cyfarthfa ironworks known as 'Little Hell.' Full of drunkards, thieves, rogues, prostitutes and their minders. Powerful criminals known as 'Emperor' ruled this area. Policing poor. Also contained 'Rodnies' or child thieves..