Exam technique booklet – Crime and Punishment, 1500 to present day

If there is anything you are unsure about or you have answers you need marked, email your teacher:

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Question 2 – similarity and difference [4]

Success Criteria

- Point out one similarity in the sources.
- Point out one difference between the sources.
- Make sure you mention the sources you are discussing.

Source A	Source B	Source C
[Criminals being punished in the Middle Ages]	[A criminal being punished in the seventeenth century]	[Criminals being punished in the eighteenth century]

Use sources A, B and above to identify one similarity and one difference in the methods of punishing criminals over time.

Model answer

The punishments shown in **Sources A and C are similar** because they are in public and seem to constitute forms of entertainment. **Source B is different to Source C** as the methods of punishment shown are different. Source B is showing the use of mutilation in comparison with source C which shows an execution.

Sentence starters for Question 2

Source ___ and ___ are similar because…

Source ___ and ___ different because…

YOU MUST SAY WHICH SOURCES YOU ARE DISCUSSING.

Question 2 – similar and difference

1. Look at the three sources which show methods of combating crime over time and answer the question that follows.

Source A

Source B

WATCHMAN.

A Watchman in the seventeenth century

Bow Street Runner in the eighteenth century

Source C

Two women police officers in the twentieth century

Look at the three sources above which show different methods of combating crime over time. Use Source A, B and C to identify one similarity and one difference in the methods of combating crime over time. (4 marks).

Source A

[Luddite rioters in the early 19th century]

Source B

[Rebecca rioters in the 1840s]

Source C

[Miners' wives being arrested during the miners' strike in 1984]

Use sources A, B and C to identify one similarity and one difference in the nature of crime over time. [4]

Success criteria

- You need to identify and describe at least 2 key features.
- Only include information that is directly relevant.
- Be specific and avoid generalised comments.

Describe the causes of smuggling (4)

There are many causes of smuggling in the 18th century. Smuggling is the crime of secretly importing or exporting goods without paying custom duties. It was made easy to smuggle goods into the country because there was insufficient policing of the coastline. People could get goods in easily. Smuggling increased because there was a huge demand for goods as they were usually far cheaper than goods that had been imported legally due to companies having to pay taxes. This saw a rise of goods being sold on the black market. Another cause of smuggling is because there were venturers and investors who were willing to put money up front to finance the smuggling of expensive goods. Smuggling goods employed many people and gave them a chance to earn some good money. Another cause of smuggling was because society at the time didn't see it as a real crime. This was because many people benefitted from it.

	AO1 6 marks	
BAND 3	Demonstrates detailed knowledge to fully describe the issue set within the appropriate historical context.	5-6
BAND 2	Demonstrates knowledge to partially describe the issue.	3-4
BAND 1	Demonstrates limited knowledge to describe the issue.	1-2

- Describe the main features of religious crime in the 16th century (6)
- Describe the system of law enforcement during the sixteenth and seventeenth century (6)
- Describe the developments in policing in the twentieth century (6)
- Describe the use of public punishment up to the nineteenth century (6)
- Describe the 'bloody code'. (6)
- Describe industrial disorder in the nineteenth century. (6)
- Describe agrarian disorder in the nineteenth century. (6)
- Describe the role of a Tudor Justice of the Peace in combatting crime [6]
- Describe the roles and duties of Rowland Lee. (6)
- Describe the roles and duties of Sir Edward Stradling. (6)
- Describe the career of Dick Turpin. (6)
- Describe the work of Elizabeth Fry. (6)
- Describe the work of John Howard (6)
- Describe the work of George O Paul (6)
- Describe the work of Henry Fielding (6)
- Describe the career of John Hitchen. (6)
- Describe the importance of Sir Robert Peel. (6)

- You need to identify and describe at least 2 key features.
- Only include information that is directly relevant.
- Be specific and avoid generalised comments.
- **You must make sure that you make reference to the Welsh context and provide specific Welsh examples**.

	AO1 6 marks	
BAND 3	Demonstrates detailed knowledge to fully describe the issue set within the appropriate historical context.	**5-6**
BAND 2	Demonstrates knowledge to partially describes the issue.	**3-4**
BAND 1	Demonstrates limited knowledge to describe the issue.	**1-2**

Describe the Chartist movement. (6)

Chartism was a movement for rights in the 1830s. It demanded the reform of parliament and the granting of the vote to men over the age of 21. It appealed to mainly working class people. One of the chartist protests took place in Newport in 1839. Local chartists led by John Frost planned to lead a march of 20,000 men from valley towns such as Blackwood to Newport. Only 5,000 men actually turned up and when they arrived in Newport, violence broke out outside the Westgate Hotel. It resulted in many being wounded and 8 being killed. Frost was put on trial for treason. Another chartist protest happened in Llanidloes in 1839. An attack was made on the Trewythen Arms Hotel and troops were called in to restore order. In this protest 32 Chartists were arrested.

Possible questions

- Describe the alternative methods of dealing with prisoners in the twentieth century (6)
- Describe the changing attitudes to capital punishment in the twentieth century (6)
- Describe the main features of religious crime in the 16th century (6)
- Describe the system of law enforcement during the sixteenth and seventeenth century (6)
- Describe the use of transportation to Australia as a punishment in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (8)
- Describe the developments in policing in the twentieth century (6)
- Describe the use of public punishment up to the nineteenth century (6)
- Describe the 'bloody code'. (6)
- Describe industrial disorder in the nineteenth century. (6)
- Describe agrarian disorder in the nineteenth century. (6)
- Describe the development of terrorism in the twentieth century (6)
- Describe the attempts made in industrial towns like Merthyr Tydfil to improve policing during the second half of the nineteenth century. (6)
- Describe the work of Rowland Lee restoring law and order in Wales. (6)
- Describe the work of John Howard in reforming prisons in the late eighteenth century. (6)

Question 5 – Explain why (12 marks)

Success criteria

- You should aim to give 3 explained reasons.
- Try to use specific details such as names, dates, events, developments and consequences.

	AO1 2 marks			AO2 10 marks	
			BAND 4	Fully explains the issue with clear focus set within the appropriate historical context.	8-10
			BAND 3	Explains the issue set within the appropriate historical context.	5-7
BAND 2	Demonstrates detailed knowledge and understanding of the key features in the question.	2	BAND 2	Partially explains the issue with some reference to the appropriate historical context.	3-4
BAND 1	Demonstrates some knowledge and understanding of the key features in the question.	1	BAND 1	Mostly descriptive response with limited explanation of the issue.	1-2

Explain why there has been a growth in crime in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. (12)

One reason why there has been a growth in crime in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries is because of technology. Due to the increase in technology there has been an increase in computer crime. There has been an increase in crimes such as hacking, spam and cyber terrorism due to this development. This development is <u>important</u> <u>because</u> it allowed people to commit crimes without actually entering a person's home or office. It has also led to new

Another reason for the growth in crime in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries was due to the development and production of cars. This had led to the increase of crimes due to more motoring crimes being committed. There has been a rise in motoring offences such as drink driving and driving with no license. There has also been an increase in crimes surrounding motoring as there has been a rise in theft from and of vehicles such as joyriding. This is <u>important</u> <u>because</u> a lot of crimes involving cars are not taken seriously by the public such as wearing a seatbelt which means more people are committing these crimes.

A final reason for the growth in crime is because of the development in terrorism. There has been an increase of groups such as MAC and the IRA who are making use of violence to achieve political demands. These include hijackings and chemical bombings. This has grown <u>because</u> of the role of the media which has led to more groups trying to draw attention to their cause through bombings. Modern technology has also allowed groups such as Islamist extremists to carry out more devastating attacks such as the London bombings.

Possible questions

- Explain why industrialisation and urbanisation has led to an increase in crime in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (12)
- Explain why opportunities for crime increased by the end of the eighteenth century. (12)
- Explain why policing has changed in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. (12)
- Explain why the Criminal or 'Bloody Code' developed during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (12)
- Explain why the Criminal or 'Bloody Code' was brought to an end in the nineteenth century (12)
- Explain why attitudes towards capital punishment changed in the mid-twentieth century (12)
- Explain why attitudes towards policing changed in the nineteenth century
- Explain why prisons were reformed in the nineteenth century (12)
- Explain why transportation was brought to an end in the nineteenth century (12)
- Explain why there was a growth in terrorist activity in the twenty-first century (12)

Question 6 – How significant was…? (12)

Success Criteria

- You should aim to give 3 explained reasons why the key feature is significant.
- Try to use specific details such as names, dates, events, developments and consequences.
- You must provide a judgement on the significance of the named individual, development.

A01 (2 marks)	Detailed knowledge and understanding.
A02 (10 marks)	Fully explains the significance of the key feature. Reaches substantiated judgement on significance.

Why was the growth of crime significant for the development of policing within Merthyr Tydfil? [12]

Introduction
As a result of the Industrial Revolution, the population of Merthyr Tydfil grew rapidly in the eighteenth century. At times of Depression, crime rates increased as people resorted to crime. The inherited system of law and order (JPs and Constables) in Merthyr was unable to cope with this growth of crime. The growth of crime was **significant** for the development of policing within Merthyr Tydfil for several reasons.
Significance reason 1
One reason why the growth of crime was **significant** for the development of policing was police inability to deal with criminal areas such as '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 thieves and prostitutes. This was a region where there was little, if any, formal policing. This was **significant** because it led to attempts to develop the police force as in the 1840s, attempts were made to clean up 'China'. Over 50 criminals in China were arrested. Although this was not very effective, the setting up of the Glamorgan County Constabulary was set up and were able to tackle the high crime rates.
Significance reason 2
Another reason why the growth of crime was significant for the development of policing was the concern over industrial unrest. There were riots in 1800, 1816 and 1831. Each disturbance had to be stopped by the military. The Merthyr Rising of 1831 had a particularly **significant** role in the development of policing as the rising caused the ironmasters and ratepayers to question whether Merthyr was in need of some kind of professional police force. The magistrates of Merthyr requested that some of the Metropolitan Police Force were sent down from London. This shows the shift in attitude. The unrest 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.
Conclusion
In conclusion, the growth of crime was **significant** for the development of policing within Merthyr Tydfil as political unrest such as the Merthyr Rising of 1831 and criminal areas like 'China' highlighted the need for a professional police force. At first, ratepayers of Merthyr did not want to set up a police force as it was costly, however the growth in crime meant they had no choice but to fund the setting up of a police force if they wanted to bring a stop to this growth in crime. It is likely that without the growth of crime, the development of policing would not have happened.

Possible questions

- How significant was the increase in crime in the Tudor and Stuart periods? (12)
- How significant was modern technology to the increase in crime in the modern period? (12)
- How significant was the establishment of the Bow Street Runners? (12)
- How significant were changes in attitudes to punishment during the 20th century? (12)
- How significant was the introduction of transportation? (12)
- How significant was the use of the 'Bloody Code'? (12)
- How significant was the establishment of the Metropolitan police? (12)
- How significant were the developments in policing in the twentieth century? (12)

To what extent has poverty been the main cause of crime over time?

Poverty has clearly been a major cause of crime from the 1500s to the present day and for some historical periods it has been the main cause of crime. However, there have also been other factors that have caused crime over time.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Tudor and Stuart Times), poverty has undoubtedly been the main cause of crime. Poverty became a significant problem in the sixteenth century because of the rising population. The rise in population from 2.9 million in the 1500s to 4.3 million by 1600 caused more demand for food, jobs and housing. When supply could not meet demand, more and more people became classed as poor. Several bad harvests also resulted in food shortages and higher prices. This brought a threat of starvation for the poorest people. As a result of the unemployment caused by poverty, there was an increase in crimes associated with vagrancy. Vagabonds, also known as 'sturdy beggars' would wander the country begging and causing problems in towns and villages, especially when they resorted to crime. One example of a vagabond was the hooker who carried a long wooden stick and would use their hooks to reach through windows to steal valuables to sell. Poverty clearly caused significant problems in the 16th and 17th centuries.

However, poverty was not the only cause of crime in the Tudor and Stuart Times. Religious change caused a significant rise in the crime of heresy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Any person who did not follow the religion of the monarch would be labelled a heretic and were guilty of committing heresy. For example, when Mary I became queen, she reversed all the religious changes that had been made by Elizabeth I and restored the Roman Catholic Faith as the official religion of Wales and England. Those who remained faithful to Protestantism during Mary's reign were accused of being heretics and would be condemned to death. During the reign of 'Bloody Mary', 280 ordinary men and women were put to death for being protestants. In Wales, three Protestants were put to death for refusing to convert to Catholicism. This included a fisherman from Cardiff named Rawlins White.

Poverty has remained the main cause of crime into the Industrial period. However, this poverty had been made worse by the 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 who were forced to leave and migrate to industrial towns like Merthyr. This process of urbanisation changed the way people lived. Areas like Merthyr became overcrowded and unsanitary. Also, during times of Depression there was wide unemployment. This meant that many people resorted to crime. This led to criminal areas such as 'China'. By the 1840s, China had become a den of drunkards, thieves and prostitutes. In industrial Merthyr Tydfil, crimes associated with poverty mainly concerned theft of food, coal and clothing. This poverty joined with political unrest and poor living conditions also led to industrial disorder. In 1831, during the Merthyr Rising, a large crowd marched through Merthyr, raiding shops and houses, driving off the magistrates and special constables. Poverty also caused agrarian unrest during this period. For example, during the Swing Riots of 1830-32 gangs of protesters attacked the property of rich farmers and smashing up farm machinery. The protestors were agricultural labourers who were angry about poverty and the increasing use of machines. It is clear that the majority of crime in the industrial period was caused by crime.

During the modern period, poverty has still remained a cause of crime, but it is not the main cause of crime. The welfare state provides support for those who are having money problems which means they do not have to resort to crime to survive. The main cause of crime in the modern period has clearly been modern technology. The most common type of crime is car crime. As a result of increased car ownership, motoring offences have grown into one of the biggest categories of offences. A range of crimes specific to motoring have emerged such as joyriding and carjacking. There has also been a significant rise in computer crime. The dramatic increase in the use of computer technology in the late twentieth century has provided criminals with new opportunities for crime. By using the internet, criminals can access computers remotely to commit crimes without having to enter the victim's home. Examples of common computer crimes are hacking, cyberterrorism and fraud. There has also been a growth in terrorist activity in the twenty-first century. This is also due to advances in new technology which has made the world vulnerable to attacks. Media attention in the modern period has also led to a raised profile of terrorists.

In conclusion, poverty was undoubtedly the main cause of crime during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and led to a significant increase in vagrants. It was also the main cause of crime during the industrial period but was worsened as a result of industrialisation and urbanisation. Although poverty has still remained a cause of crime in the modern period, the main cause of crime during the twentieth and twenty-first centuries has been modern technology because it has led to motoring crimes, computer crimes and terrorism.

Success criteria

- **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 must discuss the 3 time periods (Tudor and Stuart / Industrial / Modern).**
- **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.**

	AO1 6 marks		AO2 10 marks	
BAND 4	Demonstrates very detailed knowledge and understanding of the key issue in the question including clear and detailed references to the Welsh context.	5-6	Fully analyses the importance of the key issue. There will be a clear analysis of other factors and their relative impact set within the appropriate historical context.	8-10
BAND 3	Demonstrates detailed knowledge and understanding of the key issue in the question including clear references to the Welsh context.	3-4	Partially analyses the key issue along with a consideration of the impact of other factors in the historical context.	5-7
BAND 2	Demonstrates some knowledge and understanding of the key issue in the question.	2	Basic analysis while considering some other factors and their impact.	3-4
BAND 1	Generalised answer displaying basic knowledge and understanding of the key issue in the question.	1	Offers a generalised response with little analysis of impact.	1-2

Possible essay questions

To what extent has poverty been the main cause of crime over time? (16 + 4)

To what extent has the nature of crime remained the same over time? (16 + 4)

To what extent has public punishment been the main method of punishment over time? (16 + 4)

How successful has the use of punishment been over time? (16 + 4)

Have methods of combating crime always been successful over time? (16 + 4)

To what extent has deterrence been the main reason for punishment over time? (16 + 4)

To what extent has the use of a police force been the main method of combating crime? (16 + 4)